

ID	Plant	Type	Variety	Notes/Description <i>Shaded rows note the varieties we are dedicated to preserve in our collection!</i>	Days to Maturity
1.31	Bean	Bush, Dry	Aztec Red Kidney	Beautiful, rare, heirloom kidney bean. Very dark purple-red. Great in soups and chili. Plants can produce larger than average beans.	90-105 days (dry)
1.06	Bean	Bush, Dry	Black Turtle	Dense, meaty texture when consumed. A great antioxidant. Grows virtually anywhere. on semi-runner plants that are taller than the average bush bean and benefit from having some support. Great dried bean for Latin American recipes.	80-90 days
1.71	Bean	Bush, Dry	Eclipse	Eclipse is a black, dry, bean variety developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station in 2004. It proved to have a larger harvest, more disease resistance and earlier maturity than typical black turtle beans.	90 days (dry)
1.15	Bean	Bush, Dry	Flo's Favorite Kidney	Extremely prolific plants! A very high producing dry bean. Cooks up really nicely with a thin skin and good flavour. Bush habit.	
1.11	Bean	Bush, Dry	Gaicho	Vibrant gold-brown seed. Argentinian origin. Matures early. Productive.	85 days (dry)
1.13	Bean	Bush, Dry	Hutterite Soup	Very productive. Purple eye; buttery quality when cooked.	70-80 days (dry)
1.14	Bean	Bush, Dry	Ireland Creek Annie	Stocky 24" plants produce abundantly and reliably. Superb flavour, makes its own thick sauce when stewed.	70-75 days
1.63	Bean	Bush, dry	Jacob's Cattle	Kidney shaped, spotted white and burgundy bean. Can be eaten as a snap bean, but is most popular dried, to use for baked bean dishes. Variety originated with the Passamaquoddy (Indigenous) people, who gave seeds to settlers in the 1790s.	90 days (dry)
1.22	Bean	Bush, Dry	Kenealy Yellow Eye	Great for soups or creamy sauce; Plump, cream, oval, medium-sized beans with a yellow eye. Great yields and easy to shell. Excellent as a baked bean and in winter soups.	90 days
1.16	Bean	Bush, Dry	King of the Early	Easy to grow and high yielding. Robust flavour, swell enormously when soaked.	
1.20	Bean	Bush, Dry	Norwegian	Bushy plants. Brown mid-sized beans. Used in stews and navy bean dishes. Can be used as a green bean if picked young.	75 days
1.54	Bean	Bush, Dry	Petit-gris	A variety originating from Normandy, France. Was grown in the 19th century up until the 1960s when it lost popularity. Very rare still but some dedicated seed savers are trying to preserve it!	
1.70	Bean	Bush, Dry	Quincy Pinto	A mid-late maturing pinot bean variety developed at the University of Washington. Resistant to Bean Common Mosaic Virus and Curly Top Virus but also delicious to eat!	100 days (Dry)
1.64	Bean	Bush, Dry	Red Calypso	A red and white version of the black and white Orca or Ying-Yang beans (which are also known as Calypso beans). Great flavour and beans hold their shape well when cooked. Great for chili!	90 days (dry)
1.38	Bean	Bush, Dry	Refugee	Plants provided lots of seed pods but small size. Pods about 8cm long and 1 cm wide and develop lateral strings as they mature. Very prolific and tasty. A very old bean believed to have been brought to England by French Huguenots. This bean was also canned commercially in the early 1900s in Ontario. The 1908 McKenzie Seed catalogue states that the Refugee bean is "An immense producer and valuable for pickling." The green pods are striped and contain small pinkish beige seed mottled with black. Some dark seed among the others is normal. A very productive and early bush bean. Can be used as a very tasty snap bean when young or as a dried bean. Very dependable and disease resistant. One of the most productive beans available.	81-90 days
1.34	Bean	Bush, Dry	Ruckle	Mild, sweet, white kidney bean for soup and baking. Salt Spring Island heirloom originally from Gwen Ruckle. Very early and productive.	
1.55	Bean	Bush, Dry	Soldier	These beans have a maroon marking on them that looks like a toy soldier - hence their name. Plants produce long pods in abundance. Originally from New England. Great variety for baked beans.	90-100 days (dry)
1.29	Bean	Bush, Dry	Tiger Eye (or Pepe de Zapallo)	Beautiful, dry, kidney type bush bean has a gold ochre background with maroon swirls. Originally cultivated in Chile.	70-80 days
1.28	Bean	Bush, Dry & Fresh	Flambo	Matures pretty fast. This plant prolifically produces striking, large mottled fluorescent pink pods. Can be eaten fresh, or makes plump cranberry-type dry beans.	75-80 days
1.27	Bean	Bush, Dry & Fresh	Tanya's Pink Pod	Good as snap or dry bean. Large, flat pods. Striking iridescent pink colour. Discovered and selected on Salt Spring Island.	55-60 days

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1.53	Bean	Bush, Dry and Fresh	Blooming Prairie	A purple bush bean that is very productive and can be enjoyed fresh or as a soup bean. Early maturing.	95 days (dry)
1.04	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Beurre de Rocquencourt	Yields early, bright waxy-yellow in colour. Cook with the pod.	50 days
1.01	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Blue Jay	Early snap bush bean. Excellent flavour and production. Seed makes good cooked bean. Rare heirloom, brought back into production by Bob Wildfong of Seeds of Diversity. Our original seed from Dan Jason in 2012.	55 days
1.03	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Bountiful Stringless Snap	Rare early bush bean. Grows small runners that can climb on 3' poles. Hardy and high yielding. 6-7" green pods. Excellent flavour. Great beans for freezing and canning.	50 days
1.07	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Carson	Yellow wax-type bean. High yield and good flavour. Slender 5" pods. Disease resistant.	55 days
1.30	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Dragon Tongue	Can be eaten whole and raw when immature. Can be shelled and used as a dry bean when matured. Compact high yielding plants.	60-65 days
1.44	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Festina	Dark green pods. Resistant to common bean mosaic virus and productive in the heat! Vigorous, bushy little plant sets nice straight pods about 6 inches long and full of rich flavor and nutrition.	55-60 days
1.45	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Green Bush (aka " Jade")	Rounded, deep-green, 6" pods Good disease resistance.	60 days
1.67	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Mascotte	Compact bush bean variety bred to do well in window boxes and other containers. Produces tender, slender 5-6" long green beans.	50-52 days
1.19	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Maxibel	Pencil thin pods grow up to 7" long. Large yield in short time frame. Mouthwateringly delicious.	55-60 days
1.39	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Provider	Sets early but has a long harvest. Plants are tolerant to powdery mildew. Firm, crisp and sweet pods are perfect for canning.	50-55 days
1.23	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Royal Burgundy	Long harvest. Dark purple pods turn green when cooked.	60 days
1.24	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Royalty Purple Pod	Purple, slightly flat, 6" pods turn green when cooked. Developed by well-known plant breeder Elwyn Meader.	55 days
1.56	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Tema	Very vigorous bush bean variety that produces great shiny, quality beans.	55 days
1.42	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Tendergreen	Heavy producing variety from the 1920s with nearly stringless, 6" pods. Tolerant of mosaic virus. Great for fresh eating and canning.	55 days
1.69	Bean	Bush, Fresh	Yellow Goldrush	Lovely yellow, wax bean that is great for pickling and freezing. Upright bean bushes make the pods easy to pick.	60 days
1.61	Bean	Pole, Dry	1500 Year Old Cave Bean	This bean comes with a bit of a legend. Apparently a sealed clay pot was found in in a cave in New Mexico with the contents carbon dated to 1500 years old. Some of the contents were beans, which were grown out and then made their way into various seed catalogues. There isn't much info readily available on this bean but we assume it was grown by indigenous peoples in that area long before the cave 'discovery'.	95-115 days (dry)
1.32	Bean	Pole, Dry	Borlotti	This Italian heirloom produces speckled red & cream coloured pods. Beans are creamy & nutty when cooked, delicious beans for hearty Italian soups. Plant mid May until beginning of July.	80 days (dry)
1.62	Bean	Pole, Dry	Cannellini	Classic white dry bean for soups and stews.	90 days (dry)
1.08	Bean	Pole, Dry	Cherokee Trail of Tears	Green 6-inch pods with purple overlay. Good for snap beans and dry beans. Carried by Cherokee Peoples when they were forced to trek 1,000 miles from their homeland in Georgia to reserve land in Oklahoma, in 1838. Thousands died along the way, hence the route becoming known as the "trail of tears." This is one of many Indigenous seeds of America that has entered the commercial seed trade. Many Indigenous seeds have been and continue to be taken and commodified without permission. Organizations like Sierra Seeds are helping to guide a movement to repatriate seeds to Indigenous communities.	80-90 days
1.50	Bean	Pole, Dry	Coco de Boheme	It is a truly beautiful (perhaps the most beautiful seed in our collection) French heirloom passed to us by Jesse H who received it from Dan Jason. Beans are bi-coloured with cream on one half, and maroon and beige mottling on the other.	105 days (dry)

