

A top-down view of a woven wooden basket filled with fresh garden produce. The basket contains several long green beans, a bunch of purple stalks (possibly purple cauliflower or broccoli), a cluster of bright yellow squash flowers, and a pile of green beans. The basket is set on a light-colored, textured surface.

Heritage Seed Library

Seed List 2017

2017 courses at Ryton Organic Gardens

Throughout 2017 we will be running courses at Ryton Organic Gardens, covering all aspects of organic growing, and more!

If you would like to find out more, or book a place on any of the courses listed please call us on 024 7630 3517 or visit www.gardenorganic.org.uk/our-courses

We hope you can join us!



January	Practical Pruning - Wednesday 25th
	Successful Spuds! - Tuesday 31st
February	Growing organic veg & planning your organic garden - Wednesday 8th
March	Growing unusual brassicas - Thursday 2nd
	Attracting wildlife to your garden - Thursday 16th
April	Introduction to organic veg growing - Thursday 13th
	Pest and disease management in organic food crops - Thursday 20th
May	Composting - the cornerstone of organic growing - Wednesday 10th
June	Soil health - Wednesday 7th
	Growing organic veg & planning your organic garden - Thursday 15th
	Wonderful wormeries - Tuesday 27th
July	Composting - the alternative methods - Wednesday 12th
	Attracting wildlife to your garden - Thursday 20th
August	Growing winter veg - Thursday 3rd
	Cutting edge veg! - Tuesday 22nd
September	Introduction to seed saving - Thursday 7th
	Growing organic veg & planning your organic garden - Thursday 14th
October	Next steps in seed saving - Thursday 12th
November	Planning your organic garden - Thursday 16th
December	Make your own natural Christmas decorations - Thursday 7th

Course fees:

Half day: members £30, non-members £36

Full day: members £51, non-members £60

All courses include admission to Ryton Organic Gardens

Welcome

Dear Member,

We hope your year has been as productive as ours has been. This year we have 158 varieties available in the Heritage Seed Library catalogue. Six of these are newly available, including the Solid Pink celery with striking pink stems that retain their colour even when cooked, and the Wrobel's Own runner bean, named after Mr Wrobel who grew it for over 20 years!

You'll also notice that there are some varieties with LIMITED STOCK in the description. Rather than deciding not to include them, we thought we'd add them, but on a 'first come, first served' basis. So get your order in quickly if you want to grow any of these.

If you're looking for more seed, take a look at the 'Seed Swaps' section and see what other members are offering. Join in next year by adding your own varieties by saving seed from your choices.

If you're still unsure about saving seed then have a look at our simple Seed Saving Guidelines available online at www.gardenorganic.org.uk/seed-saving-guidelines. Or, come on one of the training courses at Ryton Organic Gardens in the autumn. There's also a list of Seed Swap events further on in the catalogue, so check if there are any near to you and go along and meet others swapping seed.

If you have been saving your own seed for a while and feel you've begun to get the hang of it, please consider becoming a Seed Guardian. Or how about joining our Variety Champions pilot scheme? Just contact us and we'll explain what's involved. Without this team of supporters we simply wouldn't be able to produce this catalogue.

We hope you enjoy leafing through the catalogue and when you've selected your varieties you can either place your order through the post using the form provided, or online by visiting www.gardenorganic.org.uk/hsl2017. If you have any issues please feel free to contact us by emailing membership@gardenorganic.org.uk and we'll get back to you as soon as we can.

Just to finish, please let us know how the varieties fared. How did they perform, what were the good, the bad and the ugly, and how did you use them? Recipes are helpful to receive too. All this information is really useful for us, and can often be seen in the variety descriptions.

Hope you have a great year.

Regards,



Neil Munro
Heritage Seed Library Manager



Growing instructions

Amaranth/Callaloo (*Amaranthus spp.*)

Direct sow in late May or early June, when the soil is warm, in rows 30cm apart, aiming for about 0.5g of seed per 1m. Alternatively, sow into modules in early May, then transplant at a distance of 30cm within the row. Leaves can be continually harvested and plants cut down to 30cm and allowed to re-grow. Eventually produces long tassel-like flowers; the seeds can be collected in mid-October. Remove plants before September if you want to avoid self-seeding.

Beetroot/Mangel (*Beta vulgaris*)

Beetroots do best in light soils that are rich, but have not been recently manured. Earliest sowings can be made into seed trays under glass in February or March, and the quickest varieties will be ready in about two months. The 'seeds' of older varieties are actually clusters that contain three or four seeds. Thin to a single plant after germination, allowing around 10cm between plants. The leaves, as well as the roots, are good to eat. Varieties cross easily, so grow only one variety for seed at a time.



Broad Bean (*Vicia faba*)

One of the hardiest vegetables. Broad beans can be sown in late autumn for cropping early the following year, often avoiding the ravages of blackfly, or in early spring. Sow direct in free draining, fertile soil, spacing at 25cm in the row, 60cm between rows, or equidistantly at 20cm in a deep bed. Plant 5cm deep. Water only if conditions are particularly dry when the pods begin to mature. Tall varieties will need staking with canes and string. Harvest from May onwards when the young, immature pods can be cooked whole. Dried beans also store well. To save your own seed, grow a single variety only.

Brussels Sprout (*Brassica oleracea* Gemifera Group)

A hardy, cold weather crop for autumn and winter harvest. Sow into modules, harden off and plant out six weeks after sowing; or directly 50cm apart with 75cm between rows (for ease of picking) from mid-March to mid-April. Stake well on windy sites. Harvest from the bottom of the stem first. To save seeds, grow only one *Brassica oleracea* variety into its second year and allow plenty of plants (at least 20) to mature.

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* Capitata Group)

Always a reliable standby, cabbages grown in the garden are often tastier than those bought in the shops. Do not over-fertilise or growth will be soft and attractive to pests. Sow direct 7cm apart, or in modules, and transplant/thin to 30cm apart when plants have five or six true leaves. To save seeds, grow only one *Brassica oleracea* variety into its second year and allow plenty of plants (at least 20) to mature.

Carrot (*Daucus carota*)

Carrots prefer a soil that is deep and friable, without large stones to avoid forked and stunted roots. You can sow in-situ or you can try sowing in modules and then planting out as soon as possible after germination. Space rows 15cm apart and thin/transplant to 10cm in the row. Constant moisture is needed to prevent roots from splitting. Pull early sowings as soon as they are big enough. Main crop varieties can be left to develop fully and then lifted when needed. Sowings can be timed to avoid carrot fly, but a surer way is to use barriers. Carrot fly numbers are at their lowest by mid-June. To save your own seed, grow a single variety and make sure there are no wild carrots (or another carrot in flower) within 500m. If crosses with the wild type do occur, they are easily identifiable as the thin, white root will be dominant.

Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* Botrytis Group)

Cauliflowers need deep, rich soil; good moisture retention is essential for best results. Too much nitrogen can compromise the production of good curds. Start sowing in March and April into modules or seed trays to raise sturdy transplants. Late varieties are best sown in early October in modules and over-wintered before planting out in mid-March. Allow at least 50cm between plants and protect with cloches or fleece at first. Hoe regularly and water well when curds start to form. Fold the leaves over the developing curds to prevent sunlight yellowing them. To save seeds, grow only one *Brassica oleracea* variety into its second year and allow plenty of plants (at least 20) to mature.

Celeriac (*Apium graveolens*)

This swollen-rooted relative of celery requires a long growing season to reach a good size. Sow under glass in February, pot on regularly, and plant out in May after hardening off, spacing the plants 30-40cm apart in a block. Requires fertile soil and generous watering. Harvest from October onwards.

Celery (*Apium graveolens*)

Traditional trench celery requires a long growing season and fertile soil. Prepare a trench 40-45cm wide and 30cm deep by digging out the soil and enriching it with lots of compost or manure, then return to the trench. Any remaining soil can be used for blanching. Sow in trays or modules in March and early April on the surface of the compost, or cover only lightly. Germination can be erratic. Prick out single seedlings and pot on individually as soon as possible. Plant out into your prepared trench after last frost, cold conditions can cause bolting, and protect with cloches if necessary. Water frequently in the growing season and remove discoloured outer leaves. Blanch stems by wrapping with straw and earthing-up with surplus soil/compost mix.

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativa*)

A tender crop that needs a heated glasshouse for prolonged cropping. Some varieties (ridge cucumbers) can be grown for a limited period outdoors. Frame cucumbers have a smoother skin, longer fruit and are generally heavier cropping. Ridge varieties must be pollinated to set fruit, while the fruits of frame varieties become bitter and misshapen if insects pollinate their flowers. Raise both types with heat; sow ridge varieties in mid-May for planting out in a sheltered spot after the last frost. Plant on a mound or ridge to avoid root rot, and mulch well. Allow 60cm between plants, less if trained up supports. Water throughout the growing season – irregular watering leads to misshapen or aborted fruits. Indoor cucumbers need high humidity but good ventilation to avoid fungal problems, and will enjoy as much heat as you can give them. Cucumber varieties will readily cross with each other.



Dudi, Calabash or Bottle Gourd (*Lagenaria sicceria*)

Dudis need a sheltered position and plenty of space. Start off like pumpkins in mid-April to May, and plant out in moderately rich soil in a sunny spot. Allow at least 2m between plants – they will climb but need a high solid support such as a strong fence or garage roof to keep the fruits off the ground. The beautiful white flowers open at night to early morning and require hand-pollination if you want to try to save seed the Sowing New Seeds website has more information.

French Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

For an early crop start the seeds in individual pots or in seed trays. Harden off young plants and plant out 20-25cm apart. Sow direct from late April (at the same spacing) with protection, or after the last frost. Climbing varieties will need support of string or a wigwam of canes, or grow them up a wall or fence where they will benefit from the extra protection. Mulch well and add plenty of organic matter. Harvest green beans from the end of June; early sowings can be grown on for drying. Dried beans can contain a toxin (lectin) that may cause stomach upsets. This toxin is destroyed by proper preparation. First soak the dried beans overnight, drain and rinse. Cover with fresh water then boil vigorously for at least 10 minutes. The beans will then be safe to use. French beans seldom cross-pollinate, but leave at least 3m between varieties if seed saving.

Kale (*Brassica oleracea* convar. *acephala* and *Brassica napus*)

The hardiest of brassicas. Sow into a seedbed or pots in the early summer (around May). Plant out into final positions in July or August at a spacing of 45cm for dwarf varieties, or 75cm for taller varieties. Kales need little attention apart from aphid and cabbage white butterfly control, and grow well in most garden soils. Harvest in winter by removing a few leaves from each plant. Some varieties of kale (*Brassica oleracea*) will cross-pollinate with each other, as well as with cabbages and cauliflowers. Others are of the species *B. napus* (as indicated). These will cross-pollinate with swede and oilseed rape.

Lablab Bean (*Dolichos lablab*)

Relatively unknown in the UK, this Asian favourite can be bought frozen in most Indian supermarkets. Lablabs need protection so grow in a polytunnel or cool glasshouse for best results. Sow with heat during April and plant into final positions once frost danger has passed. Plants climb, so support with a wigwam of canes, as for French beans. Pick pods as soon as they reach eating size and treat as mangetout, or if seed saving leave on the plant until brown and dry.



Leek (*Allium porum*)

Sow in a seedbed (or a wooden crate) from March to May, transplanting seedlings to their final positions in June. Dibble holes into the ground, drop seedlings into them and 'puddle' in with a watering can – soil should not be firmed around the roots. Space at 15cm in rows 30cm apart, or in beds equidistantly at 18cm. As the plants develop earthing up ensures a longer blanched stem. Very hardy, leave in the ground all winter and harvest as required. Let some go to seed in their second year, but only one variety as they cross-pollinate readily. Leeks do not cross with onions.

Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*)

Sow loose-leaf varieties in early spring and harvest the leaves a few at a time as needed. Successional sow all others and harvest through the season. Most are pretty hardy and can be grown throughout the year with minimal protection. Some of the older varieties offered will over-winter without protection in a sheltered spot (except in the harshest weather). Sow into seed trays, pots or modules under protection in February, harden off and plant out in March with protection. Direct sow (with a little protection) in early spring in rows 30cm apart, thinning to 25cm within rows. Give larger varieties a bit more space. Lettuce seed will not germinate at soil temperatures above 25°C so keep the seedbed cool for at least 24 hours, shade if necessary. Water liberally to ensure tender leaves with less bitterness and to reduce the risk of plants running to seed, though too much water and humidity can lead to rotting. Watch out for aphids and slugs, as all lettuces are susceptible to these pests.

Melon (*Cucumis melo*)

Grow melons as you would cucumbers (trailing or grown up nets); they enjoy heat and humidity and thrive under glass or in a cold frame. Best grown on a mound, as they don't like to get their stems wet. Remember to prune; any good gardening book should tell you how to do this. Supply copious amounts of water when the fruits are forming. If seed saving, grow only one variety to maintain purity.

Onion (*Allium cepa*)

Onions grown in the UK are sensitive to day length; spring sowings will only grow foliage until the longest day. As the days shorten energy goes into producing bulbs. Sow in modules with protection in late winter and early spring, or directly into the ground in mid spring at a depth of 1cm in rows 30cm apart. Thin or transplant to about 4cm if you want medium-sized bulbs; 7-10cm for larger onions. Hoe regularly when the plants are young. Water only in the driest weather and not once bulbs have formed to ensure good ripening. Bending tops over prematurely damages the bulbs and impairs storage – instead cure the bulbs in the sunshine after lifting. All tops and skins should be rustling and dry before placing in net sacks or stringing into ropes and storing in a dry, frost-free place. If seed saving, replant at least 16 bulbs the next spring, but only grow one variety into its second year as they cross readily. Onions do not cross with leeks.

Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)

Direct sow in mid to late spring as germination can be a problem in cold soils. Sow thinly in shallow drills, or station sow, three seeds per station, thinning to one per station. Root size depends on spacing so for small roots space 10-20cm apart or for larger roots 15-30cm in rows, or alternatively plant in blocks at 15-20cm spacing. Keep seedlings weed-free until established. Frost improves flavour; lift as required when leaves start to die down. Harvest by late winter, as older roots will develop a hard core. To save your own seed, grow a single variety.

Pea (*Pisum sativum*)

Direct sow at a depth of 2-5cm, spaced 5cm apart in a wide drill, though you may well need to protect against rodents - we tend to sow into wooden crates, transplanting seedlings when around 5cm tall. Sow round peas from late winter, switching to wrinkled varieties after late March for a succession of fresh pods. Dwarf varieties need support from twigs inserted into the row when the seedlings are young. Most old varieties are very tall and need to be supported on netting, strings or a structure of canes or trellis and sown in single rows or at stations along their supports. These tall varieties crop for longer if picked regularly. Peas do not readily cross-pollinate, but leave as much space as possible between varieties if seed saving.



Pepper (*Capsicum spp.*)

Cultivation requirements are similar to tomatoes and aubergines, but peppers need a little more light, a fertile and moisture-retentive soil and a long period of warmth to mature fully. We recommend growing in a greenhouse or tunnel to guarantee a good crop. Seeds need temperatures of over 21°C to germinate. Peppers form a small bush and can often be grown in big pots. Use a pot of at least 25cm in diameter and water well to avoid blossom end rot. They are self-pollinating, but cross-pollination readily occurs, so isolate if growing more than one variety for seed saving. Remember to wear rubber gloves when removing seeds for saving from hot varieties. It's best to save seed from a fully ripe pepper (when the skin starts to wrinkle).

Radish (*Raphanus sativus*)

Sow thinly in drills 3cm deep and 6cm apart, or sow in modules and plant out once the plants have three true leaves. They are fairly hardy, so sow with protection in January/February, or without in March. Flea beetles may be a problem, so if you want to avoid 'holey' leaves, cover with fleece. Only grow one variety to seed at a time as radishes cross-pollinate readily.



Runner Bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*)

A tender crop that is perennial if the roots are lifted and stored like dahlias, but treated as an annual as the plants grow so quickly (do not eat the tubers!). Sow seeds individually in pots under protection in mid-May and plant out hardened-off plants after the last frost; or direct sow into warm ground about 5cm deep on sturdy supports (canes, netting or strings). Allow at least 15cm between rows. Adequate soil moisture is vital for a good crop. Harvest pods before they are over-mature to avoid stringiness, and pick frequently to encourage more to form. Leave some on the plant to mature if you wish to save the seed. Runner beans readily cross-pollinate and need at least 1000m between varieties.

Shark's Fin Melon (*Cucurbita ficifolia*)

A rampant grower, which needs full sun and relatively infertile soil to crop. Sow two seeds per pot under cover in late April to May, removing the weaker seedling. Harden off and plant as for squash, allowing a minimum 1m between plants. They will climb and can be trained over a (very) substantial support. Flowering starts in mid-July and fruits should develop shortly afterwards: place a board underneath fruits to prevent rotting. Leave fruits on the plant until the skin is hard to touch and sounds hollow if tapped. Seed continues to mature for several months after the fruit has been picked so don't remove seed for saving until December or later from an autumn harvest.

Sorrel (*Rumex spp.*)

This hardy perennial is usually classed as a herb, but is actually more like a vegetable. The sharp, lemony leaves can be harvested early in the season and may stay green through the winter. Sow direct in spring or autumn, or into trays for transplanting out at spacings of around 30cm between plants. It also scatters self-sown seedlings if allowed to. Divide plants every couple of years.

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*)

This quick-growing, leafy crop does best in cooler temperatures. Prefers light shade in the summer and a fertile soil that does not dry out. Sow direct in early spring or autumn under cloches or in an unheated greenhouse or tunnel. Outside sow thinly into drills 30cm apart in late spring, late summer and early autumn. It may run to seed in hot weather.

Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*, *C. moschata* and *C. pepo*)

The common-name classification of squashes, pumpkins, gourds, marrows, etc. is fraught with difficulties. Essentially, summer squashes are good fresh and do not store. Winter squashes and pumpkins (*Cucurbita maxima*) will store well, particularly if allowed to cure in a warm place, but can also be eaten immature in summer. All can be sown individually into pots (with warmth) in late May, planting into their final positions when danger of frost has passed. Sow at least three seeds to ensure that if one plant is mainly producing male flowers, there is a higher probability that there will be a female flower on another for pollination. Placing seeds on their edge may help to avoid rotting. Can also be sown directly once soil is warm and danger of frost has

passed. Allow lots of space (1-1.5m, more for trailing types) and incorporate plenty of organic matter. Pollination is required for good fruit set, and can be done by hand if insects are scarce. Hand-pollination is essential if seed saving. On winter squash do not allow too many fruits to develop, as the plants need to put their energy into ripening fruit for storage. Summer squash can be allowed to produce lots of fruit and harvested when ready (it should still be possible to penetrate the skin with a thumbnail). Water well throughout the growing season. Harvest winter squash when the vines have been cut down by frost. Allow the fruits to ripen further in the sun for several weeks after harvest for maximum storage time. Varieties within one species cross readily.

Swede (*Brassica napus*)

A hardy root with delicious orange-yellow flesh requiring cool, damp conditions to flourish. Sow in an open site into fertile soil that does not dry out, but is well drained. Sow finely into 2cm deep drills 38-40cm apart during May and June. Thin to 25cm once seedlings reach 2.5cm high. Harvest as soon as roots reach the required size, usually mid to late autumn.

Sweetcorn (*Zea mays*)

This half-hardy grain crop is easy to grow in a warm, sheltered spot with well-drained soil in a good summer. Sow in April into degradable pots or root trainers as plants resent root disturbance; or direct into soil warmed under cloches or black plastic. Sweetcorn is wind-pollinated so sow in blocks with 35cm between plants. Will need support on exposed sites and always hand weed, as hoeing will damage the shallow roots. Harvest the corn when 'silks' turn brown and a milky juice is produced when a thumbnail is pressed into the kernels. Grow only one variety if seed saving, as sweetcorn varieties will freely cross-pollinate.



Tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

Grow under unheated glass or outdoors in a sheltered spot. Sow for the glasshouse in late February/early March and outdoor varieties in late March. Sow seed shallowly in pots with some warmth; prick out seedlings into individual pots and pot on as necessary until ready to be transplanted to final positions. Transplant after the last frost, or earlier if protected by cloches or fleece, 35-45cm apart. 'Determinate' varieties form a natural bush and cannot be trained as a cordon. A layer of straw underneath them will keep the fruits clean. Most varieties are 'indeterminate' and may be trained as a cordon. Support these with stout canes or up strings, as they can easily grow to 1.5m. Remove side shoots regularly, and the growing tip once four to five trusses have set fruit, to encourage ripening. These varieties can also be allowed to ramble if given space (at least 1m²). This is recommended for smaller-fruited varieties, where cordoning may reduce yield.

Turnip (*Brassica rapa*)

Turnips for storing over winter are usually sown in July or August and thinned to about 15cm between plants. Earlier in the year, they can be sown closer together and harvested when young, but a steady supply of water is important to prevent woodiness. Watch out for flea beetles early on, and cabbage root fly later. Biennial, they form flowers in their second year, which are insect-pollinated, so crossing will occur with other turnips and with some oriental greens and fodder crops.

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Beetroot	Avon Early	One of a series of innovative breeding lines from the former National Vegetable Research Station at Wellesbourne (now Warwick HRI, part of Warwick University), it remained a stalwart variety among gardeners for many years. An early, prolific and fast-growing round-rooted type; Lawrence Hills states in The Vegetable Finder that it matures in about 10 weeks. Excellent sweet flavour; both juicy and crunchy when young.	40
	Beetroot	Devoy	A vigorous, easy-to-grow, long-rooted variety with sweet, dark pink flesh, that is tender even when allowed to grow extra-large. The beets also store well. The attractive red and green foliage can be cooked and eaten like chard. Originally donated by John Coumts of Aberdeen Allotments and Gardens Society who said, "It has been in my friend's family for two generations and has often been a winner on the show bench."	40
	Beetroot	Long Blood Red	Described by Vilmorin-Andrieux (1885) as an "American variety with a long, slender, deeply buried root... productive, and well-coloured kind." Sweet and flavoursome, HSL member Gareth Close says that it has "the best flavour, wonderful for pickling." This variety stands well and is slow to go woody.	40
	Beetroot	White Devoy	This late-maturing, pure white beetroot with a delicate flavour was derived from the purple variety 'Devoy'. It produces an irregularly shaped, tapering beet with knobby side roots. The foliage can also be cooked and eaten like chard. Seed Guardian Mike Wicken says, "Add to the salad bowl for something a little different – and surprising for your guests when they discover it's a beetroot!"	40
	Broad Bean	Bossingham Long Pod	Originally from Bossingham, Kent and donated by the Rev. John Berryman, who was given them by a native of the village. Usually produces three sturdy stems. Our donor recommends mid-November sowing; spring plantings will need watering well to provide good sized, full pods.	10
	Broad Bean	Bowland's Beauty	Donated by Jennifer Russell; she was given seed by Yorkshireman George Bowland, a retired farm worker who had grown this variety for nearly 40 years. Jennifer wanted them named after George, "In honour of a real gem of a person." A tall variety (around 1.5m) that can be sown in January for June cropping, often producing 35-45cm pods with 8-12 seeds in each. Seed Guardian Adam Alexander considers them "the finest broad bean for the table."	10
	Broad Bean	Gloucester Champion	Limited Stock Mr Phillips, the donor of this variety, was given seed more than 40 years ago by a close friend. It was originally a commercial variety supplied by Wheelers Seed Merchants of Gloucester. Shortish plants (around 1m) produce chunky pods containing three to four large and tasty beans per pod.	10








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Broad Bean	Red Bristow's	This variety had been grown by a friend of donor Peter Bristow for many years in Walgrave, near Northampton. Best sown in spring, the plants grow to around 1m in height. A red-seeded variety, of which Peter says, "The beans keep their colour when cooked and have a delicious taste. They freeze very well and maintain their flavour after freezing."	10
	Broad Bean	Rentpayer	This variety was passed to our donor, Cilla Platt, by her husband's aunt, who had been growing them since the mid 1960s, when they were available commercially from Dobies. The beautiful flowers have a delicious scent and are followed by lumpy pods filled with delicious, bright green beans.	10
	Brussels Sprout	Catskill	A robust, ex-commercial variety developed by Arthur White of Arkport, USA in 1941. Thought to have been named after Catskill Park, a forested and mountainous region of New York State. Grows to 50-75cm in height, ideal for an exposed position, and produces richly flavoured sprouts around 5cm in diameter. Great for eating fresh or for freezing.	40
 © M Fardell	Cabbage	Paddy	Limited Stock A very large heirloom variety developed by an Irish allotment holder who saved seeds from his largest specimen and shared them with his allotment neighbours. Spring sown for late summer use it is a vigorous grower, producing large firm heads that stand well until late autumn/early winter. Delicious raw, very crunchy with a spicy flavour. Retains both its texture and flavour when cooked.	50
	Callaloo	Bangladeshi Dhata	The most spectacular of the callaloos, with deep red and green colouration. A real feature in ornamental flower beds, particularly when the dramatic purple-red flower spikes form. Otherwise, it can be used as greens in Indian or Bangladeshi cooking with tomatoes, onions and spices.	100
	Callaloo	Mrs McGhie	This typical Jamaican variety produces waist-high plants with large pale green leaves and long, drooping, lime green, tassel-like flowers. Grown by many Jamaican allotment holders for a wide range of culinary uses: stir fried with coconut milk and tomatoes, in soups and steamed with fish.	100
	Callaloo	Mrs Patel's	A dark green variety from India. The leaves can be substituted for spinach and are particularly good in curries with potatoes or chick peas. Slightly slower to start than other varieties, but it soon catches up. The upright pale green flowers develop into very prickly seed heads.	100








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Carrot	Giant Improved Flak	A large, long, pale orange carrot with a tapered shape and rounded shoulders showing no signs of greenback. Does not have a strong carrot flavour when either raw or cooked, but is crunchy and crisp, perfect for coleslaw.	100
	Carrot	London Market	Originally from Finland, this traditional early 'short horn' type carrot has very wide, stumpy, deep red-orange roots. Shows some resistance to both drought and carrot root fly. Guardian Anne St John notes that they have a mild flavour and are good boiled, steamed or grated in salads. They freeze (un-blanching) and store well.	100
	Carrot	Manchester Table	Still commercially available in both Australia and New Zealand, which is where our donor picked up his seeds. Productive and vigorous, the crunchy, deep orange, cylindrical roots grow to around 20cm in length and have a lovely sweet flavour. Commercial catalogues describe it as "outstanding", what do you think?	100
	Carrot	Red Elephant	Originally from Warwick HRI, this fast growing, large and tasty 19th century Australian heirloom has no hard core and can be eaten at any stage from baby to full maturity. Described in Carters Blue Book of Gardening in 1934 as, "A veritable giant, both in length and bulk, specimens have been exhibited measuring 30 inches long." HSL member Gareth Close adds, "The best carrot ever! Superb flavour and trouble free to grow."	100
	Carrot	Scarlet Horn	This carrot originated in the historical town of Hoorn in the northern Netherlands in around 1610. A good all round choice for early cropping. A short, stump rooted variety with deep red-orange skin and flesh, which is crisp and is well flavoured.	100
	Carrot	White Belgium	Introduced in the 1800s and renowned as the best cultivated white carrot. Mentioned by Vilmorin-Andrieux (1885) and listed in Sutton & Sons catalogue of 1852. Reported by Alan and Jackie Gear to have a "well developed flavour that is mild and crisp, equal to any orange carrot." The white roots have green shoulders that show above ground. High yielding and carrot fly resistant. Good for those who cannot tolerate carotene.	100
	Cauliflower	English Winter/Late Queen	The commercial variety English Winter was once the basic, hardy winter cauliflower. This vigorous strain was introduced in 1896 and bred for sowing in May, planting out in July and harvesting the following May/June. Suttons 1977 catalogue says, "Dwarf and compact. Extremely hardy, rarely affected by frost and produces splendid white heads."	100