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1.60	Bean	Pole, Dry	Cranberry	Good flavor for soups and baked beans. Beautiful pink striped pods with beige and maroon speckled beans.	90 days (dry)
1.68	Bean	Pole, Dry	Gramma Walters	Variety from Eastern Washington that has beige and maroon speckled beans, almost like cranberry beans. Vines grow to 6ft so need a tall trellis.	90 days (dry)
1.36	Bean	Pole, Dry	Karin's Pinto	Pinto beans are native to Mexico and are used in a many traditional dishes from this region, such as refried beans. Pinto bean plants grow up to 4 feet tall and produce light tan seeds with brown speckles. Pods are usually 4 inches long with 3-4 beans inside. As they original from subtropical areas the can be sensitive to cold and will grow best in sandy but fertile loam, though Karin's Pinto bean comes to us from Dan Jason who has worked with the seed for many years on Saltspring Island. Beans can be harvested sooner and eaten as a green snap bean.	
1.21	Bean	Pole, Dry	O'Driscoll	Very tolerant of cool weather and early maturing. Flavor is rich with a texture almost like new potatoes.	60 days (fresh) 90 days (dry)
1.49	Bean	Pole, Dry	True Cranberry	Not to be confused with the speckled beans known as "cranberry beans", the "True Cranberry" actually looks like a the berry it's named after thanks to it's dark, shiny, red coat. This heirloom can be traced back to Maine from the 1700s, but was likely grown by First Nations before that. It's a great bean that holds it's shape when cooked and is listed in Slow Food's "Ark of Taste".	105 days (dry)
1.59	Bean	Pole, Dry	True Cranberry (EYA selection)	This cranberry bean is about twice the size of our "True Cranberry" bean. Seed was saved for many years in the Environmental Youth Alliance's Youth Garden in East Vancouver. Very striking beans that do look like cranberries.	
1.65	Bean	Pole, Dry & Fresh	Mbombo	Variety from Kenya that is heat and drought tolerant. 6 inch pods can be eaten as green beans or left to dry for soup. The name "Mbombo" apparently is a reference to Creator God, also seen as the provider of soil fertility and prosperity.	65 days
1.47	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Blue Lake Pole	A popular heirloom dark green bean that grows tall - over 6 ft! Great for growing on fences, and vines are very productive .	70 days
1.72	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Bobis a Grano Nero	Black seeded ("granis nero"), stringless, green beans that are great for canning and freezing.	
1.51	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Cascade Giant	A variety developed for the pacific northwest climate of wet days and cool nights! Vines produce 8-10 inch green pods mottled with purple.	65 days
1.09	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Fortex	Stringless French pole bean. Extra-long round green pods. Early and very productive; great for freezing or picking! Needs trellising.	60-70 days
1.46	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Frank's Father's	Sourced from VSL member Elizabeth Chow's grandmother who grew them for years in the Okanagan and Elizabeth brought them to Esquimalt where they were also successful. Beans produced into November and are not stringy even when large. Grows 6 feet or more.	
1.40	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Goldmarie Romano	Romano pole bean. Yellow, tender and sweet flavour. Long, flat pods. Very prolific. Needs trellising. Original seed from Rebecca Jehn grown in 2014.	75 days
1.33	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Hilda Romano	An Italian variety of flat podded, stringless, green bean. Matures early and will produce all summer if kept picked.	60 days
1.02	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Kentucky Wonder	Heirloom variety that dates from the 1850s. Produces 9 inch long, fleshy pods which are great for eating fresh, canning, or freezing. Very productive.	65 days
1.48	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Lazy Housewife	Vigorous pole beans grow to 8' or more. Stays fresh for a long time on the vine.	80 days
1.41	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Mary's Beans	Bean came over from Italy over 100 years ago! Passed on from generation to generation in Deanna's family.	
1.57	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Purple Peacock	Productive purple bean variety that has even purple vines and flowers. The blossoms even attract hummingbirds. 5" pods are tender and turn green when cooked.	70 days
1.58	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Seychelles	Dark green 5-6 inch / 13-15 cm, uniform, straight stringless pods with excellent flavor. Produces high yields in multiple picks in the garden or containers. Vigorous vines can grow up to 6 feet / 1.8 metres and should be staked. AAS Winner.	55 days
1.35	Bean	Pole, Fresh	Violet Podded Purple	Easy to grow, grows to 6' and produce heavy yields. Bright purple, stringless and tender.	90 days

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1.25	Bean	Runner, Fresh & Dry	Scarlet Emperor	Vigorous vines that grow over 10'. Bright flowers; pods fatter than those of regular Scarlet Runners. Good for snap, shell or dry beans. Likes cool weather.	75 Days
1.26	Bean	Runner, Fresh & Dry	Scarlet Runner	Tasty edible red flowers. Pods can be eaten as green beans or left to dry out for dried beans. Quick-growing vines. Beloved, especially popularly recommended to beginners.	65 days
1.52	Bean	Tepary, Dry	Blue Speckled Tepary Bean	Tepary beans are a different species of beans than the regular string bean. They originate from the Mayan highlands of Mexico. They are best grown in dry conditions and are drought tolerant. Vines can grow up to 3 feet and benefit from some staking.	80-90 days
9.02	Cucurbit	Pumpkin	Sugar Pie	This is the classic pumpkin for using in pie and other recipes. Fruits are small but have smooth and sweet flesh. Plants produce a few pumpkins per vine.	100-110 days
9.03	Curcubit	Cucumber	Lillie Mae	Small, fresh eating variety. Pick when size of pickling cuke. Seed brought from Southwest US and adapted to PNW for a decade.	48 days (from transplant)
9.07	Curcubit	Cucumber	Northern Pickling	A high yielding, early disease resistant old favorite developed in Maine. The 3-5" fruits bear early on short, space saving vines. They are best when picked small and make delicious salad cucumbers as well as wonderful pickles. Great for smaller gardens.	50 days
9.06	Curcubit	Squash	Queensland Blue	Blue-green, turban shaped squashes with rich orange flesh.	120 days
30.01	Eggplant	Eggplant	Long Purple	Variety with long, slender, purple fruits - best eaten when about 8" in length. Plants produce about 8 eggplants each. Does best in a greenhouse or with some of cloche or row cover for extra warmth.	75 days
3.56	Flower	Butterfly Flower/Milkweed (Asclepias syriaca)		PERENNIAL. Carmine rose flowers. Start ¼" deep indoors Feb- March to set out in May. May or may not bloom first year. Grows 36-40" tall. NOT edible, toxic to humans. Pollinator attractor. Monarch butterfly host. Plant in full sun.	
3.53	Flower	Calendula (Calendula officinalis)	Mix	Mix of orange, yellow, cream flowers. Sow 1.4" deep in March-April. Grows 12-24" tall. Prolific re-seeder. Goes to seed quickly after flowering. Requires deadheading to continue flower bloom. Frost hardy. Edible flower. Watch for aphids! Edible petals, good for your eyes. Add to salads. Good companion alongside vegetables.	
3.57	Flower	Castor Oil Bean	<i>R. communis</i>	Add something exotic to your garden. Large, decorative, deep greenish brown leaves with bright flowers and spiny seed pods. Huge, tropical foliage and ornamental seed pods. Height, 4-5 feet.	
3.34	Flower	China Aster (Callistephus chinensis)	Chistantella (Winterlook) (Callistephus chinensis)	Annual. Lavender flowers w/white centre. Start indoors March for transplant May. Grows 25-30" tall. Blooms in late summer. Excellent cut flower. Pollinator attractor. Prone to aster yellows disease watch for leaf hoppers, aphids. Keep away from carrots. Growth variable due to "day length" Plant in full to part sun.	
3.69	Flower	Columbine	Purple	8 to 12 inch long stems with 2 foot flower stalk in spring. Perennial. (Note this columbine is not to be confused with our native red columbine)	
3.21	Flower	Coppertips	Crococsmia lucifer	Vermillion blossoms. Originally purchased from a bulb.	
3.70	Flower	Cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus)	Diablo	Orange flowers.	
3.20	Flower	Cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus)	Mixed	Blend of pink, magenta and light pink blossoms. Origin West Coast Seeds 2013 "mini cosmos blend"	
3.45	Flower	Cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus)	Sensation Mix	ANNUAL. Mix of red, burgundy, white flowers. Direct seed lightly cover early March through April. Grows 24 – 36" tall. Deadhead to prolong blooming, or pinch back to make it bush out. Prolific re-seeder. Pollinator attractor. Finches feed on seed. Plant in full sun	
3.75	Flower	Cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus)	White	Annual. White flowers.	
3.58	Flower	Crococsmia (aka Montbretia)		Perennial. Bright red to orangish red spiky flowers. Sow ¼" deep indoors or outdoors in clump configuration. Grows 24- 48" tall. Forms corms to grow each year. May benefit from winter cover with mulch. Plant in full to part sun	
3.46	Flower	Daisy (Leucanthemum x superbum)	Shasta	Perennial. Typical white petals with yellow eye. Sow outdoors ¼ to ½" deep in April. Grows 30" tall. Cut way back in fall. Re-seeds and spreads easily. Low maintenance. Excellent cut flower.	

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3.42	Flower	Delphinium	Purple	Needs resting with stratification	
3.36	Flower	Dianthus	Sweet William	Biennial. Multi flowered heads in pink-white, red-white and other variations. Sow in early May and lightly cover. Dead head to encourage re-bloom. Edible flower. Good re-seeder. Attracts pollinators. Plant in full to part sun. Good flower in a "wildflower mix" or in rock garden	
3.74	Flower	Feverfew	Feverfew	Plants grow to about 20" high with fern like foliage, and sprays of small daisy like flowers	
3.40	Flower	Four O'Clock	Marvel of Peru	PERENNIAL. Multicoloured flowers often on the same plant! Direct seed late April- May. Soaking seed overnight may help germination. Grows 24" tall. Re-seeder, also comes back from a root tuber. Tubers can be harvested and moved. NOT edible. Attracts pollinators and hummers depending on location. Plant in full to part sun	
3.19	Flower	Foxglove	Classic Pink	A volunteer on VSL member's property. Sprinkle lightly on the surface when sowing - do not cover!	135-150 days
3.61	Flower	Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea)	Common Foxglove	Biennial. Rose, purple maybe white flowers. Direct sow in April-May very lightly cover. Grows about 12" first year, 36" year 2. Re-seeds and spreads. Deadheading restricts re-seeding. Plant in part sun to shade. NOT edible, TOXIC even POISONOUS BUT ONLY IF INGESTED.	
3.51	Flower	Gladiolus	Gladiolus	Perennial. Peach coloured delicate glad flower. Sow ¼" deep indoors or outdoors in clump configuration. Grows 12-15" tall, short for a glad. Will require 2 years to bloom. First year from seed second from corm. Corms need to be lifted separated and stored in vermiculite over winter. Grow in full sun.	
3.50	Flower	Lavender (Lavandula angustifolia formerly L. officinalis)	Common Lavender	Perennial. Lavender blue flowers atop woody bush. Grows 24-30" tall requires cutting back to avoid it taking over too much space. Spread over open soil, press in, do not cover. Requires light to germinate. Cut flowers and foliage are fragrant.	
3.33	Flower	Liatris	Blazing Star	Perennial from corms. Purple composite flowers on a spike. Sow shallow and heavily ¼" deep and thin after emergence. Multi year project flower. Native N. American wildflower. Pollinator attractor	
3.66	Flower	Lily	Alstroemeria Peruvian Lily	Pink flowers. Grows 2-3' tall. Returns from tubers. See web for instructions on germination. Not for the novice gardener. Beautiful cut flower.	
3.52	Flower	Marigold	Bright Yellow	Delicate, small, bright-yellow, papery blossoms. Grown as a volunteer seed saver's property since circa 2015. Grows 12"-14" tall. Likes sun.	
3.37	Flower	Marigold	Durango Flame	Uniquely colored flowers with mahogany petals edged in yellow like a burning flame! Setting the highest standard for anemone-type marigolds with strong stems, excellent branching, and extr-large flowers, 2-25", that bloom early. These bushy, vigorous plants are well suited for hot, dry locations and work well in containers and in masses for bold colour in the garden. Grows 10-12 inches tall and 6 to 8 inches wide.	
3.39	Flower	Marigold	French Brocade	Annual. Ruffled flowers in shades of reddish-orange with some yellow. Medium height marigold that works well in containers. Likes full sun and is a bit drought tolerant.	
3.26	Flower	Marigold	Orangey red	Orange Red Blossoms	
3.64	Flower	Marigold		Original seed from the seed library. Perhaps Tangerine Gem.	
3.78	Flower	Marigold (Tagetes erecta)	Orange African (aka Mexican or Aztec)	Saved from a seedy saturday, these taller marigolds are sure to brighten any spot.	
3.62	Flower	Marigold (Tagetes erecta)	Yellow African (aka Mexican or Aztec)	Annual. African marigolds grow taller than their French counterparts - up to 1 ft tall! Lemon yellow colour from Langford blvd. plantings. Note : May be F1 hybrid so offspring may revert to parent line. Start indoors Feb- March or direct seed, lightly covered early March through April. Grows 6-8" tall. Deadhead to prolong blooming, or pinch back to make it bush out. Flower petals edible. Natural repellent to many garden plants make it an important companion plant. Plant in full to part sun.	
3.16	Flower	Marigold (Tagetes tenuifolia)	Tangerine Gem	Annual. Prolific yellow-orange flowers. Direct sow ¼ top ½ " deep mid-April to May. Grows 12" tall, higher if crowded. Flower petals edible. Natural repellent to many garden pests makes it an important companion plant. Plant in full sun. Good border flower, produces flowers late into the fall.	60-65 days