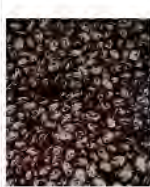


Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Celeriac	Tellus	Donated by HSL member Heather Lynn when it was dropped from the National List in 1997. Suttons say, "A quick-growing, smooth, round-rooted type with a beautiful white flesh, which does not discolour after boiling." Guardian Sandra Slack adds, "Sweet and nutty, makes a lovely soup." Also invaluable diced or grated raw as a tasty addition to winter salads.	150
	Celery	Solid Pink	NEW for 2017. Originally introduced in 1894, this hardy, traditional trench variety produces large, pink stems that can be blanched easily and quickly. Retains its colour even when cooked. Ready for harvest in November/December from an early April sowing.	150
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Bridgwater Bean	Donated by Mr Durman, and given to him by his cousin who lives near Bridgwater, Somerset. The family have been growing this pretty bean for over 50 years. A vigorous variety, producing tall (1.8-2.4m) plants, lilac flowers and attractive pods heavily mottled with purple. Can be used fresh or dried.	10
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Dinah's Climbing Blue	Originally from France our donor, Dinah Butler, was given this bean by her former boss and has grown them for many years. It is both vigorous and productive and has pink-purple flowers followed by dark purple, stringless pencil pods. Tender and tasty even when mature.	10
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	District Nurse	Anita Bourne was given these beans by her stepdaughter, a district nurse, who had originally been passed them by an elderly lady in Cardiff. Anita comments, "A delightful bean! Pretty lilac flowers and dramatically coloured, succulent pods, green splashed with navy blue." HSL member Mrs M Snowden describes them as "a bean 'par excellence'." Our Seed Guardians appear to experience very few pest and disease problems with this variety.	10
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Klapprotts Graubeige	Originally collected by Professor Klapprott from Nova Sedlica, Slovakia. Fast-growing, chill-resistant and vigorous, it produces very tall (2.5m is not unusual), strong vines with white flowers and long, flat pods. Eat the pods young, when they are tender and tasty, or leave to dry and use in casseroles.	10
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Polish Climbing	Originally from Poland, though acquired by our donor at a Belgian seed swap. Lilac flowers are followed by slender, 'snake-like' pods, bright green streaked with black. Matures quickly; use fresh, rather than as dried beans, as the pods are tasty and stringless. Seed Guardian Ann Rutter was suitably impressed, she says, "They wouldn't look amiss in the flower garden."	10








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
 © Isabel Isherwood	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Red and White	Donated by Mrs Jean Sherier this tall variety (>2m) produces yellow-green foliage and creamish-white flowers. The pods are green when they first set, but become red and white as the seeds inside start to form. Seed Guardian Elaine Banham says, "Extremely beautiful, like glowing jewels when in sunlight." The young beans are delicious when eaten fresh and the mottled, dried seeds have a lovely rich and creamy 'butter bean' flavour.	10
	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Wild Pigeon Bean	Thought to be of Iroquois Indian origin, this variety was collected in 1916 by Canadian anthropologist FW Waugh in Ontario, USA. The donor, William Woys Weaver, notes that the name refers to the bean's colour; grey and speckled like a wild pigeon. Known in the USA as a 'cut-short bean' or semi-pole bean, referring to the runner (around 1m high) it sends out on which the pods are produced. Used traditionally as a dried bean.	10
 © David Papillon	Climbing French Bean (coloured pod)	Williams' Tiger Bean	Originally passed to our donor's sister by a friend who had in turn been given them around 50 years ago by a retired British War Graves Commission gardener. Produces vigorous, very tall plants; up to 3.5m has been recorded; and curled, green pencil pods with purple 'tiger stripes', which disappear when cooked. The beans themselves have a full, hearty flavour.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Black Delgado	This semi-climbing variety produces lilac flowers followed by a plentiful crop of green pods. These can be a little stringy; however, the shiny black seeds are perfect as a drying bean. Thought to have originated with the Zapotec Civilisation of the Oaxaca Valley, Southern Mexico, who not only used it in soups and stews, but also as a dye for women's black shawls.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Carre de Caen	Originating in Normandy and first mentioned in 1868 in the Botanical Garden Conservatory of Caen. 'Carre' when translated means 'square' which is thought to describe the shape of the beans as they are pushed up against each other in the pod. Hardy, prolific and growing to 2-2.5m in height, it produces white flowers that gradually become apricot when mature. Petite pods are produced in abundance and contain around six small beans, perfect for shelling.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Cyprus	This bean was given to our donor by an allotment neighbour, whose father lives on a small farm in Cyprus where it had been saved for generations. With sparse foliage, it produces white flowers followed by an impressive crop of crisp and slender, pencil-type pods full of juicy green beans. It also crops over a long period of time.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Hamburg	Our donor's family has grown this bean since around 1850. Thought to have originated in Harsefeld, near Hamburg, Germany, but brought to the UK, via Spain, during the Napoleonic Wars. Both attractive and hardy with pods in which even the immature beans are visible. These pods are tender and stringless when young and the beans retain their texture and flavour after freezing.	10








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Mr Fearn's Purple Flowered	Donor Bernard Fearn has grown this variety since the war, though they existed many years before that. The pretty purple flowers are followed by long, silky pods. Mr Fearn says, "They grow well in a cold greenhouse." Seed Guardian Carol Baxter adds, "You can't fault this bean, it has great taste, yields and looks good too." The juicy and sweet beans are ideal for freezing, a good job as it is so prolific.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Oro	One of many vegetable varieties donated by Rita Inchley after the death of her husband John Inchley, a keen UK vegetable plant collector, grower and seed saver. Prolific, hardy and resistant, Guardians have found it resistant to both pests and disease. Produces beautiful cream flowers with a purple tinge, followed by tasty, long, curved green beans.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Poletschka	Named after donor Irma Jacyna's family, as this bean originated in their village of Kostilnyky, Western Ukraine. Prolific, stringless and crops over a very long period of time. A taste team assembled by HSL member Margaret Ramsden pronounced them "absolutely delish in every respect - melted in the mouth." Eat fresh when small and use as a dried bean when mature.	10
	Climbing French Bean (green pod)	Turkey Crow	Limited Stock Delightfully named and originating in the Appalachians, this bean is said to have been removed from the crop of a dead turkey by a 19th century hunter, hence the name. We are a little dubious about this claim! It has multiple stems and two or three leaders. The white flowers fade to apricot and are followed by green pods. Can be eaten as green beans but also a good drying bean. Let us know what you think.	10
	Cucumber	Armenian	Produces squat fruit with rounded ends and pale buff skin that is netted and heavily mottled brown. Not especially vigorous, but the fruit produced have a fresh, crunchy texture even when very ripe. The flavour is pleasing, reminiscent of melon, but not quite as sweet.	5
	Cucumber	Boothby's Blond	This American variety was grown for several generations by the Boothby family of Livermore, Maine, but has never been commercially available. An early, productive, ridge variety requiring pollination for fruit to develop. Fruits are 14-20cm long and oval in shape with yellow, warty skin and little tufts of black hairs. Remove the skin and the flesh is sweet, almost like a melon. A favourite in our taste trial.	8
	Cucumber	Izjastsnoi	An Estonian pickling variety donated by Heine Refsing. A ridge type with short, plump, prickly fruits borne on compact bushes. It tolerates poor treatment and cool temperatures, though requires a nitrogen-rich compost to perform well. The juicy flesh has excellent flavour but remove the spiky skin first!	6








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Cucumber	Kheera	Originating from Bangladesh, this pleasantly mild-flavoured, mid-sized cucumber has a triangular cross-section when cut, rather like a famous brand of Swiss chocolate bar! Let the fruit ripen fully or you won't tell the difference between this and a normal cucumber, but grown under cover it's easy, fruitful and relatively trouble free.	5
	Cucumber	Perfection	A vigorous, hardy and productive ridge variety. The long, straight, almost spineless fruits grow to around 20-30cm and have an excellent flavour. Sutton's Seeds 1977 catalogue states, "Will crop well into the autumn provided that the fruits are cut before they get too old."	5
	Dudi	Mo Sayed	Originally collected from the Highfield area of Leicester, and named after the donor who acquired the seeds from a friend whose family save their own seeds on their farm in India. This dudi is slightly later than others we offer, but will produce fruit the size of a small child!	5
	Dudi	Slovenian	Donated by Tina Ternjak, Slovenian student at Ryton during 2013. Described as 'rampageous', it will require support as it climbs easily to 2m, spreads as far as possible and produces fruit more than 1m in length. Our Sowing New Seeds team describe it as "King of the dudis, our most vigorous yet!"	5
	Dwarf French Bean (coloured pod)	Deuil Fin Precoce	Our donor, Martin Roberts, acquired this very old French variety from the Tezier Freres Catalogue many years ago. It is a very early variety producing a reliable crop of long, slim pods that are green streaked with purple. Best eaten young, when Martin says the flavour is excellent.	10
	Dwarf French Bean (coloured pod)	Dwarf Horticultural	A compact, yet vigorous and prolific variety. White flowers have a slight pink blush and are followed by flat, straight green-splashed-purple pods that turn yellow with pink marbling when fully mature. These pods are tender and delicious when young, but this is really a rich-flavoured shelling bean, perfect in salads and, when dried, in succotash.	10
	Dwarf French Bean (coloured pod)	Mr Brooks' Blue Bean	Grown by Mr Brooks in the 1960s, but passed to us by his neighbour, Mrs Seeley, who has grown the beans since 1969. Produces very attractive mauve and lilac flowers followed by slim, flat, purple pods. Best picked when young as it becomes a little stringy as it matures. Sow to harvest 70 days (approx.)	10








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Dwarf French Bean (coloured pod)	Peewit	Limited Stock Jill Rushenbrooke acquired these beans of Dutch origin from Dave Twinberrow, a gardening friend. Mr Twinberrow had grown them since the late 1960s. The dried beans were thought to look like peewit (lapwing) eggs, hence the name. Hardy and compact plants (30-45cm) produce a profusion of green pods with attractive pinkish mottling. Can be eaten as green beans, but perfect for use dried.	10
	Dwarf French Bean (coloured pod)	Pink Lady	Our donor, Mr Russell, has saved this variety since 1962, when it was given to him by a neighbour in Baldock, Hertfordshire. It produces beautiful, pink flowers followed by straight, green pods with purple splashes, best eaten young. Let us know what you think of the flavour.	10
	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Blue Bloom	Limited Stock Thought to have been grown by the mountain people of Tennessee, this American heirloom produces bushy plants, but sends out one or two leaders. Pretty lilac flowers are followed by dark green pencil pods, which cling to the seeds, becoming mottled with reddish purple when they mature and are left to dry.	10
 Fresh Food Garden	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Early Warwick	Limited Stock Known in England before 1890, this bean is early, reliable and particularly prolific considering its size. Compact plants produce lilac flowers followed by green pods, which are stringless when young. Excellent dried, when the beans have attractive pink-maroon mottles. Seed Guardian Eluned Paramor found that it "thrived on drought, deluge, neglect and TLC!"	10
	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Giant Stringless	Donated as part of a collection given to HSL in the early 1980s by American, Russell Crow. This 19th century American heirloom produces compact (40-50cm) plants but BIG beans. An early producer of long, stringless green pods with dark seeds. HSL Member D Giblin says, "When picked young it has a fine delicate flavour, and as a dried bean it is on par with the best!" Sow to harvest 107 days (approx.)	10
	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Idelight	Synonym 'Gourmet Delight'. A vigorous variety donated by John Yeoman of The Village Guild. They produce a heavy crop of glossy green, round, stringless pods 15-20cm in length and thought to show resistance to bean rust. Can also be used as a drying bean. Sow to harvest 55-60 days (approx.)	10
	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Scott's	Limited Stock A neighbour in High Easter, Essex, gave our donor these beans in 1946. Bushy plants (45-50cm) produce creamish-white flowers and an early crop of long, broad, green pods packed full of white beans. Succulent when fresh with excellent flavour as a haricot, but also great dried. Sow to harvest 70 days (approx.)	10




Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Dwarf French Bean (green pod)	Vermont Cranberry	This heirloom from New England, America, dates back to before 1876. Ideal for British conditions, hardy and with good pest and disease resistance, it produces an abundance of attractive white flowers and small pods filled with beans that are cranberry-like in both shape and colour. Green, shell or dry, it has a unique sweet flavour. Sow to harvest 60-85 days (approx.)	10
 © Karen Melvin	Kale	Asparagus	(Brassica oleracea) Described by Vilmorin-Andrieux (1885) and reputed to be one of the tastiest of kales. Growing to around 1.5m the plants produce violet tinged, fringed leaves, which are mild-flavoured and tasty when picked young. In spring (February-April) the tender flower shoots can be blanched and eaten like asparagus. HSL member Dave Sykes says, "It's an amazing kale, providing our earliest salad leaves and going on all year if left." Seed Guardian Keith Woolley found that it also shows some clubroot resistance. Compact, reliable, hardy and very productive.	200
 © Oressida Haughton	Kale	Theyer's	(B. oleracea) Donated by Peter Handy and named after John Theyer, whose spinster daughters (born in the 1850s) took the kale with them when they set up home in Hucclecote, Gloucestershire. The family continued to grow it and passed seed to Mr Handy. Compact, hardy and productive, it is similar in appearance to Ragged Jack, with less purple colouration on the leaves.	50
	Kale	Westphalian	(B. oleracea) A huge, hardy variety and a true heirloom from Germany. Provides lots of fresh greens through the winter when harvested as a 'cut and come again' then boiled, stir-fried or eaten raw in salads as the leaves of this variety distinctly lack bitterness.	50
	Lablab bean	Bangladeshi	A vigorous grower with noticeably scented, white flowers carried well above the leaves like little candelabras. The pods are mid-green, slim and curved (papri type). Seed Guardian Karen Skeates was impressed by them, what do you think?	10
 © Katie Butler	Lablab bean	Vasu's 30 Day Dwarf Papri	Acquired via our Sowing New Seeds project this lablab is so named as it was donated by Vasu of Redhill Allotments, Leicester (Belgrave Allotment Society), and is said to take thirty days from seed to flower. Grown and saved by Vasu in Leicester, but originally commercial seed from India. Guardian Katie Butler found it performs best in fertile soils and a temperate climate.	15
	Lablab bean	Yings Lablab	Limited Stock A Chinese lablab with lovely scented lilac flowers and pretty pods – lime green, often with a reddish purple edge. Flowering should start by July from an April sowing. This is the type called liva in Gujerati which produces broad flat pods and mild-flavoured beans.	10









Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Leek	Colossal	Originally commercially available, this late-maturing variety was donated by Kings Seeds during the 1980s. A hardy, reliable cropper with long, ribbed leaves that drape onto the ground around the sturdy leeks.	40
	Leek	Early Market	An ex-commercial variety from Sutton's Seeds who described it as "a very early maturing variety suitable for autumn use." However, Garden Organic member Sheila Travers found that it over-wintered in the Scottish climate. Produces light green leeks with minimal bulbing at the base and a lovely flavour, not too strong.	40
	Leek	Hannibal	Limited Stock An autumn/early winter, ex-commercial variety producing medium-sized, tender, flavoursome leeks over a long period of time (harvest from October to February). The fine flavoured leeks have dark green leaves and a long, thick, white shank that will not bulb.	40
	Leek	Kelvedon King	John Size, formerly of commercial seed merchants Seeds by Size, donated this variety in 1993. A selection from 'Giant Winter' it is hardy and has good winter storage qualities. HSL member Mr A R Brown describes them as "Fantastic! Lovely display and great taste!"	40
	Leek	Sim Seger	Limited Stock Donated by Mark Goff whose neighbour, Sim Seger, grew this variety for 22 years because they performed well in his locality of Marton, North Yorkshire. A hardy leek, which appears to be disease resistant too. HSL member R Wightman describes them as "good looking, sizeable and tasty". What more can you ask for?	60
	Leek	Walton Mammoth	The long white stems of Walton Mammoth are a tremendous thickness and mature rapidly. It is said to be a wonderful show variety with good resistance to rust. HSL member Gareth Close found that this variety performed best if sown early.	40
	Lettuce	Amish Deer Tongue	This lettuce has distinctively-shaped triangular leaves which may suit baby salad greens. It is a semi-open cos type lettuce and appears to be very hardy and slow to bolt. Mild flavoured with a buttery taste and soft leaves. HSL member Caroline Hart says, "Amish Deer Tongue has been perfect to grow and even better to eat!"	50
	Lettuce	Bath Cos	Listed in James Carter's Catalogue of a Choice Collection of Floricultural, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds of 1842, this variety was described by a contributor to The Gardener (1867), "This sort ought to be in every garden. No other variety can surpass it." Thought to be synonymous with 'Brighton Cos', the large, dark green leaves have a rust coloured tinge and are flavourful, crisp and juicy.	50








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Lettuce	Bloody Warrior	An ex-commercial variety donated by M Ward in 2007. Cos-type with sweet, crisp, green leaves speckled with red. Our donor suggests planting out in autumn and overwintering with protection; the lettuces will heart up for early summer harvesting.	50
 © Deborah Mowl	Lettuce	Bronze Arrow	A beautiful, productive California heirloom, popular in the USA but almost unknown here. A large, non-hearting lettuce; the attractive, arrowhead-shaped leaves have a distinctive bronze tinge and mild flavour. Drought and cold hardy, so ideal for autumn sowing and overwintering; it survived frost and snowfall at Ryton. Also less popular with slugs. Seed Guardian Keith Bickmore describes it as "outstanding."	50
	Lettuce	Carnival	This ex-commercial variety was donated to HSL by Pauline Pears. A large, loose-headed, oak leaf lettuce. Seed Guardian Bill Dale reports that it "produces a frothy pile of crisp and succulent copper/bronze and green leaves. Decorative both in the garden and on the plate. Quick to be eaten but slow to bolt! One planting produced useable lettuce over six weeks."	50
 © Adam Wood	Lettuce	George Richardson	Limited Stock Donated by Mrs B Richardson in 1997; her late husband's family had grown the variety for at least 60 years. Autumn sown, this cos lettuce stands well with protection producing reddish-brown tints on the outside leaves. We found this slow to bolt even inside a polytunnel.	50
 © Adam Wood	Lettuce	Mescher	Austrian heirloom dating back to the 1700s. A compact lettuce its unusual crinkled leaves have a pretty red tinge to the margin, brightening up any salad bowl. These tightly packed leaves blanch the heart, giving it a very sweet flavour. Member Sally Cowen says, "Truly the easiest lettuce to grow, the sweetest to eat and surely one of the prettiest." Known to be cold hardy. Sow to harvest 77 days (approx.)	50
 © Adam Wood	Lettuce	Northern Queen	Sheila Smith of Sandwich, Kent, found these seeds among her father's gardening clutter. Originally from Finney's, a Northumberland seed merchant that closed during the 1950s when this was its main outdoor variety. A large butterhead lettuce with soft, mild-flavoured leaves. Our donor sows in September as it will over-winter with protection.	50
	Mangel	Yellow Intermediate	Mangel wozzels have a history in England of being used for sport (mangold hurling), for celebration (mangold lanterns at punkie night in Somerset) and as a winter staple. This variety is a French heirloom from the 1800s. The yellow/orange skinned roots have a sweet white flesh when harvested young. Can also be used them to make wine in the same way as you would beetroot.	40








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Melon	Cantalun	Originally from the Vilmorin Seed House, this variety was donated to HSL by Richard Stockwell. It is a mid-season, Charentais-type melon producing round fruits, approximately 12-15cm in diameter and just under 1kg in weight with delicious sweet, orange flesh.	6
	Melon	Green Nutmeg	'Nutmeg' was the name of one of the oldest melons known and though it once referred to a definitive type, years of cultivation provided numerous variations. Cucurbits of New York (1935) states that Green Nutmeg is one of the earliest of these variations and the description they offer matches the one in the HSL Collection. When fully ripe the fruits have yellowish-brown skin with greenish-brown 'netting' and soft-textured, juicy, pale green flesh with a fantastic aroma. Does well in a cold frame or polytunnel, and outdoors in warmer areas.	10
	Onion	Batun	A Russian variety donated by Masha Borodina. 'Luk Batun' when translated means bunching onion (<i>Allium fistulosum</i>). The onions form clumps of thumb-sized, purple tinged, crescent-shaped bulbs. Their mild flavour makes them ideal for salads, soups and stir-fries.	50
	Onion	Cipolla Bianca Agostana	Limited Stock Translated literally this means "onion white jumbo", a particularly good description of this Italian variety. It is a large, mid to late maturing, globe-shaped white-fleshed onion with thin skin. Sweet and mild, but full of flavour, no streaming eyes while slicing either!	50
	Onion	Lukovidzky	This Russian onion was acquired by Teresa Cherfas and Masha Borodina at the market place in Pushkino, about 40 km from Moscow, where many gardeners sell their home-saved seeds. A uniformly cropping, pale skinned, flattened bulb.	100
	Onion	Rousham Park Hero	Limited Stock Once an exhibition favourite, this flat, yellow skinned variety can be spring or autumn sown. Bred at Rousham Park, near Bicester, Oxfordshire in the 19th century by the Head Gardener, Mr Wingrove, and William Woods, and grown in the vegetable garden there until the 1930s. Described in RA Taylor 'Seeds for All Gardens and Allotments' (1921) as a "remarkably handsome onion of immense size."	50
	Onion	Up-to-Date	Originally introduced in the 19th century by R Brittan Seeds, Northampton. The yellow skinned bulbs are apple-shaped with rather square shoulders and a rounded base. A good storage onion and thought to have some white rot resistance. Barr's Seed catalogue (1927) describes it as "in every way a model onion."	50







Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Parsnip	Guernsey	'Guernsey Half Long' is (despite its name!) a French heirloom. More than 150 years old and documented by Thomas Webster and William Parks in their Encyclopaedia of Domestic Economy in 1855. Seed Guardian Ann Rutter describes it as "a good yielding and a good tasting variety."	100
	Pea (round seeded)	Dun	Donor Maggie Colwell of Gloucestershire has been growing 'Dun' since the mid-1980s and says, "They are a brilliant pea, very pretty bicoloured pink and magenta flowers followed by tightly packed pods of excellent nutty and earthy flavoured peas, perfect for winter soups." Exceeding 1.8m in height, this variety is a prolific producer of small pods (around 5cm) each with 4-5 round peas.	10
	Pea (round seeded)	Espoir de Gembloux	Donated by John Yeoman of The Village Guild, this very rare Belgian variety produces compact, sturdy (60cm) plants with small leaves and long tendrils. The delicate white flowers are usually produced in pairs and are followed by a heavy crop of well-filled green pods packed (an average of nine per pod!) with sweet and tasty peas. "Melt in the mouth" says Guardian Steven Lawton.	10
	Pea (round seeded)	Kent Blue	Donor Mr J Hadow's grandfather of Sevenoaks, Kent was given this pea in the 1940s and the family have grown it ever since. Its attractive bicoloured flowers start off maroon/pink, turning blue on maturing, followed by small, crisp, sweet pods, perfect for eating as mangetout, or allowing to develop a little more and using as sweet fresh peas. Garden Organic's Pauline Pears says, "The best pea I have ever grown." Guardian Jean Goldberry adds, "Divine in bloom and the bees love it. Non-stop production, no plant could do more."	10
	Pea (wrinkle seeded)	Bijou	A French mangetout variety donated by John Coultts of Aberdeen 35 years ago. He has grown this productive pea for many years. It is a vigorous variety and will need strong supports. The gorgeous, bicoloured purple flowers are followed by sweet, succulent and usually stringless pods. Seed Guardian Anne St John says, "A really delicious, huge, succulent mangetout and totally reliable."	10
	Pea (wrinkle seeded)	Chibby's Wonders	Limited Stock Donated by David Leech, who has grown them for around 20 years. Chibby was his elderly neighbour who had grown the variety since he was a child. Strong, prolific and virtually pest and disease free at Ryton, and fairly compact (<1m), but Guardians found that it grew significantly taller, so be prepared! White flowers are followed by very long, straight, green pods and sweet peas.	10








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Cockpit	Limited Stock Donated by HSL Member Lorna Cabbage, but originally from her elderly neighbour who discovered them in their original packet in her garage. Compact (around 1m), the young plants produce branching, feathery tendrils. This maincrop variety produces white flowers followed by long, green pods averaging 7-8 tasty peas in each.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Doug Bray of Grimsby	This pea was given to Sue Hoy at Normanby Hall by Doug Bray himself. His family have grown the variety since the 1840s. Our donor, Sandy Williamson, was given some of these peas, and passed them on to us. The plants are very tall, producing large leaves, white flowers and plump, curved pods packed full of peas.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Glory of Devon	A popular West Country maincrop variety more than 100 years ago, this pea was repatriated by W W Weaver from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) collection. A tall (around 2m) variety requiring strong supports, it produces white flowers followed by pods of small, sweet peas, produced over a long period of time.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Harrison Glory	NEW for 2017. Thought to have been developed by Harrison's Seeds of Leicester some time before 1855, when it was first offered by Suttons. By the 1860s it was available as far afield as New Zealand and the USA. Also listed in EW King & Co Catalogue of 1898. This early/2nd early pea can grow to at least 1.2m, so will require staking. Produces white/green-veined flowers followed by green pods with 4-5 tasty peas in each.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Mr Bethell's Purple Podded	Originally from the North of England, this vigorous, tall pea (up to 2m) produces bicolour pink and maroon flowers followed by large purple pods, easy to find amid the light green foliage. If picked young the pods are delicious as mangetout; when mature they taste great straight from the pod, retaining their flavour when cooked.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Ne Plus Ultra	Donated by Mr Cross from Cambridgeshire. This was one of the first hardy wrinkled peas, first introduced in 1847 and reaching a peak of popularity in the 1860s and 1870s. Pods are dark, borne in pairs and, according to RHS trials in 1860, abundant. We agree. It is also a tall variety (>2m), producing large peas with a fine, sweet flavour. Life Member Susan Atherley thinks they are best "eaten raw in salads or popped and eaten straight from the pod." Sow to harvest 90-100 days (approx.)	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Purple Podded	Donated by HSL member Malcolm Dryden, this variety was introduced before 1911. Produces plants of variable height with exquisite bicoloured purple flowers, worthy of a place in the ornamental bed, and fleshy, dark purple pods that make perfect mangetout when immature. The green peas themselves are "tasty when eaten fresh", says Seed Guardian Anne St John. However, they are also excellent for drying and cook easily once soaked.	10