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3.77	Flower	Mullein (Verbascum thapsus)	Mullein	Biennial that grows the light green, fuzzy leaves in the first year, then in the second year produces a tall flower stalk with bright yellow blossoms. Likes full sun and well draining/sandy soil. Known for having some medicinal properties as well.	
3.23	Flower	Nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus)	Mix of orange and yellow	Nasturtiums are a great addition to the garden as they are edible, and they attract the aphids that would normally attack your veggie crops! These plants tend to sprawl, so give them space to grow or train them up a trellis. They self sow easily too!	
3.38	Flower	Nasturtium (Tropaeolum majus)	Empress of India	Annual. Mostly scarlet flowers w/some off colours. Sow ½" deep outdoors late April-May. Grows in trailing habit. Edible flower w/ peppery taste. Re-seeds easily. Highly prone to aphids	
3.02	Flower	Phacelia	Bolanders	Grape-like leaves. Each stem ends in a coil of flower buds which open into saucer-shaped, pale blue flowers.	
3.24	Flower	Phacelia	Lacey	Lavender coloured flowers and fern like leaves. Can tolerate some shade, but full sun best. Great for bees. Self seeds readily.	
3.09	Flower	Phacelia	Phacelia	Bees love this plant and bees will aid in pollinating other plants.	
3.31	Flower	Poppy	Breadseed (aka Opium)	Blooms in late May. Self Sows. '4' tall. A beautiful flower slightly different from other poppys.	
3.25	Flower	Poppy	Fancy	We need a bit more info on this one. If you grow it, us know!	
3.18	Flower	Poppy	Pink	An annual volunteer on my property since 2006. Grows ~24" tall. Use seeds in baking or dried arrangements. Self seeds easily. Likes sun.	
3.76	Flower	Poppy	Pink Single and Double Mix	Mix of pink single and double flowers.	
3.68	Flower	Poppy	Red	Red blossoms	
3.67	Flower	Poppy	Red and Pink	Mixed poppy (red and pink)	
3.29	Flower	Poppy	Red Double Petaled	Peony-like, double petaled blossoms.	
3.54	Flower	Poppy	Single Purple	Giant heads of beautiful purple blossoms on plants 24-36" tall. These seeds originally came from Gulf Islands seeds on Pender Island, BC in 2009. Use seeds for baking; heads for dried arrangements. Likes sun.	
3.55	Flower	Poppy	Small Bright Yellow	Delicate small bright yellow blossoms on plants 12-14" tall. Likes sun. This variety arrived as a volunteer in my yard and has reseeded itself easily for several years now.	
3.43	Flower	Poppy		Red / Purple	
3.35	Flower	Poppy (Papaver rhoeas)	Common (aka Flanders Poppy)	Perennial Bright red flower w/black eye. Sow very shallow outdoors April to May. Grows 24-30" tall. May need two years to flower. Cut back branches in fall and mulch. Uncover in spring. Will re-seed to spread. Pollinator attractor. Deer resistant. Plant in full to part sun	
3.32	Flower	Rose Campion	Rose Campion	Not an actual 'rose'. Small fuchsia flowers on muted green stems with slightly fuzzy leaves. Perennial that forms clumps and will spread over time.	
3.49	Flower	Rudbeckia (Rudbeckia hirta)	Black Eyed Susan	Perennial. Yellow flower with black "eye". Direct sow in early May and lightly cover. Grows 12-18" tall. Dead head to encourage re-bloom. Returns each year from roots but spreads easily by seed. Easy, reliable flower when established. NOTE - toxic to cats	
3.44	Flower	Salvia (Salvia splendens)	Scarlet Sage	Annual. Scarlet red spiky compound flower. Start indoors March for may transplant. Germination is light sensitive, leave uncovered first 24-48 hrs under light. Check Stokes Seed website for details. Responds to pinching back but that is not critical. Grows 20" tall. Attracts pollinators and hummers	
3.71	Flower	Shoo Fly	Shoo Fly	Ornamental green foliage with blue flowers. Can grow 5-6 feet tall and is said to repel flies. Will die at first frost.	
3.63	Flower	Snapdragon	Garden Snapdragon	Perennial/Annual. Wide mix of colours. Freeze seed for 48 hrs. before planting. Sow indoors (Feb Mar) or out doors (May). Press seed into soil – do not cover. Grows 8-15" tall depending on location and sun exposure. Re-seeds and can spread. Watch for aphids. A child favourite.	
3.47	Flower	Snapdragon	Mixed	A taller standing variety. Snapdragons are great for kids as the blossoms look like dragon faces!	
3.28	Flower	Snapdragon	Snapdragon	Pink blossoms; drought tolerant.	

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3.30	Flower	Sunflower	Dwarf Sunflower	Yellow flower. Dwarf and medium sized flower. Sourced from Japan. Easy to germinate if you start inside.	
3.72	Flower	Sunflower	Indian Summer	Rust red petals, multiple heads Dead head to encourage more flowers. Medium height.	
3.13	Flower	Sunflower	Mammoth	Very large heads that produce nice seeds for eating.	
3.41	Flower	Sunflower	Mix	Annual. Mix of sunflowers with burgundy, yellow, orange, gold, bronze and red in both single colour and bi-colour blooms. Plants grow to 5-7ft high. Great for bouquets.	
3.59	Flower	Sunflower	Mix	Not quite sure what is in this mix of sunflower seeds. Good if you like surprises!	
3.65	Flower	Sunflower	Mix	Annual. Some yellow, some bronze, some yellow- brown. Sow ½' deep outdoors April- May. Mix of short medium, tall varieties. Grows 24 to 84" Watch for aphids. Seeds are edible and prone to predation by squirrels, deer and raccoons.	
3.73	Flower	Sunflower	One Yellow Bloom	Short plants	
3.15	Flower	Sweet Pea	"Dusty Rose"	Pink flowered variety.	
3.27	Flower	Sweet Pea	Royal Mix	Mix of red, purple, mauve, pink, blue, and white blossoms. Fragrant blooms. Requires staking.	85-95 days
3.48	Flower	Zinnia	Uproar Rose	Electrifying and brilliant eye catching magenta-rose blossom with a perfectly rounded yellow crown. Will attract all visitors to you garden, especially the ones with wings. Not only does it have an amazing colory but it is also a cut and come again flower that is ideal in any fresh bouquet. Each 4-5 inch flower is just as perfect as the next one and has an attractive 30-36 inch stem.	
12.05	Grain	Buckwheat	Buckwheat	Buckwhat can be grown for a number of uses. The flowers attract pollinators, then produce gluten-free grains that can be cooked whole or ground into flour. Buckwheat can be grown as a cover crop as well to outgrow weeds and add organic matter to the soil.	approx. 30 days to flowers
12.04	Grain	Corn	Old Fashioned Sweet Corn	An open pollinated old fashioned sweet corn developed for northern gardeners with strong germination in cool soil.	
4.21	Herb	Basil	Genovese	Classic Italian basil with fragrant leaves. Does best in a warm and sunny spot. Great for making pesto!	70-90 days
4.11	Herb	Chamomile	German Chamomile	The classic herb used for chamomile tea. Seeds need exposure to light to germinate, but plants can tolerate a bit of shade once established. Directly sow in fall or spring for blooms in May/June.	
4.16	Herb	Chives	Chives	Perennial/biennial. Lavender to purple flowers. Sow ¼" deep outdoors mid April loosely scattered. Grows 12" tall. Forms bulbs and also seeds in second year. Leaves and flowers are edible. High nectar producer attracts pollinators	
4.02	Herb	Cilantro	Calypso	Very slow bolting cilantro with large leaves and upright standing growth. Multiple re-growth can be expected without bolting.	50 days
4.07	Herb	Cilantro	Cilantro	Used in Mexican, Indian, North African, Middle Eastern, Vietnamese, Thai, and Chinese cuisines, this herb makes a fabulous addition to the kitchen garden. Leaves can be used fresh or frozen, while seeds make the dried spice known as coriander. Bees love the flowers, and if sheltered this plant can overwinter!	50-55 days
4.01	Herb	Cilantro	Santo	Great for leaf production	55 days
4.14	Herb	Dill	Dill	Culinary herb that is great with pickles, salmon, salads, and more. Flowers are great for pollinators too.	50 days
4.17	Herb	Lovage	Lovage	Lemon type / celery like herb. Large perennial. Perfect for flavoring soup stocks.	90 days
4.15	Herb	Parsley	Curly French	The pretty type. Nice to use as garnish.	75 days
4.20	Herb	Parsley	Flat-Leaf	Flat-leaved parsley used in many recipes as a garnish and added green colour.	75 days
4.12	Herb	Parsley	Italian Dark	A classic flat leaf parsley with dark green, deeply cut leaves. Strong parsley flavour. Good for drying as well as eating fresh.	80 days

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4.03	Herb	Parsley	Italian Parsley	Plants have flat, vibrant green, fringed leaves (not to be confused with cilantro!). This variety also has a deep flavour but works well as a natural breath freshener. It's great as a companion plant for flowers (such as pansies) and fits nicely in small or container gardens. Grows quickly and tolerates both heat and frost well!	75 days
4.19	Herb	Sage	Sage	Classic woody herb that goes well with many fall and winter dishes. Flowers are great for pollinators too! Start seeds indoors 6-8 weeks before last frost, then transplant after risk of frost has passed.	
4.18	Herb	Sweet Cicely	Sweet Cicely	Sweet Cicely is a naturally sweet plant and can be used to supplement sugar in some dishes. The seeds are hard to germinate as they require exposure to cold temps and moisture before sprouting. Can sow outside in the spring or autumn, or sow into trays, watered, then put inside a plastic bag in the fridge for 8 weeks before bringing out into warmer (20-25C) conditions. After seedlings are about 2-3" high, they can be transplanted into small pots, and then eventually moved to a spot in the garden.	
5.11	Lettuce	Butterhead	Hilde	Large, vigorous, rapid growing, lime-green butterhead. Thick, tender and delicious with great aftertaste.	50 days
5.23	Lettuce	Butterhead	May Queen	A locally touted productive variety true to its name; great for spring production. Works great as a cut and come again variety. Light lime green leaves are crunchy with lovely mild flavor.	50-55 days
5.26	Lettuce	Butterhead	Parella Red	French heirloom that migrated to northern Italy. Also known as 'Rouge De Montepelier'. Sweet leaves tinged with dark ruby-bronze. Overwinters on the coast.	60 days
5.19	Lettuce	Butterhead	Yugoslavian Red	Red-tinged leaves form loose heads that can measure up to 12" across. Cutting the head in half exposes solid green interior leaves and an almost white center. Excellent mild flavour.	55 days
5.01	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Black Seeded Simpson	One of the most tender and delicately flavoured leaf lettuces ever bred. Ruffled leaves are large with an appealing light-green colour. Well adapted to a wide range of climates.	45-50 days
5.28	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Galactic	A compact, red lettuce variety best suited for baby greens.	30 days (baby greens)
5.10	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Goldrush	Lime-green leaves are strikingly frilled, curly, and crinkled. Adds unique texture to salads. Holds without bolting for an extended period. Mild, fresh flavour.	55-60 days
5.20	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Merlot	Open-headed frilly leaf-type. Deep purple leaves. All-seasons. Slow bolting.	55 days
5.25	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Sea of Red	Deep red coloured variety that is great for baby greens. If you cut the leaves and leave a 2-3" base, leave will regrow for a second harvest.	40 days (to baby leaves)
5.21	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Tango	Curled leaf lettuce with crispy texture & dark green leaves.	40-50 days
5.22	Lettuce	Looseleaf	Vulcan	No longer carried by West Coast Seeds. Pretty, has some bronze tips.	50 days
5.03	Lettuce	Looseleaf, oakleaf	Brunia	Uniquely shaped French looseleaf variety. Green with reddish brown. Slow to bolt. Good for all seasons.	50 days
5.16	Lettuce	Looseleaf, oakleaf	Red Salad Bowl	Red oakleaf type, defined red leaves. All seasons, colour best in cool weather. Early maturing, slow to bolt. Not bitter.	55 days
5.06	Lettuce	Romaine	Cimarron	Early to late spring production. Red and green, tender, crunchy .	60-70 days
5.07	Lettuce	Romaine	Coastal Star	A romaine lettuce with crisp leaves and developed for our coastal, PNW climate. These seeds were saved from plants that survived the heat dome of 2021! Very bolt resistant.	55-60 days
5.09	Lettuce	Romaine	Eiffel tower	This refined romaine has an unusually tall and cylindrical shape that's picturesque in the garden. Eiffel Tower grows uniformly with a moderately compact habit and an attractive apple green shade. The thick, well-folded leaves have a satisfying texture with a fresh, bitter-free flavor.	65 days
5.24	Lettuce	Romaine	Red Romain Lettuce	Please tell us more if you grow this variety.	
5.27	Lettuce	Romaine	Rouge d'Hiver	Romaine variety with reddish-brown leaves. Colder-tolerant Old French heirloom from the 1880s.	60 days

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14.01	Native Plant	Black Hawthorn		This tree is native to much of BC as well as US states in the Pacific Northwest. The trees grow to approx 25 ft tall, with 1-2cm long thorns, and produce clusters of white flowers in spring which later turn to dark purple-blue berries in the fall. They are also useful for erosion control, acting as a biological barrier, and providing safe haven for small animals. The sharp thorns were used in varying ways by the Lilloet, Gitksan, Thompson, and Okanagan peoples. Berries are edible but avoid swallowing the seeds as they are poisonous.	
14.12	Native Plant	Camas	Common	Common Camas is 1 of 2 camas varieties found on Vancouver Island, southern BC, and the Northwestern US. Plants produce star-shaped, blue-purple flowers from April to mid May, and are grown from a tuber which traditionally was harvested and eaten by a number of Indigenous peoples. Tubers were cooked for a long time in a pit oven which converted the inulin sugars in the bulbs to fructose, resulting in a sweet-potato like vegetable. The flowers make these beautiful ornamental plants as well.	
14.07	Native Plant	Camas	Great	Like the Common Camas variety, the Great Camas is found on Vancouver Island, southern BC, and the Northwestern US. Plants produce star-shaped, blue-purple flowers a little bit later than the Common Camas and stalks stand about 10cm taller. Both can be found in meadow areas all around the South Island - often with garry oaks nearby. The bulbs are edible, but don't harvest them from the wild unless you are with a professional as they can be easily confused with another tuber - the Death Camas.	
14.14	Native Plant	Columbine		Saved seed from plants on VSL member's property	
14.11	Native Plant	Fairwell to Spring		An annual that produces green stalks topped with pink/magenta cup shaped flowers. Often is found as a cultivated species but the plant is native to BC and all the states between here and California. Plants prefer full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil.	
14.16	Native Plant	Fawn Lilly	Pink	Same as above but with pink petals.	
14.15	Native Plant	Fawn Lilly	White	Fawn lilies are lovely ornamental flowers for woodland gardens, but can tolerate full sun and partial shade. The speckled leaves appear first followed by white, bell-ish shaped flowers with upward curling petals.	
14.03	Native Plant	Fringecup		Fringecup is native to coastal areas from Northern California all the way up to Alaska. It grows best in moist, partially shady areas. Works nicely as a ground cover, and hummingbirds love the flowers as well.	
14.02	Native Plant	Graceful Cinquefoil		Graceful Cinquefoil is native to a variety of habitats including meadows, open forests, clearings, roadsides, stream banks, grasslands, foothills, sagebrush desert, and alpine areas to 9,000' in elevation. It is found mostly in the Northeast US and interior of BC. Plant in an area with full sun. Flowers from May - July.	
14.18	Native Plant	Nodding Onion		Flowers appear in July and August with a beautiful downward "nodding" umbel of white, pink, purple, or rose flowers. Attracts hummingbirds and pollinators. Can eat the greens like chives as well!	
14.06	Native Plant	Spring Gold		Spring Gold is a yellow flowered perennial that's a part of the carrot family. It's roots were once a food source for a number of Indigenous peoples both on the Island, in the Okanagan and in the United States where it also thrives. It is still a food source for some butterflies. Flowers bloom during April and May, and are naturally found in spring meadows, grassy slopes, or dry rocky outcrops.	
14.08	Native Plant	Western Buttercup		Common to coastal and northern BC, this species of Buttercup does well in meadows, grassy slopes, coastal bluffs, shores, clearings and open forests. Flowers can have anywhere from 5 to 14 petals, and bloom in early spring (around March).	
14.10	Native Plant	Woolly Sunflower		Not actually a sunflower, but still a yellow daisy-like flower with woolly leaves and thus works as a great alternative to dusty miller. The plants are native to southern BC, and thrive in dry areas. Once established they can thrive in poor soil. Flowers appear from May to August	