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Stephens	Originating in Yorkshire this variety looks like a pea, but has quite a beany flavour. Tall (>2m) and vigorous, it produces bicoloured purple and maroon flowers followed by a substantial crop of purple pods. HSL Member Jayne Hill has grown this variety in Cockermouth, Cumbria and has found that they crop from June until well into September. They are perfect for making mushy peas once mature.	10
	Pea (winkle seeded)	Victorian Purple Podded	A tall pea (1.5-2m) producing beautiful pink and claret flowers followed by an abundance of purple pods. The plants are vigorous and dense, but the pods stand out clearly making picking easy. Both beautiful and productive, the perfect 'edible ornamental'!	10
	Pepper	Macedonian Sweet	Donated by G Twigg, from a collection of seeds obtained from his son-in-law's parents who had a smallholding near Gostava, Yugoslav Macedonia. So named because of the seeds' aroma. Produces green peppers that turn dark red when mature. Seed Guardian Jane Rickerby found that they performed well even in her Cumbrian location. Guardian Bev Mumford adds, "an excellent variety with sweet, juicy flesh." Milder than a chilli, but still has bite.	15
	Pepper	Sheepnose	Limited Stock Originally from Ohio this standard-looking bell pepper ripens from green to red, but it is unusual in having a slightly matte finish to its skin. For people who do not like the usually tough skin of bell peppers this may be more palatable. Seed guardians have described the pepper as "very fleshy, very rich flavour, excellent roasted in oil, and very prolific; it may require staking to support the fruit".	15
	Pepper	Skinny	A fairly slow growing variety producing small fruit (1-1.5cm long) with pointed ends. The compact plants are perfect for small pots on a windowsill. The peppers are extremely hot and care should be taken when handling, preparing and eating them. Prolonged handling of the seed can also cause irritation, so take care if seed saving.	20
	Pepper	Trifetti	Produces pretty plants with variegated cream and green leaves, purple flowers and dark purple/black, bullet-shaped fruits that turn red when ripe. It is so decorative that HSL member Dave Cooper grows them as houseplants. We recommend a long growing season for this pepper. Hot when raw, but comes in to its own during cooking.	15
	Radish	Crimson Giant	A conventional-looking radish, but with larger (3-4cm diameter), round roots. The solid white flesh is firm, crisp and mild. Hardy, attractive and quick to mature it is also reluctant to become pithy or hollow. HSL member John Maillard found that they do well on poor soil and are good for successional sowing.	100








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Radish	Round Red Forcing Real	Ready to harvest in around 50 days from a March sowing, but this radish can be used for winter and spring production in the glasshouse. As the name suggests, it produces round, red radishes which grow to a decent size without getting woody. Guardian Ann Rutter says, "Tasted delicious - juicy, crispy, and not too hot, and reliable too!"	60
	Radish	White Turnip	Limited Stock The earliest reference we can find for this radish is in Johnson's Gardeners' Dictionary of 1842; it also appeared in John Forbes' Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seeds in 1892. Produces slightly flattened, globe shaped white radishes with excellent flavour. Fast growing. Let us know what you think of this one.	50
	Radish	Wood's Frame	Synonym 'New London Particular'. An ex-commercial variety with long, pink, tapering roots best used at around 5-7cm. Listed in Carter's Blue Book in 1845 it is hardy and pest resistant and bred for forcing under cold frames, but does well outside. Guardian Peter Swallow says, "Mild and sweet... before you are aware of the peppery note."	60
	Runner Bean	Black Knight	A black-seeded variety donated by GH Callaghan of Leicester, who has saved and shared seed of this variety since the early 1960s. He describes it as "a lovely, fleshy bean of good length and quality." Stringless when picked young.	10
	Runner Bean	Black Magic	Developed by Dobies from 'Yardstick', this bean was first offered in 1967; but by 1974 they had ceased to supply it. A strong and vigorous variety, it produces a number of stems from the base of the plant, extending the picking period. A heavy cropper, though best picked young to avoid any stringiness. The podded beans are also tasty. Freezes well.	10
	Runner Bean	Blackpod	Donated by Jane Bygott, this heirloom has been grown by her family in Bridgnorth, Shropshire for at least 100 years. Passed to Jane by her aunt Mary, who still grew a few beans in her garden when she was in her 90s. Many of the short (20cm), broad pods are tinged purple, growing darker when mature. Stringless when young.	10
	Runner Bean	Corsican	Limited Stock This variety is grown in the mountains of Corsica where the soil is stony and well drained. Can reach >3m in height and produces pods from spring through until autumn. Cream flowers are followed by short pods, containing 3-4 huge beans in each.	10





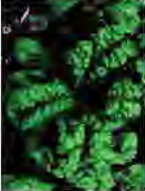
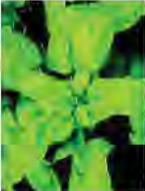

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Runner Bean	Meesha	Donated in 2000 by Oldrich Misa, who spent 10 years developing this bean in the 1970s. 'Meesha' is a phonetic transcription of his surname. Produced commercially by Asmer Seeds and when this ceased Mr Misa continued to save seed from the variety. Produces scarlet flowers followed by sweet, crunchy pods of black-seeded beans. HSL Member Jenny Rogers says, "Tasty and sweet, not stringy at all!"	10
	Runner Bean	Wrobel's Own	NEW for 2017. Named after Mr Wrobel, who grew this bean for over 20 years. He distributed the seed among friends and family, eventually reaching our donor, Janina Harrison. A prolific variety with unusual white flowers and white seeds. Tender and stringless when young, the bean has an excellent flavour. Mr Wrobel preferred to preserve his beans by salting, but they freeze well too.	10
	Shark Fin Melon	Hong's	Limited Stock This vegetable is traditionally grown as the "poor man's shark meat" and used in soups. Should produce 4 or 5 fruits per plant. This variety is pale green and spreads vigorously. Member LC Thomas found that when planted on his old compost heap the vines reached over 15m, growing along a fence and up a tree and producing 49 fruits in total!	5
	Sorrel	Shchavel	A hardy, early, prolific and disease-free Russian variety ('Shchavel' means 'sorrel' in Russian). The succulent and lemony-sharp leaves really lift a mixed salad, but it can also be used in sauces, soups, quiches and stir fries. HSL member Hilary Ash says "I cook the leaves down like beet spinach, and freeze in ice cube trays, so that I can take out a couple of cubes and add to cooking dishes as flavouring." A truly multipurpose vegetable.	100
	Spinach	Blight Resistant Virginia	A variety from Virginia, USA, this seems to have derived from 'Bloomsdale Longstanding' but with added resistance to spinach blight virus and yellow dwarf virus. Autumn sow as it runs to seed in hot weather.	50
	Spinach	Bloomsdale Longstanding	This variety has been considered as the old standard since 1925. The semi-upright plants are slow to go to seed, doing better in hot weather than most varieties. Produces a continuous yield of crinkled, glossy, deep green, sweet and delicious leaves that are not bitter when eaten raw or when cooked.	50
	Squash	Black Futsu	(Cucurbita moschata) A rare Japanese variety producing 1.5-2kg black, round fruits with flattened tops and heavy ribbing that turn a rich chestnut colour in storage. The firm golden flesh has a smooth, hazelnut flavour. Did very well in an HSL Taste Test, when roasted it was described as "wonderful" and "Yum!"	3

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Squash	Bubble and Squeak	(C. pepo) Formerly available commercially from Unwins Seeds, this variety produces small, creamish yellow patty pan-shaped fruits. Let us know what you think.	3
 © Katie Butler	Squash	Chicago Warty Hubbard	(C. maxima) An American heirloom developed by Budlong Gardens, Chicago, from the original Hubbard-type squash. It was introduced commercially by Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago in 1894, who described it as "the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick fleshed - such will sell at sight." Trailing vines produce large (5.5-6kg), warty, wrinkled, olive green fruit with fine-grained, sweet, orange flesh. Perfect for soup making.	3
 © Katie Butler	Squash	Queensland Blue	(C. maxima) Australian variety dating back to at least 1930. Produces vigorous vines that can grow up to 8m so, as with all squash of this species, give them plenty of room to ramble. The deeply furrowed, blue fruits may show some variation (green-blue or grey-blue), which is usual for the variety. This contrasts superbly with the vivid orange flesh. Perfect for stuffing, and great in soups or boiled and mashed with butter.	3
	Squash	Shishigatani	Limited Stock (C. moschata) This Japanese pumpkin was developed in the early 19th century. It is bottle-gourd shaped and has ribbed, very warty dark green skin, which turns tan when fully mature. Its fine-grained, yellow flesh has a delicious nutty flavour. Shishigatani pumpkin is particularly popular in Kyoto cuisine.	3
 © Katie Butler	Squash	Summer Sun	(C. pepo) Deserving of its name, this sprawling, bush type produces a proliferation of small, sunny yellow patty pans. The succulent, scalloped fruit, often seen in expensive imported supermarket packs, are excellent sliced and steamed and when mature make great individual stuffed dishes. Cheers up the veg patch no end!	3
	Squash	White Serpent	(C. pepo) A prolific variety producing long, pale green fruit that turn yellow when ripe. Looking more like a cucumber, it has delicious, sweet flesh. Seed Guardian Andrea Jones picks them at courgette size, but also allows some to grow on (to around 60cm) and found that the flesh remains firm and tasty.	3
	Squash	Zapallito de Toscana	(C. maxima) A bush variety that reliably produces tennis ball-sized, dark green to purple fruits with orange flesh. For both summer or winter use, as it eventually develops a hard, waxy rind. Grew well in trials at Ryton and is an excellent keeper. Smells like melon but has a more savoury flavour. HSL member Margaret Lesquereux says that they are "absolutely brilliant!"	3

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Stem Lettuce	Yings Stem Lettuce	(<i>Lactuca sativa</i> var. <i>angustana</i>) Also known as celtuce or asparagus lettuce; as the name suggests it is cultivated for its edible stem. This variety was collected from an allotment in Coventry as part of the Sowing New Seeds Project and is productive both outside and in the glasshouse. Its stems have a distinctive smoky flavour, which is delicious sliced and stir fried.	25
	Swede	Bjursås	Translates literally from old Norse as 'Beaver Ridge', this traditional Swedish variety is named after a village in the county of Dalarna. It has juicy whitish flesh and an excellent flavour. Small, with sparse foliage; the root is slightly elongated and the neck continues as a stem. Not especially high yielding, but worth growing for its texture and taste.	50
	Swede	Kelper Gigantic	Limited Stock Passed by Mr Carey of Stanley, Falkland Islands, to Richard Rixon at Chase Organics who thought they would be of interest to HSL. They have been grown on the island for more than 60 years, always organically, and it is believed that they were originally supplied by Bees Seeds, Liverpool. It produces round bicoloured roots with crisp, orange-yellow flesh.	50
	Sweetcorn	Rainbow Sweet Inca	Developed by pioneering plant breeder and founder of Peace Seeds, Dr Alan Kapuler, during the 1970s in southern Oregon, USA. Alan selected for coloured kernels, then for shorter plants (up to 2.5m). The ears contain kernels of yellow, red, purple and blue. Can be eaten young as sweetcorn, or left to mature and used for tortilla flour or in soups.	30
	Tomato (other)	Big White	Indeterminate. Cordon. Produces large (around 300g), pale yellow/white, ribbed, beefsteak tomatoes which are perfect for cooking. As with all large tomatoes, keep very well-watered. Big White will cross-pollinate with other varieties that have flowers with stigma that protrude from the anther cone.	20
	Tomato (other)	Clear Pink Early	Limited Stock Semi-determinate. This Russian heirloom is early and compact, producing plants 60-90cm tall. Not quite a bush variety, more of an unbranching, short cordon. Produces long trusses of attractive smooth, round, pinkish-red fruit, which are sweet but tangy. Let us know what you think.	20
	Tomato (other)	Darby Striped Orange/Green	Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by Peter Fry, who saved seed from striped tomato fruit given to him in the 1960s by Dr Lewis Darby of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Littlehampton. The fruits have attractive orange/dark green stripes which fade when fully mature, thin skins and a rich flavour. Seed Guardian Alan Booth suggests eating them while the stripes are still clearly visible and the flavour has a tangy sharpness.	20








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Tomato (other)	Darby Striped Pink/Yellow	Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by Peter Fry, who saved seed from tomatoes given to him in the 1960s by Dr Lewis Darby of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Littlehampton. Seed Guardian Eluned Paramor says, "They do equally well in polytunnels, a cold greenhouse or outside in pots against a south facing wall." Flavour is best when fruit are really ripe.	20
	Tomato (other)	Giant Tree Tomato	Indeterminate. Cordon. Vigorous 3-5m plants produce attractive vines with strong stems and heavy, thick leaves, but will require space and sturdy supports. The large (450-900g) globe-shaped, smooth and juicy fruits have a sweet, but mild, flavour and contain few seeds. Great for eating fresh and for cooking. If saving seeds, this variety may cross-pollinate with other beefsteak tomatoes.	20
	Tomato (other)	Lilac Giant	Limited Stock Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by John Yeoman of The Village Guild. Not truly lilac, it produces large (up to 750g), slightly flattened, beefsteak-type tomatoes with sweet, pink flesh; great in sandwiches or salads.	20
	Tomato (red)	Easton's Beefsteak	Limited Stock Indeterminate. Cordon. Produces large, red, slightly flattened beefsteak-type fruit. The flowers of this variety have protruding stigma so will cross with other tomato varieties of this type. We have very little information on the flavour of this tomato, so do let us know what you think.	20
	Tomato (red)	Iraqi Heart-Shaped	Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by Christel Eagling, this beefsteak variety certainly does resemble a heart – although not in the romantic sense! The fruit are large and pinkish-red in colour with slightly green shoulders, giving them an odd shaped, apple-like appearance. Its sweet flavour encouraged Guardian Ann Rutter to join HSL. Does best under glass or in warm, sunny spot.	20
	Tomato (red)	Joe Atkinson	Semi-determinate. Cordon. Donated by tomato expert, Terry Marshall. Joe Atkinson was a gardener from Bingley, West Yorkshire, who made his own selection from a variety available during the 1940s, and growing it regularly since 1949. Produces large, red fruits, juicy and with excellent flavour. Guardian Jane Hickman says, "Great fresh, but also good for cooking."	20
	Tomato (red)	Listers Protection/Perfection	Limited Stock Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by JR McIvor, whose father and grandfather before him had grown it since around 1926 in their market garden at Carriden, Bo'ness, West Lothian to sell as both plants and fruit. Primarily a glasshouse variety. The round, medium-sized, richly-flavoured fruits are at their best, according to our donor, slightly under-ripe, when the thin, deep orange skins have a green blush at the stem-end.	20








Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Tomato (red)	Ludi	NEW for 2017. Determinate. Bush. Donated by HSL volunteer Rob Croft, who was given the seeds by Ludmilla Kubovska in Slovakia. It has been grown for at least three generations of Ludmilla's family; Rob and his friends have been growing the variety successfully in the UK since 2006. The dark red, plum-shaped fruits are good in salads and sauces, but their thick, fleshy walls make them delicious fried.	20
	Tomato (red)	Maltese Plum	Semi-determinate. Donated by Mr B Rodmell, but originally from his friend who had acquired seeds on a Maltese holiday. Trusses are borne on leaf spurs, so do not grow as a cordon or remove side shoots. A late variety that performs best in a sunny spot outside. Produces a heavy crop and will require staking due to weight of fruit. The firm, red, plum-type tomatoes are ideal for stuffing.	20
	Tomato (red)	Pink Cherry	Limited Stock Semi-determinate. Pinch out side shoots regularly. Originally donated by Dave Podmore this variety is prolific and hardy, doing well both outdoors and under glass. The small, plum-shaped fruits begin pink, becoming red once ripe, and have a pleasant, mild flavour.	20
	Tomato (red)	Queen of Hearts	Indeterminate. Cordon. Our donor, Mrs Smallwood, acquired these seeds from an elderly lady who had been given them many years ago at an RHS seminar. The person delivering the talk was American, and it was assumed that the variety was of American origin. The fruits are thin-skinned, sweet, knobbly and almost heart-shaped. Let us know what you think of the flavour.	20
	Tomato (red)	Scarlet Knight	Indeterminate. Cordon. An unknown, ex-commercial variety, donor Mr Beardshaw acquired it from Harry Sissons, who had grown it for some 70 years and saved his own seed when commercial production ceased. The vigorous plants can be a little rebellious; nevertheless, a prolific yielder of large, deep-red fruits with a sweet flavour and soft skin, lovely sliced in sandwiches.	20
	Tomato (red)	Stonor's Most Prolific	Indeterminate. Cordon. HSL member and 1940s enthusiast Barbara Forest saw this variety mentioned in adverts dating back to at least 1940, before Sutton's acquired the seeds from F Stonor of Southampton and began marketing them. It produces strong plants and small, firm, orange-red fruits with pinkish-red flesh, perfect for eating fresh in salads and sandwiches. Also great for tomato sauces.	20
	Tomato (red)	Sutton's Everyday	Limited Stock Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated in 1988 by Paul Parker, University of Leicester, this 'Dig for Victory' tomato produces large, fleshy, red fruits with a mild flavour. Sutton's 1940 catalogue states "A splendid tomato for growing under glass or outdoors. The handsome medium-sized fruits are rich in colour and of fine table quality." Margaret Lesquereux commented, "Flavour excellent. Juicy, sweet and firm flesh."	20












Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Tomato (red)	Veeopro Paste	Indeterminate. Cordon. Thought to have been developed by the Experimental Station of Horticulture in Simcoe, Ontario, Canada during the 1970s. Produces slightly elongated, plum-shaped, fleshy red fruits of uniform size (6-8cm diameter) ideal for cooking and perfect for sauce and soup making.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Aranyalma	Limited Stock Indeterminate. Cordon. Originating in Germany in 1955, but with a Hungarian name that translates as Golden (arany) Apple (alma). It produces thin-skinned, bright golden-yellow fruit; cropping over a long period of time, both outdoors and under glass. Sweet and juicy, Seed Guardian Robert Jamieson says it is the best yellow tomato he's grown.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Baby Gazzi	Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by Italian tomato breeder Suzanne Arregger Perini, this variety produces yellow cherry tomatoes with an attractive orange blush to the base. Best glasshouse grown, or in the sunniest garden, as it likes the heat. The fruits ripen quickly and have a sweet, mild flavour.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Broad Ripple Yellow Currant	Indeterminate. Cordon. Originally found growing in a pavement crack in Indianapolis, give it plenty of space and prune rigorously as it is very vigorous. Produces masses of sweet-tasting, tiny yellow fruit right up unto mid November. Noted as being only mildly affected by the dreaded blight, and very hardy.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Cesur d'Oro	NEW for 2017. Indeterminate. Cordon. Another from tomato breeder Suzanne Arregger Perini, this variety produces large, almost rectangular, orange-yellow fruits.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Dixie Golden Giant	NEW for 2017. Indeterminate. Cordon. Produces large, slightly flattened, deep yellow-orange, beefsteak fruits. A great slicer, perfect for sandwiches and salads. This variety will cross-pollinate with other beefsteak varieties, so will require isolation if more than one variety of this type is grown for seed saving.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Golden Grape	Determinate. Bush. Donated by John Yeoman, this variety produces small, sweet, grape-shaped, golden-yellow tomatoes. They thrive outside cropping prolifically over a long period of time. HSL member Betty Rayns says, "I could pick enough for a salad every day." It was the winner of taste tests here at Ryton, so let us know what you think.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Golden Yellow Queen	Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated in 1988 by Paul Parker from Leicester University. We've renamed this after one of its synonyms, as we have another variety of 'Golden Queen' that fits the original descriptions better. A very vigorous tomato suitable for growing indoors or out. We enjoyed its sharp and tangy flavour, which has an almost citrus edge.	20

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Qty
	Tomato (yellow)	Mrs Lindsey	Indeterminate. Cordon. Produces huge (around 500g) beefsteak-type fruits that ripen white, but turn pale yellow with age. The thin skins, few seeds and delicate flavour make them perfect for sandwiches or slicing in salads. Seed Guardian Petra Suckling starts them off early and grows in a glasshouse as they can take time to ripen, but adds that when fully mature the flavour is worth waiting for.	20
	Tomato (yellow)	Scotland Yellow	Indeterminate. Cordon. A sturdy, vigorous variety with golden yellow, golf ball-sized fruits produced in profusion on long trusses. Very sweet and tangy, their sunny colour means they look wonderful in a salad, and are delicious when eaten fresh. Although early maturing, the fruits keep well. Seed Guardian Diane Maltby says, "I love this one's flavour and soft skin. It's a gem!"	20
	Turnip	Nabica	A Portuguese variety, 'nabiças' there means 'turnip green', grown for its leaves rather than the root. Productive, pest-resistant and with leaves that don't go soggy when steamed, as chard or spinach does. There is low uniformity in the plants, but this adds to their interest.	100

Placing your order - what you need to know

1. **THE DEADLINE FOR THE RECEIPT OF ORDERS IS FRIDAY 24th FEBRUARY 2017.** Unfortunately we are unable to process orders received after this date. The earlier you order the more likely you are to receive your first choices.
2. You are entitled to receive six packets of seed. Please include a 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice for each vegetable selected. If your 2nd or 3rd choice is a different variety *and* vegetable, fill in both names. If all three choices are unavailable we will send a substitute to make up your six varieties. Please indicate in the relevant part of the form if you would prefer not to receive substitutes.
3. You can place your order online by visiting www.gardenorganic.org.uk/hsl2017
4. Please write your choices clearly. We recommend that you use the table below to keep a copy of your choices and your date of sending.
5. Requests will be completed in order of receipt. We will record the dates of receipt and dispatch.
6. Please allow 28 days for delivery. If you have not received your seeds within this time call us on 024 7630 8226.
7. If you would like to make an additional donation towards the work of the Heritage Seed Library this will be very gratefully received and really does help. Please use the donation form provided on the reverse of this order form. Alternatively you can make a donation online at www.gardenorganic.org.uk/support_us
8. We regret that we cannot accept seed requests by telephone.
9. Please return your Order Form before 24/02/2017 to: **HSL Orders, Garden Organic, Ryton Organic Gardens, Coventry, CV8 3LG.** Please use a stamp when posting your order. Unstamped mail will not be delivered to us and we will be unable to process your order.

Please use this space to note down your order for your own records.

Vegetable	Variety		
	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
This order was submitted on:			

Complete & keep this for your reference

Your order - return this part to us by Friday 24th February at the latest

Name:	Postcode:	Member no:
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Please enter a first, second and third choice for each vegetable you would like.

Vegetable	Variety		
	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
If you would like an additional 'lucky dip' packet free of charge please tick here:			
If you would prefer not to receive a substitute, even if it means you receive less than 6 packs, tick here:			
I have included a donation of to support the work of the Heritage Seed Library			
If you would be happy to receive your catalogue by email next year please indicate your email address below			

About your order

Please read the following information before completing the order form overleaf.

The Agreement between us.

The agreement printed below is not a legal document but aims to secure your agreement in spirit to undertake to help us safeguard the seeds. We have no wish to be restrictive in our treatment of the seed and certainly do not have any issues with the sale of plants at fundraising or charitable events, or the exchanging of seed at Seed Swap events or with friends. Our main intention by this agreement is to protect the Heritage Seed Library from commercial exploitation of our seed. We are not suggesting that exploitation is wrong, simply that we would like that to be through discussion and agreement with us.

Your submission of an order will be taken as agreement to these terms.

We need to draw attention to the possibility that you may inadvertently pass the seed to someone who then exploits it with no benefit to us. We claim no ownership of the seed ourselves and think no one else should either. But we do claim that without our efforts the seed would not be available at all. We are keen for seed swapping to continue,

but hope that you will help us by ensuring that any swapped seed goes to gardeners for their personal use rather than a commercial enterprise.

Agreement for supply of material

Garden Organic's Heritage Seed Library (HSL) holds all HSL members in trust to observe the spirit of this agreement in order to protect the future of the collection. We ask you to respect the following conditions:

1. You will use the material and any progeny or derivatives thereof for your own **non-commercial** purposes only.
2. You may transfer the material to a third party for non-commercial and personal use only. This includes the exchange or sale of plants.
3. You will discuss with Garden Organic fair and equitable sharing of any benefits arising from any commercial use of the material, including research results and publications, but excluding sale of plants for charitable purposes.

4. You will not transfer the material or any genetic parts of it to any third party for any **commercial** use (including research and breeding) without written agreement between Garden Organic and the third party.
5. You will not claim ownership of any material received its progeny or derivative of the material.

'Non-commercial use' means use solely for your own interest or for personal food production, research and trials. This includes any sale of plants or produce raised from HSL seed for charitable or fundraising events.

'Commercial use' includes sale of the seed supplied or plants or produce derived from HSL seed (except for charitable and fundraising events), regeneration of the seed variety for sale, breeding or use of genetic parts for breeding and distribution for promotional purposes.

'Fair and equitable recompense' – this will be a mutually agreed arrangement

Making an additional donation to the Heritage Seed Library

We are extremely grateful for your membership subscription, which provides vital support towards the continuation of the Heritage Seed Library. However there is always more we can do. If you would like to make an additional donation towards this work please complete the form below and return it with your order. Alternatively, donations can be made online at www.gardenorganic.org.uk/support_us. Thank you for allowing us to continue to protect and share these wonderful varieties.

I would like to make a donation of to support the work of the Heritage Seed Library.

I have enclosed a cheque/postal order/CAF cheque made payable to Garden Organic.

I would like to set up a regular Direct Debit donation. Please call me to arrange on tel:

Please debit my credit/debit card (details below)

Name on card

Card number /

Valid Expires Issue no. (maestro only)

Security no. (last 3 digits on the signature strip)

Signature Date / /

I would like an acknowledgement of my donation.

Thank you

Welcome to the 2017 Heritage Seed Library Seed Swap

The Seed Swap is an extra service offered to help members share their surplus seed with others. The seeds should be requested directly from those who are offering, not from the HSL team. There is no fee to use this service, but please read the guidelines below to help it run as smoothly as possible.



1) When requesting seeds we suggest that at the very least you send an adequately stamped, addressed padded envelope. Seeds can easily be damaged in the post. Remember that a large letter stamp is likely to be required for heavier seeds.

2) As many of these varieties are not on the National List, it is currently illegal to sell them. Perhaps you could provide stamps rather than money if you really feel you would like to recompense the person sending seeds to you. Some of the varieties may be covered by Plant Breeders Rights and, therefore, any 'sale' of such seeds would entitle the holder of the Rights to levy a royalty.

3) Please do not send UK stamps or currency to swappers participating outside of the UK.

4) Each variety is followed by a list of members who have the variety (after Has) and members who want the variety (after Wants). You then contact the member involved; their names and addresses can be found at the end of the Seed Swap section. The descriptions of non-HSL varieties are provided by the member offering, so unfortunately we cannot guarantee their validity.

5) We cannot guarantee that varieties offered through the Seed Swap will be 'true to type'. If you have any qualms or queries about seed that you have received through the Seed Swap, contact the person who sent you the seed directly. We ask that members offering seed try their utmost to ensure varietal purity. If you wish to receive further details on seed saving, please write to us, stating which vegetable(s) you are interested in, enclosing an A4 sized SAE to: Seed Saving Guidelines, HSL, Garden Organic, Ryton Gardens, Coventry, CV8 3LG. The Guidelines are also available on the HSL pages of the Garden Organic website at <http://www.gardenorganic.org.uk/seed-saving-guidelines>

Due to the limited amount of space we only include vegetable varieties in the Seed Swap listings. Therefore, if you offered or requested seeds of fruits, herbs, cereals, flowers or other ornamentals, you will find that they have not been included.