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14.05	Native Plant	Yarrow		Plants grow up to 100cm tall, with fernlike leaves and topped with a cluster of small, white flowers. Bear in mind that they can easily spread since they grow from a rhizome once established and readily self-seed. Indigenous peoples traditionally used the plant as a medicinal herb for a number of ailments; this plant is still a staple of herbal medicine. Also great for attracting pollinators. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun.	
11.12	Non-Lettuce Green	Arugula	Arugula (aka Rocket)	There are two plants known as arugula (or rocket) and our seeds are for eruca sativa (the non-wild kind). Arugula is a productive, cool season, annual salad green that works best in spring and fall, and can be managed all winter under cloche protection. If you like peppery/spicy greens, this is a great plant to grow!	
11.21	Non-Lettuce Green	Arugula	Astro	Milder in flavour than other arugulas. Leaves are more strap-like; less lobed.	40 days
11.06	Non-Lettuce Green	Chard	Bietina	An Italian variety of Swiss Chard that has smooth green leaves and less of a metallic taste normally found in chard varieties.	
11.22	Non-Lettuce Green	Chard	Bright Lights	Red and yellow stalk with green leaves. Frost tolerant, but likes cover in winter.	
11.23	Non-Lettuce Green	Chard	Perpetual Spinach	Leaves and flavour are more similar to spinach than swiss chard.	50-60 days
11.03	Non-Lettuce Green	Chard	White Stalk	Chard with white stalks.	
11.07	Non-Lettuce Green	Corn Salad	Vit	Tender leaves form tight rosettes. Plant in early spring and again in late August for a fall/winter crop. Cold hardy	50-60 days
11.11	Non-Lettuce Green	Cress	Wrinkled Crinkled Crumpled Cress	OP variety by Oregon seedsman Frank Morton. Leaves have savoyed texture that make a great addition to salads and sandwiches, with a distinct mustard-like flavor. Plants hold their leaves upright, making for easy harvests of clean leaves. Late to bolt.	50 days
11.27	Non-Lettuce Green	Endive	Indiva Scarola	Endive is in the chicory family and is known for having bitter leaves which can be eaten raw or cooked. This is an italian strain of escarole which is nice in salads or gently wilted in soups. Prefers cooler weather.	60 days
11.16	Non-Lettuce Green	Kale	Red Russian	Red stemmed kale with toothed, almost frilly, green leaves. Versatile for cooking, Young leaves can be added to salads. Does well in our climate.	50 days
11.08	Non-Lettuce Green	Komatsuna	Komatsuna	Also known as Japanese Mustard Spinach. Plant 2" apart in full sun.	40 days
11.25	Non-Lettuce Green	Mustard Greens	Mizuna	A popular "mustard green" from Japan that can be used for light cooking (like spinach) or mixed in a salad (especially smaller tender leaves). Produces a rosette of deeply cut fringed leaves on thin white stalks, with mild flavour. Grow from early spring into the winter. For best production, plant mizuna in rich soil and harvest leaves continuously.	45 days
11.20	Non-Lettuce Green	Orach	Red Orach	Similar to spinach, but more heat tolerant and with dark purple leaves. Can be used as microgreens, baby leaf, or salad greens. Grows well in containers!	45 days
11.17	Non-Lettuce Green	Pac Choi	Pac Choi	We're still looking for some info on this one. If you grow it let us know what it's like!	
11.26	Non-Lettuce Green	Radicchio	Palla Rossa	Radicchio is a deep red and white chicory that grows into a round head, a bit like a cabbage. The leaves are bitter but go well with cheese, nuts, fruits, and creamy dressings in a salad. They heads can be grilled too. Quite cold hardy, radicchio is best sowed in July and harvested in the fall and early winter.	85 days
11.13	Non-Lettuce Green	Sorrel	French (aka Large Leaved)	Light green, lemony flavoured leaves. Perennial producing greens in spring and fall and flowers/seed in summer.	
11.24	Non-Lettuce Green	Spinach	Giant Winter	Cold hardy spinach variety with long, semi-savoyed leaves. Great for autumn/winter harvests.	45 days
11.26	Non-Lettuce Green	Tatsoi	Tatsoi	A vegetable originating from the Yangtze River area in China, that is related to bok choy but forms a rosette of glossy, dark green, spoon shaped leaves. It can also be known as 'tat soi' or "tat choy" depending on how it is romanized from the Cantonese pronunciation. Great in stir-fries, soups, and sauteed. Prefers cooler weather.	45-50 days
28.01	Oddball	Artichoke	Globe	Needs space, full sun. Edible immature flower Spectacular mature flower that bees love. Rough leaf; cut back in fall.	
18.01	Oddball	Asparagus	Asparagus	While many grow asparagus from crowns, it can be done from seed too - just takes a bit longer. Leave a portion of the stalks behind to mature and produce fern like fronds which will set bright red seeds.	3 years

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27.03	Oddball	Broccoli	Di Ciccio	An Italian broccoli variety that produces compact, 3-4" bluish-green central head followed by a prolific set of side shoots, thereby extending the harvest period.	50-60 days from transplant
27.01	Oddball	Broccoli	Gai Lan	Scott's favourite broccoli; enjoyed by his kids too. Delicious greens and succulent stems; eat raw or cooked. These are 2nd generation seeds originally from West Coast Seeds in 2009. Also good as microgreens.	
27.02	Oddball	Broccoli	Purple Sprouting	Overwintering variety. Start seeds in summer for harvest in late March and April. These seeds are 2nd/3rd generation in Scott's garden, originally from West Coast Seeds in 2012.	
26.01	Oddball	Cardoon (Cynara cardunculus)	Cardoon	PERENNIAL Blue purple flowers atop 48" tall stems. Sow 1/4" deep indoors March for May-June transplant. Grows 36-60" tall. This is a BIG plant! Many parts including stems are edible. The seed head is edible only before it flowers. Pollinator attractor. Plant in full sun	
24.01	Oddball	Celery	Tall Utah	An heirloom variety from 1953 that produces dark green, crisp, 12" stalks. Best for a late summer/fall crop.	100-115 days
24.01	Oddball	Celery	Tall Utah	Tall Utah produces large plants with compact hearts. Long, crisp, medium-dark green stalks.	100-115 days
16.01	Oddball	Flax	Golden Flax	Sourced from Earthland Gleaners originally. Can be used for making linen. See www.earthhand.com	90-100 days
23.02	Oddball	Okra	Okra	A heat loving crop used often in African, Southern US, and Indian cuisines. Tastes a bit like green beans and zucchini. Pick when fruits are about 3" in length.	55-65 days
29.01	Oddball	Tobacco	Tobacco	Matthew Kemschaw has grown this tobacco seed sporadically since acquiring it from the Environmental Youth Alliance's Urban Seeds program in East Vancouver in 2009. The EYA called the variety "Hopi Tobacco." Tobacco is revered in many cultures, and is often left as an offering of thanks whenever harvesting from the land.	
17.01	Onion	Leek	Bandit	This variety produces thick, dark blue-green leeks that are resistant to bolting or splitting. Bandit is also an extremely cold-hardy variety and flavour improves with frost/cold weather. Can be sown from March-June for fall and winter crops.	135 days
17.06	Onion	Red	Red Legion	Oblong 'torpedo' shaped, red variety that stores well.	
17.07	Onion	White	Ailsa Craig	Globe shaped, large, sweet onion variety that was bred to do well in northern climates.	95-100 days
17.05	Onion	Yellow	Yellow Globe	Yellow cooking onion with moderate storage abilities. Start indoors 2-3 to a small "plug" - Feb. Sow 1/2" deep outdoors mid April. Plant 4 - 6" apart. Can "bolt" to seed first year but to get seed, plant bulbs 2' or greater from first year crop.	100 days
6.01	Pea	Shelling	Duke of Albany	Rare English heirloom from the 1800s. Once a common variety, it long ago fell out of commercial seed trade. Its tall vines are covered in sweet, plump shelling pods. Deserves to be better known!	
6.28	Pea	Shelling	Green Arrow	Heirloom variety that offers peas great for fresh eating, freezing, cooking, or canning. Vines grow to 24-30" with long pods.	65-70 days
6.04	Pea	Shelling	Hungarian Shelling	Grow this variety for us and tell us more about it.	
6.25	Pea	Shelling	Laxton's Progress	Also known as Laxton's Progress No. 9. This variety was developed at the turn of the 20th century by Thomas Laxton, vegetable breeder known for his pea varieties. These early, plump shelling peas grow on short, manageable vines - 20 to 24 inches in height. Each pod dependably yields 6-9 large, tender and deliciously-flavored peas.	65 days
6.15	Pea	Shelling	Little Marvel	Really tasty pods if you pick before the peas have fully matured. Planted mid March, had pods beginning early June.	60 days
6.27	Pea	Shelling	Maestro	Sweet, productive peas that have resistance to enation virus and powdery mildew. Vines grow up to 2ft tall with pods filled with 8-10 peas each.	60 days
6.07	Pea	Shelling	Prince Edward	A rare english heirloom variety that produces very large and plump pods. Vines climb to 3-4 feet.	65-70 days
6.21	Pea	Shelling	Spanish Skyscraper	This old world pea has vines 6'-8' tall that need staking or a trellis to climb. The plant produces pods containing large peas and is very prolific over a long season. The delicious flavour of this pea makes it a favorite with kids. Developed by Ken Allan a plant breeder from Kingston, Ontario.	90 days

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6.29	Pea	Shelling	Thomas Laxton	Released by the sons of the English plant breeder of the same name in the late 1890s, this pea has been a favourite in England for a long time. Vines grow up to 3 ft high.	70-75 days
6.12	Pea	Snap	Cascadia	Developed for the west coast, plants are resistant to the enation virus and powdery mildew, and only grow to about 24" tall. Good choice for a sowing in July to have a fall harvest.	65-70 days
6.08	Pea	Snap	Spring Blush	Bred by Alan Kapuler of Peace Seedlings. Vigorous, 8-10' vines have purple bicolor flowers and green snap pods, most with a pink blush. A hypertendrill cultivar.	70 days
6.22	Pea	Snap	Sugar Ann	Earliest maturing snap pea and an AAS winner in 1984. The dwarf plants 24"-30" need no support, the bright green round blunt 2.5"-3" pods hold 7 peas. Very prolific producing delicious sweet, crisp pods great for freezing. Two weeks ahead of Sugar Snap and no trellising required making much less work for the gardener. Good choice for container gardens.	55-60 days
6.26	Pea	Snap	Sugar Daddy	Semi-dwarf plants with very sweet peas! Easy to grow as they don't need support (though they may benefit from a few short stakes) and pods make the perfect snack.	65 days
6.17	Pea	Snap	Sugar Snap	Highly productive snap pea grows up to 8' tall. Introduced in the US in 1979. Pods are ~3' long with 5-8 seeds each.	65 days
6.18	Pea	Snow	China Snow	Delicious, climbing, medium-sized edible-pod variety. Very hardy and sometimes survives a west coast winter. Also makes a fine soup pea.	
6.03	Pea	Snow	Jim's Oregon Giant	Very large, juicy pea grows on robust 6' tall vines. The tender, flat, edible pods can be up to 5" long. Produces all summer. Resistant to wilt and enation mosaic virus.	
6.19	Pea	Snow	Swiss Giant (aka Schweizer Riesen)	Heirloom edible pod pea pre-1773 introduced in 1892 by D.M. Ferry and Co. Beautiful purple blossoms produce broad pale green 3"-4" pods on vines 24"-30" tall that do not need trellising. Earliest producing edible pod pea, very prolific, pods born in clusters. Very good eaten raw, steamed or in stir fry. Fusarium wilt resistant.	70 days
6.23	Pea	Soup	Blauwschokker	This pea, called the 'blue shuckers', is delightful, a purple podded pea that is absolutely delicious when served in the traditional Dutch manner. Fresh or dried and soaked overnight then pan-fried with bacon and onions, cooking till peas are tender. Purple pods are very eye catching in the garden and when very young can be used fresh as a snow or edible pod pea.	80 days
6.24	Pea	Soup	Century	An heirloom variety from the 1940's originally distributed as Creamette, making a delicious creamy pea soup. Smooth round soup pea, can be used as fresh shelling as well. Plants grow tall producing copious numbers of pods. Can be left to dry on the vine for winter use in soups and stews and seeds for the next growing season.	
6.05	Pea	Soup	Kimberley	A dry green soup pea that grows tall vines and many pods. Great tasting, from the mountain gardens in Kimberley, BC.	57 days
6.10	Pea	Soup	Speckled Soup Pea	Still learning about this variety. If you grow it, let us know how it is!	
6.14	Pea	Soup	Swedish Red	Incredibly productive and delicious dry pea. Unusual claret-coloured seeds turn chocolate brown on cooking. Vines climb to 7 feet and more. 15 pounds per 50-feet of trellis. Also called "Biskopens".	100 days
7.11	Pepper	Hot	Habanero	WARNING: SUPER HOT! Handle the seeds with care, try not to touch directly, or wash your hands immediately after handling. Seeds saved for a few years from plants originally purchased at Mason St Farm	
7.10	Pepper	Hot	Joe's Long Cayenne	Red fruits grow to 12" in length. Great for eating fresh or drying.	85-90 days (from transplant)
7.08	Pepper	Hot	Red Thai Dragon	Scott has grown this variety since 2010 from seed obtained from West Coast Seeds in 2009. Perhaps 5th generation from his garden. Dries well. Spicy! 2" long, slender, red peppers point upward. Beautiful plants.	75-90 days (from transplant)
7.09	Pepper	Hot	Scott's Hot	This is a second generation seed from a cross of "Red Thai Dragon" and Jalepeno 'M' Strain Cayenne - like slender red pepper. Dries well. Larger than Thai Dragon peppers & quite hot!	
7.05	Pepper	Sweet	Liebesapfel	Red ruffled pepper with sweet thick flesh. Seeds were developed in Germany and thus do well in cooler climates like ours. Great for stuffing. Name translates directly to "love apple" which is an older name for tomatoes, which share some resemblance to this squat, ribbed, pepper.	70 days (from transplant)

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7.02	Pepper	Sweet	Staddon's Select	Very early maturing. 3-4 lobed, thick-walled. Turns green to red. Good for frying.	70-75 days (from transplant)
8.02	Pulses (Other)	Lentil	Ethiopian	Unique, large seeds donated to us by an anonymous source who provided little information about this plant.	
8.03	Pulses (Other)	Lentil	French Lentil	Like a shelling pea. Beautiful blush/purple flowers, Likes to climb to 3ft or so. Grown outside.	
8.01	Pulses (Other)	Lentils	Green Lentils	High in protein, iron, phosphorus and copper, and a very good source of dietary fiber, folate and manganese. Believe it or not lentils can grow here. Best planted in early-mid spring. Drought tolerant.	
2.03	Root	Beet	Bull's Blood	An heirloom variety from around 1840 that produces uniform, deep red beets with dark foliage. Colour gets darker and darker with maturity. Leaves can be eaten as "baby greens" in 30-40 days and can be repeatedly cut. Roots are notably sweet. A great source of antioxidants!	60 days (30-40 for greens)
2.04	Root	Beet	Detroit Dark Red	Great for canning and fresh eating. Add colours and taste to your salad. High in iron and vitamin C. Roots, stems and leaves are edible.	
2.05	Root	Beet	Early Wonder	A variety that produces deep red 3-4" roots with flat-ish tops and round bottoms	60 days
2.01	Root	Beet	Lutz Winterkeeper	Plant at early spring if outdoors. Will retain their sweetness if properly stored throughout the winter.	60-65 days
2.06	Root	Beet	Ruby Queen	Variety developed in Minneapolis in the mid 1950s. Deep red, very round beets that are great roasted and great for canning. Leaves can be harvested when small for salads too.	55-65 days
21.01	Root	Radish	Cherry Belle	Popular early maturing variety, cherry red with white interior. Crisp and great flavour. Leaves can be used as a substitute for chard too .	25 days
21.06	Root	Radish	French Breakfast	Classic, slightly elongated, red and white radish. Great for sowing in early spring!	30 days
21.03	Root	Radish	Pearl	White radish with 1.5" wide roots. Milder flavour. Resists cracking.	25-30 days
21.04	Root	Radish	Plum Purple	Vibrant purple coloured radish.	30 days
21.05	Root	Radish	Watermelon	Large, round, white to pale green radish with a bright pink interior. Very striking once cut open! Sow in late July/early August for a fall harvest.	60 days
22.01	Root	Salsify	Black Salsify	Salsify (also known as Scorzonera) is a plant grown for its long taproot which is black on the outside with white flesh. The plants are biennials but you can harvest the roots in the first year. Roots taste a bit like oysters.	120 days
25.01	Root	Turnip	Golden Ball	3-4" round roots that are deep golden yellow. Rutabaga like flavour.	65 days
10.24	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Aunt Ruby's German Green	A large, beefsteak tomato that is green when ripe and has a sweet yet spicy flavour. Fruits can be up to 1 pound! Named after a lady named Ruby Arnold of Greeneville Tennessee who got the seeds from her German immigrant grandfather and later passed them onto her niece and other seed savers.	80-90 days (from transplant)
10.38	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Black Krim	A deep red beefsteak that is loved by chefs. Complex, smoky flavour. This variety originates from the Black Sea and is hardy in our climate.	80 days from transplant
10.50	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Brandywine	Perhaps one of the most well-known, heirloom tomato varieties. Brandywine is the classic looking, ribbed, beefsteak tomato. A little harder to grown on the coast without a greenhouse as it needs a long, hot summer to fully ripen - but it does have great flavour!	85 days
10.05	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Cherokee Purple	An heirloom linked to the Cherokee peoples from pre- 1890; beautiful, deep, dusky purple-pink color, superb sweet flavor, and very-large-sized fruit. This is one of <i>many</i> Indigenous American seeds that has entered the commercial seed trade. Many Indigenous American seeds have been and continue to be taken and commodified without permission. Organizations like Sierra Seeds are helping to guide a movement to repatriate seeds to Indigenous communities.	80 days from transplant
10.48	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	German Striped	An heirloom that produces large sized ribbed orange and yellow fruits with a marbled interior. Some fruits get as big as 2.5lbs!	80 days
10.23	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Persimmon	A low acid, orange, beefsteak tomato that resembles a persimmon. Great for eating fresh or cooked into sauces. Originally from Full Circle Seeds 2010, medium to large yellowish-orange sweet pulpy fruits. Like an orange beefsteak.	80 days from transplant