The names and addresses printed at the end of this section are listed purely for the purposes of the Seed Swap. They are not a mailing list and should not be used by seed companies or for any other purpose. Please respect their privacy.

Rachel Crow

Broad bean

Any

Wants: Eric Cowen

Bacardi

This variety produces two or three branches from its base, pure white flowers and a plentiful supply of pods; reaching a final height of about 1m.

Has: Roger Blaney

Bowland's Beauty

See main catalogue for description.

Has: Roger Blaney

Londonderry

Originates from Lawrence Hill's personal collection at Bocking in the early 1960s, but donated to the Heritage Seed Library at a later date by Mr G Hudson. Growing to 1.2-1.5m this bean produces long pods up to 20cm long, containing 4-5 creamy-white seeds.

Has: Roger Blaney

Relon

Our donor grew this longpod variety until it was deleted from the National List and disappeared from catalogues. This is a giant among broad beans producing pods up to 40cm in length, with around 10 beans per pod.

Has: Derek Walker

Carrot

Red Elephant

See main catalogue for description.

Wants: Derek Walker

Chilli

Morocco

A sweet and gently hot chilli pepper that I found in an oasis in south-eastern Morocco close to Algeria about twenty years ago.

Has: Adam Alexander

Climbing French bean

Any

Wants: Eric Cowen

Old Homestead

Originally introduced in 1864, seedsman HW Buckbee described it in 1909 in three words, "Has no equal". Produces long, stringless pods (20-25cm) in clusters over an extended season. Fewer pods are produced, but the pod size and meaty-flavoured beans compensate for this. Found to be rust resistant.

Has: Derek Walker

Ryder's Top o' the Pole

Donated by Ms J M Cullen of Friston, Sussex, who has grown this ex-commercial bean for at least 30 years. Originally from Ryder's of St Albans who describe it as "a heavy bearer, absolutely stringless and

of delicious flavour, may be sliced or cooked whole.”

Has: Roger Blaney

Dwarf

Any

Wants: Eric Cowen

Early Warwick

See main catalogue for description.

Has: Roger Blaney

Emperor of Russia

(syn. ‘Longfellow’) Donated by Harlow Carr Botanic Garden, Harrogate. A fine haricot bean producing neat plants with white flowers followed by slim, crisp pencil pods.

Has: Roger Blaney

Filao

Pencil podded, former commercial variety. Benefits from early sowing with protection, comes in before runner beans.

Has: CJ Knight

Giant Stringless

See main catalogue for description.

Has: Roger Blaney

Hutterite Soup

This hardy heirloom variety came from the Hutterites, an Austrian religious sect lead by Joseph Hutter that moved to Canada in the 1750s. Can be eaten fresh as a haricot, but an excellent drying bean, perfect for making creamy soups, hence the name.

Has: Derek Walker

Magpie

(syn. ‘Superlative’) A French heirloom introduced in 1913 by Carter’s Seed Company. A late variety producing strong plants with white flowers and slim pencil pods. Best eaten young, but the attractive black and white dried beans are ideal for soups and stews. Sow to harvest 90 days (approx.)

Has: Roger Blaney

May Beans

Our donor was given these beans by an 84-year-old lady whose family had grown them for more than 200 years. Thought to be originally from Normandy and traditionally sown in May, hence the name. Vigorous plants produce a large crop of slender beans in a small space, but will need staking. Not stringy or tough, the young beans have a sweet and nutty flavour.

Has: Roger Blaney

Dwarf French Bean Emperor of Russia



© Adam Alexander



Dwarf French Bean May Beans

Xenia Field

Journalist, professional gardener and politician Xenia Field died, aged 103, in 1998; this bean is without doubt a tribute to a most fascinating woman. Once available from Unwins who said it was high yielding, disease resistant and performed well in British conditions. White flowers are followed by straight, green pods that are best picked when young and stringless. Also freezes well.

Has: Roger Blaney

Lettuce

Northern Queen

See main catalogue for description

Wants: Derek Walker

Peas

Champion of England

(and Barton in recent years! Neil) This marrowfat pea was bred in 1843 as 'Fairbeards' Champion of England' and was judged the best pea by the Journal of Horticulture in 1876. Tall (>1.8m) so needs strong support. Sow to harvest 93 days approx.

Has: Neil Jacques

Clarke's Beltony Blue

Grown in Co. Tyrone since at least 1850 (but possibly as far back as 1815). This tall (around 160cm), prolific and vigorous pea produces beautiful pale pink and rich maroon flowers followed by a heavy crop of purple pods. Sweet and smooth flavour.

Has: Eric Cowen

Duke of Albany

An ex-commercial variety from Robinson's Seed Company, Lancaster. Described by Vilmorin-Andrieux (1885), it is tall (>2.1m), thick-stemmed, reliable and vigorous requiring sturdy supports. White flowers are followed by long, dark green pods, with up to ten peas in each. Excellent raw or cooked and freezes well.

Has: Roger Blaney

Eat All

A mangetout variety growing up to 2.5m with pretty bicoloured flowers. Donated by J Simmonds of Halesworth, Suffolk who was given them by his grandfather. According to his mother his grandfather had grown them for at least 50 years; he died in 1939. When pods get too large for mangetout, the peas are delicious both raw and cooked.

Has: Freda Burns

Epicure

Thought to have been introduced in 1893. this vigorous pea can grow to 2-3m tall and will need sturdy supports. The large pods can be eaten as mangetout when immature, but are best when the pods are just full, yielding large sweet peas that freeze well.

Has: Roger Blaney

Feltham First

Ex-commercial variety that is disappearing from catalogues.

Wants: CJ Knight

Greenshaft

A white-flowered, tall (1.5-1.8m) variety thought initially to have been the commercial variety Hurst Greenshaft, but our trials determined otherwise. Produces full green pods containing up to eleven sweet, tasty and firm-textured peas in each.

Wants: Derek Walker

Hutton Wonder

John Strickland of Hutton-le-Hole, Yorkshire, was a local amateur village showman. He developed this pea in the 1950s to be grown locally, and it still is, particularly at the Ryedale Folk Museum. A tall pea (2.1-2.4m) with white flowers and long pods with up to 10 peas in each.

Has: Derek Walker

Magnum Bonum

Originally donated by Dr Robb-Smith whose friend's family had grown it in Devon for many years. Dating back to the 1860s, this strong, tall (around 1.8m) maincrop variety produces thick pods of juicy, flavoursome peas that can be picked over several weeks.

Seed Guardian Jill Tattersall describes it as "a most delicious and reliable pea!"

Has: Roger Blaney

Panthers

Mr Tear, whose family had grown these peas in the area around Desborough, Northamptonshire, since 1895, gave this variety to our donor, Malcolm Lumb. Growing to around 1.2m the 'tidy' plants are ideal for growing in small areas. White flowers give way to green pods packed with peas that are sweet and full of flavour.

Has: Derek Walker

Prince Albert

Very heavy crops of small pods. Ripe seed from early crop can be sown to give an autumn picking. 5-6 feet in height.

Has: CJ Knight

Robinson

Donated by Michael Stanley of Melton Mowbray, who had grown them since the 1950s after acquiring seeds from a Mr Robinson, who had obtained them in Scotland. The vigorous plants (>2m) produce long, slim, slightly curved pods over a long season. Extraordinarily sweet, retaining their flavour even when frozen.

Has: Roger Blaney

Shropshire Hero

Thought to have originated with Henry Eckford (1823-1905), horticulturist and hybridist, best known for his work with Lathyrus. A second early variety described in The Evening Times (supplement), New York (1895) as "a robust grower, producing abundant white flowers and large, well-filled pods.....has also been recognised by the Royal Horticultural Society of England".

Has: Roger Blaney

Table Talk

Our donor Mr Schofield of Bolton obtained this variety in 1940 from a Yorkshire relative and he's



grown it ever since. Very tall (2.4-3m) and, despite having thick stems, strong supports are essential. The broad, pale green pods are filled with extremely sweet peas, even when mature. Also excellent for freezing.

Has: Roger Blaney

Turner's Spring

Donated by Keith Turner who notes that this pea has been grown locally in Sidmouth, Devon for many years. Growing to more than 2m in height the vigorous vines produce white flowers, pale foliage and long pods (up to 15cm) each containing 9-12 large peas. All the Guardians who have grown this variety comment on the sweetness of the peas.

Wants: Derek Walker

Victorian Purple Podded

See main catalogue for description

Has: Neil Jacques

Pepper

Any

Wants: Eric Cowen



Runner Bean

Ernie Cooper's

Ernie Cooper, Nurseryman, claimed to have bred this variety during the 1950s or 1960s. It was donated to the Heritage Seed Library by Mr Mick Bailey who was given seeds by another nurseryman, Vincent Cooper, who said that they beans produced often exceeded 60cm in length.

Wants: Derek Walker

Tree Onions

Has: Ruth Morozzo

Tomatoes

Aranyalma

See main catalogue for description

Has: Neil Jacques

Auntie Madge's

Indeterminate. Cordon. Donated by Veronica Parsons, this variety has been in her family for generations and handed down to her by her husband's Aunt Madge. A prolific producer, the young fruits vary in shape, maturing to a rounded plum 3-4 cm in size.

Has: Roger Blaney

Big Rainbow

Indeterminate. Cordon. This American heirloom produces large beefsteak tomatoes with red, yellow and orange markings that extend to the flesh making the sliced fruit really pretty. Sweet, tangy, juicy and almost seedless.

Wants: Neil Jacques



Broad Ripple Yellow Currant

See main catalogue for description

Has: Kristina Bolton

Clibran's Victory

Indeterminate. Cordon. Introduced by Clibran's of Altrincham in 1918 and commercially available until the late 1950s. Ideally a glasshouse variety but performs well outside in sunny spot. Perfect for eating fresh or cooked having a rich, slightly acidic flavour.

Has: Neil Jacques

Early Outdoor/Sandpoint

Indeterminate. Cordon. Introduced by the University of Idaho, an early variety perfect for outdoor cultivation. Compact plants produce a profusion of golf ball-sized, red fruits over a long season. Guardians and Members all love the sweet, rich flavour.

Has: Neil Jacques

Pop In

Small, orange tomatoes with the sweetest taste. They are very popular on our allotments! (NB this is not the HSL variety 'Pop-In')

Has: Tracy Jones

Scotland Yellow

See main catalogue for description

Has: Margaret Morris

Sub Arctic Plenty

Determinate. Bush. This variety was offered by Thompson & Morgan in the 1970s and was sent to us by Mrs Hutchings of Warminster. It was apparently developed in the 1940s to provide the US Air Force stationed in Greenland with fresh tomatoes due to their hardiness and ability to set fruit under colder conditions. An early variety that produces smallish, flavour-full, red fruits.

Has: Roger Blaney, Neil Jacques

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Derek Walker
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Healaugh
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North Yorkshire
LS24 8DB

2017 Seed Swap Events

January

Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th

19th Hampshire Potato Day & Seed Swap

Testbourne Community Centre, Micheldever Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7JF

10am to 3pm (both days)

Admission £2

For more information contact Gloria Goodliffe at goodliffe.gloria@gmail.com

February

Saturday 4th

Loughborough Seed Swap

Loughborough Library, Granby Street, Loughborough, LE11 3DZ

10am to 12pm

For more information contact Fiona Smith at fi.smith@outlook.com

Hereford Seed Swap

The Courtyard Theatre, Edgar Street, Hereford, HR4 9JR

12.00pm to 3.30pm

Admission free

For more information contact Suzanne Noble on 01531 671004 or see website www.swapseeds.org.uk

Presteigne Seed Swap & Local Food Market

Presteigne Memorial Hall, Station Road, Presteigne, LD8 2LB

9am to 1pm

Bring along seeds to swap or make a donation (all donations are sent to Garden Organic)

For more information contact Vivien Ashton at vlja923@gmail.com

Transition Minehead and Alcombe Seed Swap

Minehead Methodist Church Hall, The Avenue, Minehead, Somerset, TA24 5AY

10am to 12pm

Admission 50p

For more information contact Maureen Smith at rismoch@hotmail.com or 01643 709478

Sunday 5th

Seedy Sunday Brighton

Brighton, Hove & Sussex Sixth Form College, 205 Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 6EG

10.30am to 4.30pm

Admission £3 (children free)

For more information contact seedysundaystalls@gmail.com or see website www.seedysunday.org

Saturday 11th

Seed Swap & Local Community Gardening & Growing Workshop
Lancaster Central Library Meeting Room, Market Square, Lancaster, LA1 1HY
10am to 12pm
For more information contact Lucy Teather at LucyT883@gmail.com or Facebook Wild Boar Gardening



Sunday 12th

Wellington Seedy Sunday
The Dolphin Pub, 37 Waterloo Road, Wellington,
Somerset, TA21 8JQ
2pm to 4pm
Admission free, donations to transition town
Wellington welcomed
For more information contact Helen Gillingham
at allelements78@icloud.com

Friday 17th

Seed Swap & Local Community Gardening & Growing Workshop
Morecambe Central Library Foyer, Central Drive, Morecambe, LA4 5DL
10am to 12pm
For more information contact Lucy Teather at LucyT883@gmail.com or Facebook Wild Boar Gardening

Saturday 18th

The 9th Bletchley Seed Swap
Freeman Memorial Methodist Church Hall, Buckingham Rd, Bletchley, Milton Keynes,
MK3 5HH
10am to 2pm
Admission £1 (children free)
For more information contact Jan on 01908 372138 or Theresa on 01908 375142
For more information info@bletchleygardenclub.org or see website bletchleygardenclub.org