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10.40	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Polish Beefsteak	Giant vigorous tomatoes with medium to big fruits.	85 days from transplant
10.49	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Yellow Brandywine	A yellow version of the classic Brandywine tomato. Creamy, tangy, and sweet!	80 days
10.25	Tomato	Beefsteak, Indeterminate	Zapotec	A pleated tomato that has large deep red/pinkish fruits. Great for stuffing, grilling or frying. Originally came from Oaxaca region of Mexico and were grown by the Zapotec peoples who are indigenous to that region	85 days from transplant
10.03	Tomato	Cherry, Determinate	Elfin	This open-pollinated version of Grape Tomato has the same wonderful sweet flavour, size, and shape as the original Grape, but has the advantage of shorter plants. As a determinate variety, plants produce long side branches that require a bit wider spacing than you would expect, but you will be rewarded with lots of fine tomatoes! Elfin's clusters of delicious, uniquely-flavoured grape-shaped cherry tomatoes have a sweetness that is unmistakably 'grape.'	55-60 days from transplant
10.01	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Black Cherry	1" brown/red cherry tomatoes that are sweet but also have a hint of savoury or smoky flavour.	75 days from transplant
10.04	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Galina	A yellow tomato the size of a quarter. Great as a keeper or fresh, brightening up salads or pizza. Crack resistant. Potato leaf variety. (NOTE: potato leaf varieties are more cross-pollinating than other tomatoes.)	60-75 days from transplant
10.07	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Gardener's Delight	Red cherry tomato. Flavourful, sweet fruit produced in long trusses. Very prolific.	65 days from transplant
10.44	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Hawaii Currant	A sweet red, pea-sized currant tomato that holds fruit on clusters until all are ripe.	75 days from transplant
10.17	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Soleil	Prolific producer of small cherry type tomatoes, tangerine orange in colour, about 1/2" in diameter. Sweet fruity flavour.	65-70 days from transplant
10.19	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Sweetie	The sweetest cherry tomato you will ever taste! Small 2.5 cm (1") (approximate size) fruits form in clusters on long branches. This semi-determinate variety should be staked for maximum production. Use for preserves (believe us, they won't need any extra sugar) or eat fresh from the garden. When this variety starts to produce, you had better get the wheelbarrow out -- you will need it to haul in the crop!	65 days from transplant
10.34	Tomato	Cherry, Indeterminate	Tommy Toe	This variety originated in the Ozarks in the 1900s. It produces well over the course of the growing season, and is resistant to black rot and early blight. Fruits are about 1" in diameter.	70 days from transplant
10.02	Tomato	Flat, Ribbed, Indeterminate	Costoluto Fiorentino	Costoluto refers to the distinct flattened, heavily-ribbed shape of various Italian heirlooms. This gorgeous selection comes from Florence and impressed us with its early maturity of brilliant red, 4 inch wide by 1 1/2 inch tall tomatoes. Fruit are juicy and flavourful for slicing but really shine when slow-roasted or cooked down into a rich sauce. Plants perform well in both hot and cooler climates.	80 days from transplant
10.16	Tomato	Flat, Ribbed, Indeterminate	Red Calabash	The delicious, thin skinned, sometimes ruffled fruits of this heirloom look like miniature beefsteak tomatoes. Traceable to Chiapas, Mexico, and documented by William Woys Weaver as appearing in a 1793 painting by Raphael Paele of Philadelphia. Staking is required.	80-90 Days (from transplant)
10.45	Tomato	Ground Cherry	Aunt Molly's	Related to tomatoes and tomatillos, ground cherries are sweet, light orange, fruits about 1/2 to 3/4" round. They are great for pies, jams, sauces and eaten raw too. The "Aunt Molly's" name comes from an ice cream stand that was run by the owners of Territorial Seeds in the US who selected and released this ground cherry variety.	65-70 days
10.42	Tomato	Paste	San Marzano	Classic paste tomato used in Italian cuisine. Shows some disease resistance to blight and mildew	80-85 days from transplant
10.47	Tomato	Paste, Determinate	Oroma	High yielding roma variety that produces flavourful, meaty, tomatoes that are great for thick sauces and canning.	70 days
10.35	Tomato	Paste, Determinate	Ropreco Paste	Italian heirloom with good disease resistance and extremely productive. Fruits are great for canning or eating in salads as they are smaller and not mealy. Holds well on the vine.	70 days (from transplant)
10.39	Tomato	Paste, Indeterminate	Amish Paste	Popular, meaty, paste tomato that's great for cooking and making tomato sauce!	80-85 days from transplant
10.29	Tomato	Salad, Determinate	Early Willamette	An early maturing variety that does well in our coastal climate. Bred by Dr. Alan Kaplur in Oregon.	60 days from transplant

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10.09	Tomato	Salad, Indeterminate	Green Zebra	Green round fruits with dark green/yellow stripes, green flesh. Very productive; unique tangy flavour. Considered a modern heirloom as it was introduced by tomato breeder Tom Wagner.	75-80 days from transplant
10.10	Tomato	Salad, Indeterminate	Jaune Flamme	Deep-orange, smooth skinned, mid-sized. Rich flavour. Good disease resistance.	70-80 days (from transplant)
10.31	Tomato	Salad, Indeterminate	Moneymaker	Moneymaker is an old English heirloom variety from Bristol circa the early 1900s. It prefers high heat but will set fruit freely in any weather. Fruits don't set all at once which lengthens the harvest time. Fruits are deep red, smooth skinned and about 5cm in diameter.	75-80 days from transplant
10.32	Tomato	Salad, Indeterminate	Pink Pixie	An easy to grow variety that does well in pots. Fruits are golf-ball sized, have great excellent flavour. Pink Pixie was originally sold by Burpee Seed Company but later discontinued in 2000.	
10.43	Tomato	Slicer, Determinate	Siberian	3-5" red, uniform, round fruits great for sandwiches.	70 days from transplant
10.13	Tomato	Slicer, Indeterminate	Nepal	Variety originates from the Himalayan Mountains. Produces deep red fruits that are 8-12 oz in weight, and are great for both eating fresh and canning. If picked when green, tomatoes can store well and be ripened indoors once the growing season is over.	80 days from transplant
10.46	Tomato	Tomatillo	Purple	Unique tomatillo has deep purple skin with a green interior. Sweet and delicious fresh, grilled or in salsa.	75 days