Incredible Edible Ilfracombe: Green & Growing 2017
Ilfracombe Lantern Centre, High Street, Ilfracombe, EX34 9NH
11am to 4pm
Admission free, donations welcome
For more information contact Lindsay Derbyshire at EdibleIlfracombe@gmail.com or 07776 236146

Transition Horsham Seedy Saturday
The Friends Meeting House, Worthing Road, Horsham, RH12 1SL
10am to 2pm
Admission free, donations welcome
For more information contact Maggie Weir-Wilson at magsww6@gmail.com

St Agnes Transition Group Seed & Tool Swap
Miners & Mechanics Institute, Vicarage Road, St Agnes TR5 0TL
10am to 2pm
For more information contact Carol
carol_pipkin@yahoo.co.uk or <https://www.facebook.com/stagnestransition>

Saturday 25th & Sunday 26th

Southampton Seed Swap
The Art House Gallery Café, 178 Above Bar
Street, Southampton, SO14 7DW
11am to 4pm both days
Admission £2, under 16s free

Saturday 25th

The Deeside Seed Swap and Potato Day
MacRobert Memorial Hall, The Square, Tarland,
AB34 4YL
10am to 1pm
Admission TBC
For more information contact Gonetoseed@outlook.com



Sunday 26th

Climate Friendly Bradford on Avon Seedy Sunday
Upper Masonic Hall, Church Street, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire, BA15 1LN
11am to 1pm
Admission free, donations welcome
For more information contact Carol at 19regent@gmail.com

March

Saturday 4th

Kilmartin Seed Swap
Kilmartin Museum, Kilmartin, Argyll, PA31 8RQ
10am to 4pm
Admission free
For more information contact Sally Willkin at sally@kilmartin.org or 01546 510278

Seedy Saturday Carmarthen Green Fayre
St Peter's Hall, Nott Square, Carmarthen, SA31 1PG
10am to 3pm
Admission free
Contact Colin Hill at c.hill5@btinternet.com or 01269 871133
<https://www.facebook.com/Seedy-Saturday-Carmarthen-1408816879351731/?fref=ts>

Saturday 18th

Crystal Palace Food Market Seed Swap (proposed date)
Bottom of Haynes Lane/Top of Bedwardine Road (Off Westow Street),
Upper Norwood, London, SE19 3AP
10am to 3pm
Admission free

Saturday 25th

Danish Seed Savers Seed Swap

Next to the Superbrugsen, Finsensvej 14B, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

10am to 1pm

For more information contact Marianne Hauge at hauge_dk@post11.tele.dk

April

Saturday 8th

Transition Lostwithiel Gardener's Market with Seedy Saturday

St Barts Church Hall (Church Rooms), Church Lane, Lostwithiel, PL22 0BZ

9.30am to 12.30pm

Admission free

For more information see website www.transitionlostwithiel.org and use the contact/enquiry form

May

Saturday 6th

Transition Minehead and Alcombe Plant Swap

Minehead Methodist Church Hall, The Avenue, Minehead, Somerset, TA24 5AY

10am to 12pm

Admission 50p

For information contact Maureen Smith at rismoch@hotmail.com or 01643 709478

Saturday 13th

Transition Tynedale Plant and Seed Swap

Hexham Farmers Market, The Market Place,
Hexham, Northumberland, NE46 1XQ

9am to 2pm

Admission free

For more information contact

Jo Aris at joaris.be@gmail.com

Saturday 20th

South Tyne Sustainability Seed Swap

Haltwhistle Plant Festival, Leisure Centre,
Greencroft, Haltwhistle, Northumberland,
NE49 9DP

9.30am to 3.30pm

Admission £1

For more information contact Jo Aris at joaris.be@gmail.com



July

Tuesday 4th to Sunday 9th

Plant Heritage Seed Shop @ RHS Hampton Court Flower Show
Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9AU

Every Saturday morning from 15th April until the end of August
Lostwithiel Plant and Seed Swap
St Barts Churchyard, Church Lane, Lostwithiel, PL22 0BZ
10am to 12pm

Could you be a Variety Champion?

Our Seed Guardians are the stalwart supports behind the work done by the Heritage Seed Library. They take on varieties for us each year, nurture and provide for them and at the end of it all return the fruits of their labour to us, to enable us to supply seeds to you, our Members. Guardians are experienced seed savers who reliably take on this challenge year upon year, and for this we are extremely grateful, to say the least!

We understand that this is a great responsibility, and there are probably members out there who would like to give it a go for a year, but wouldn't want to become a full-time Guardian. So, perhaps being a Variety Champion might be just the thing for you?

The idea is that for each of the varieties listed below we enlist ten Variety Champions. These varieties have not been made available to members at all or for many years, because we simply don't have enough seeds, don't have a beautiful photograph in our records, or maybe we simply don't know how they taste.

Remember we don't get the chance to try many of our varieties as, apart from tomatoes where we can salvage the flesh, edible parts are sacrificed to seed production!

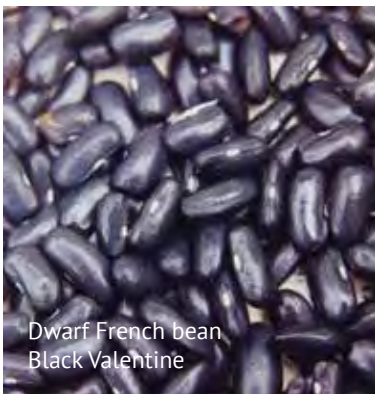
We will send you the seeds, Seed Saving Guidelines for the appropriate vegetable, a form so that you can record its performance and some instructions on taking some lovely photographs of your produce. We would also like you to put a few aside and give them a culinary trial and let us know what you think of the flavour. Then at the end of the season return as many seeds to us as you possibly can. We hope that by doing this we will have enough seeds of each returned so as to be able to make them available in the following year's HSL Catalogue.

This year's varieties are:

Climbing French bean Striped Creaseback
Syn. Scotia, Genuine Cornfield. This variety is thought to be one of the oldest beans cultivated by the Cayuga Iroquois who used it to make corn soup and bread. Also one of the original varieties used in Three Sisters method of growing. Produces white flowers, followed by green pods. Primarily a drying bean, but can be eaten fresh when very young.



Climbing French Bean
Striped Creaseback



Dwarf French bean
Black Valentine

Dwarf French bean Black Valentine
Introduced by Peter Henderson & Company in 1897, possibly as a renaming of an old bean known since the 1850s. Pretty lilac flowers turn into straight, slender, stringless pencil pods. The jet-black seeds are very good for drying. It is attractive, very prolific, yet neat and tidy.

Pea Born Mangetout

Donated by Paul Simmonds & Marianne Mezger who were given it by teacher, Ester Born, from Aeschau, Emmental, Switzerland, after whom it is named. Ester acquired the variety from a local farmer and has grown it for many years. Produces tall plants (2-3m) and beautiful magenta flowers, it is also winter hardy. Can be sown in January/February or as soon as the ground thaws.



Pea Wieringen White

Very old climbing variety (2-2.5m) from the island of Wieringen in the northern Netherlands. Produces reddish pods with white seeds.

Tomato Stonor's Exhibition

Introduced in 1953, this variety is suitable for glasshouse or outdoor cultivation. It is a classic round, red tomato with great 'old fashioned' flavour. The firm fruit are also less seedy than other tomatoes. Thought to have been the result of a cross between Stonor's Most Prolific and March Beauty.



If you fancy having a go, pop a note in with your HSL Seed Order or drop us a quick email to hsl@gardenorganic.org.uk including your name, postcode and membership number, and your preferred variety and we'll do the rest. Varieties will be allocated on a first come first served basis, so if you have a second choice that would give you more of a chance of getting involved. The beauty of it is that it is just for one year, with no formal responsibility after that. If you enjoy it, perhaps you could sign up to be a Seed Guardian, if not then no problem! This is a pilot scheme, to help boost flagging seed stocks and to engage our members a little more closely with our work. If it goes well, then Variety Champions may become a regular addition to the HSL team alongside our Seed Guardians. We can't wait to hear from you!

With grateful thanks

Seed Guardians

Every year we are supported by a committed team of Seed Guardians, who take responsibility for one or more HSL varieties. In their careful hands the small number of seeds we send are multiplied and returned to our Collection, often in large quantities. Although we cannot list everyone that has ever given support in this way, we can acknowledge those that have returned seed before we go to print in 2015. Of course, some will return seed after this time, for which we are also very grateful.

Lin Aldridge	Neil Cook	Hitherfield Primary School
Adam Alexander	Vicki Cooke	Julia Hodder
D Allwood	Sarah Cox	Ian Holmes
Argyle Primary School	Simon Creed	Nicola Holmes
Dr Hilary Ash	Alistair Cruickshank	Heather Horner
Alison Backen	Sally Cunningham	Maitland Howard
Mark Baker	Wendy Curtis	David Howells
Elaine Banham	W Dale	Anne Hulse
Benn Banks	Ute Davies	David Hutchins
Carol Baxter	M & E Dennis	Karen Illingworth
Peter Beard	Jules Dickman	Harry James
Bensham Manor School	Paul Dowding	Robert Jamieson
Lindsay Berry	Sarah Dumont	Mr Peter Jolly
Berrymede Junior School	Dunraven School - Primary Phase	Andrea Jones
Keith Bickmore	Marie DuQuesnay	J C & J E Jones
Martin Blacher	Jane Durston	Tracy Jones
Michael Blake	Anthony Earley	Ute Kelly
John Boardman	Edmund East	Jean-Louis Lanteri Laura
James Bond	Edward Echlin	Margaret Larbey
Bonville Primary School	Esther Farquharson	Amanda Launchbury-Rainey
H Booker	Jane Few	Steven Lawton
Alan Booth	Karen Fiedler Booth	Dina Leigh
Gillian Boyle	Ed Fisk	Mrs Margaret Lingard
Bob Brown	Margaret Flint	Will Livingstone
Frances Brown	David Foreman	Les Longhurst
Pauline Brown	Jo Fox	Robert Longstaff
Gill Browning	Justine Gallaccio	Angela Lorimer
Adrienne Brunton	Sarah Gash	John Lysaght
Debbie Brunton	Jane Gifford	Diane Maltby
Katie Butler	Caroline Gilby	Beverly Mann
Della Cannings	Ingrid Glendinning	David Martin
Carlton School	J Goldberry	John & Ann Matthews
Hilary Cartmel	Mark Gore	Nadia Mazza
Carlye Case	Catherine Goss	Matthew McCullagh
Bob Catchpole	Mary Gotts	Bethan McIlroy
Lesley Anne Catlin	Roy Graham	Norbert Mergen-Metz
Angie Chan	Andrew Grantham	Alex Metcalfe
Janet Chapman	Joe Guttridge	Stuart Millen
Roy Chapman	Christina Haggart	Susan Mitchell
Alison Charlesworth	Rosemary Hall	Trevor Mitchell
Charlton Park Academy	Luke Hatfield	Holly Moore
Pat Childerhouse	Kathryn Hawthorne	Neville Morley
Jennifer Clark	A Haynes	A Morris
John Cochrane	Kay Hebbourn	T Morris
Andrew Collins	David Hector	Birgit Muller
Julia Collins	Jane Hickman	Bev Mumford
Judith Conroy	Robert Hill	Iain Murray

Jane Naylor
Jackie Newey
Richard Northridge
Anne Marie Owens
Eluned Paramor
Ken Pawson
Jane Pay
Nevil Pearce
Sarah Perks
R Phillips
J Porter
Maria Precedo
Lynne Price
Michelle Price
Sue Price
Mr John A Prince
Philip Rainford
Elizabeth Ramsay
Beryl Randall
Judith Reid
Richard Challoner Secondary
School
Jane Rickerby

Eve Roberts
Rufus Roberts
Martin Robinson
Susanna Robirosa
Jenny Rogers
Ann Rutter
Helena Sanchez Giraldez
Alan Sawyer
Heidi Saxby
Angela Schokman
David Searle
Karen Skeates
Sandra Slack
Andy Smith
David Smith
Robert Smith
Wendy Smith
Edna Squires
St Scholastica's Catholic School
Anne St. John
D E Stanford
Mrs J L Stobart
David Stott

Petra Suckling
Jill Tattersall
David Thacker
Ian Thomas
Mike Thompson
Trafalgar Infants School
Elizabeth Trow
Zoe Tulip
Jane Turner
M Turner
Sarah Vowles
Andrew Warburton
Martyn Wastie
Denise Wawman
Kate Wels
Ashley Wheeler
Mike Wicken
Anthea Willis
Brenda Woods
Keith Woolley
Caroline Wright
Marer Zohar

Potential Acquisitions

Each year we are sent new varieties for trial and potential inclusion in the HSL Collection. Thank you to those members who have sent samples to us in the past year.

Adam Alexander
Janet Blake
Don Phillips

Lin Aldridge

We would like to say a heartfelt thank-you to everyone that has helped us in the past year. Our dedicated team of regular volunteers are listed below however, this list is by no means exclusive as so many of you give your time and energy to support our work.

Lin Aldridge
Nadia Bartholmé
Sam Brown
Gill Browning
Sue Cooper
Rob Croft

Kim Daniel
Anais Guillaume
Lucy Halliday
Janine Healy
Frida Landas
Ann Merrall

Janet Nash
Jessica Richardson
Luke Sullivan
Rebecca Taylor
Bev Todd
Marina Warner

Grow organic



Shop organic

Shop a range of organic t-shirts, jumpers, bags and more, and show your support for Garden Organic and the Heritage Seed Library.

Visit gardenorganic.teemill.co.uk



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