

Growing for Roughwood

We welcome growers at all levels of involvement, from occasional growers who just have a bit of space to produce some extra seed, to full-time larger growers able to provide a bigger quantity. You are welcome to grow more than one variety of anything in the seedbank, but proper isolation as noted must be followed. Purity is an important concern, as many of these seeds are being let out of the bank for the first time. All growing should take place under Organic principles, regardless of certification.

HOW IT WORKS

Generally, a grower will be selected over the Fall and early spring months and a variety or varieties will be assigned to them. A questionnaire titled “*Roughwood Seed Collection Grower Application*” will be filled out by any interested parties and will be submitted for review and approval, at which an e-mail will be sent to everyone that is approved. Varieties may be chosen from the attached list in this agreement but also please note we will also assign you varieties that are not listed in this agreement. These will be mailed out for you to plant before your spring planting commences, usually in February and early March. We can arrange this sooner if you are in a specific climate. Any pertinent growing information or historical information can also be provided to you as well.

- We understand that as a grower, you cannot be in control of the weather or other elements and you will not be penalized for a crop failure, etc. We understand in these harsh, climate changing extremes, certain things may or may not succeed for you.
- By agreeing to accept growing our seeds, you pledge to return as much seed as possible/can be collected. At times this may require, depending on variety and harvest, returning the entire harvest. Requests to retain a percentage of the seed crop must be made up front, at the time of contract agreement for small growers. Retaining a portion of the mature seed crop is possible for most varieties, but not all. This is dependent upon the rarity of the variety and how much we have in the seedbank. Most everyone should be likely to retain a small portion of seed for their personal uses only, not for retail sell, etc.
- You are able to utilize any extra produce that is not used for seed saving in any format you wish! We will be happy to provide you with recipes and other support/uses as requested (such as signage PDF's, etc.).
- Seed quality must and should be high, seed must be free from insects and diseases, and should be thoroughly cleaned or to the best of your ability (diseased,immature seeds removed, etc.)

- We will reimburse you up to the cost of shipping a USPS Large Flat Rate Box when you return the seeds back to us.

BENEFIT OF GROWING FOR ROUGHWOOD

- Access to exceedingly rare and unique germplasm of varieties from around the world and your chance of helping grow and preserve these!
- Discounts for online store sales
- Social media/online website recognition and promotion of your work/farm
- Exclusive access for your garden questions to be answered
- Some of our varieties have never been grown before and do not have any information or photography. We may use your info and photos on our media/site where you will be given credit for supplying them in addition to the seeds if they are offered for sale.

For small growers,

- As a small grower, you will be growing most likely a minimum of 10 plants up to 50 plants of any variety. We often desire 20-30 plants of each variety grown, unless there are specific seed saving protocols requiring a larger genepool (such as with corn.)
- We will typically send a minimum of 10 seeds of any variety you will be growing. Usually we send 50+ seeds of anything, always including extras due to unknown germination, age of seed, etc. Quantity sent depends on how much we ourselves have in the seedbank and how much space you are committing to growing for us. We retain a small amount for varietal protection in case of a crop failure.
- You are recommended to retain a small portion of what we send you as well to plant again in case a crop failure happens for any reason. If you see the season is not fit to grow for us, you are welcome to hold onto assigned varieties and store them in cold storage (a freezer, fridge, etc.) and we can renew the agreement-contract for the next season.
- Once you have cleaned and packaged the seed according to instructions provided to you with the seeds, you are to mail it back to Roughwood before February of the following year or sooner.
- 15 free seed packets of our choosing and 50% off online orders of any type

For bulk and large growouts

- By bulk, in our definition, we are ideally looking for two to three times or more seeds returned to us than what we provided you with/as. As a bulk/large grower, you are not generally permitted to retain a portion of the seedstock because we are paying you for the entirety of the harvest of the grow out.

- Bulk growers will be paid for the amount of seed returned to us. This will vary depending on the quality of the seeds sent back to us. 20% (Twenty percent) will be paid for low quality seeds and 85% (eighty-five percent) will be paid for high quality seeds returned to us. High quality seeds mean we can immediately germination test and package them without processing on our end. Low quality seeds take much more time and space to prepare for packaging and sale. A guide as to how to produce higher quality seeds for us will be provided to you for this season. (ex. Tomatoes are circa \$22/ounce, so you'll be paid \$18.70 per ounce for high quality tomato seed[separated, healthy and no black spots, fully dry, etc.] and \$4.50 an ounce for low quality tomato seeds that are stuck together, still molding with trash in the seeds, etc.) Grower compensation payments of these types will be paid out on a monthly basis or within 30 days of receiving the seeds back.
- If you are a or become a consecutive return grower for us, you will receive a 5% bonus per consecutive year in compensation up to a maximum of a 10% bonus.
- Once you have cleaned and packaged the seed, you are to mail it back to Roughwood before February of the following year or preferably as soon as they are cleaned.
- In the event of total crop failure (ex. complete loss due to fire, hailstorm, flooding, etc.) you as a bulk/large scale grower are recommended to obtain your own crop insurance to cover you personally/or your farm. We understand these things happen but they are out of our control and are not our responsibility.
- 10 free diverse seed packets of your choosing and 20% off online orders of any type (due to payment arrangements for seed produced above that Small Growers do not have access to)

I hereby agree to the above conditions for receiving seeds from Roughwood Table,

Name:

Date:

Grower Signature:

Roughwood Table Signature:

Below are current varieties Growers can CHOOSE FROM. Please pick one or more of these varieties and let us know what you want to grow. We will also be assigning other varieties not on this list for growers, most are equally rare and endangered! If a variety is already claimed by at least 2 growers, we hold the ability to assign you a different variety.

Staffing is short so some varieties below may not have information with them. If you want to know more about a certain variety below please e-mail us. We recommend William Woy Weaver's *Heirloom Vegetable Gardening* book as an excellent reference, as many of these varieties are within it or can be found on Mother Earth News's website.

Alliums (Garlic, Onions, Leeks)

Kurrat Leek (ALL008)

A. ampeloprasum. Edible leek from the Middle East region that is mentioned in the Bible. Perennial?

Jaune du Poitou Leek (ALL009)

Unique among leeks, Jaune du Poitou was described by Vilmorin and others as being unusually large, tender and early. Shanks blanch to a delicate yellow, or jaune in French. In his book, 100 Vegetables and Where They Came From, William Woys Weaver offers an account of finding these spectacular yard-tall leeks with golden yellow leaves in the garden of a tiny seed shop in Alsace. Their availability in the US has been sadly limited until very recently.

Giant Zittau Onion (ALL012)

Heirloom from the town of Zittau in Germany. Dates back to 1885. Delicious, yellow 4-5 in. semi-globe with excellent storage quality. Beautiful golden skin. Sow in spring, (or in mild climates, sow in autumn) for early summer harvest. Not day length sensitive.

Great Headed Leek of Cyprus

Perennial, tall flower heads with violet flowers. Syrian Leek of medieval record and a relative of modern garlic.

Calcot Onion

A Catalan onion which physically resembles a leek, which is then roasted whole

when eaten. Sprouting bulbs are planted in trenches and blanched like celery. “The word comes from calçar (chausser), to put on one’s shoes, boots, stockings. During the time that the onion shoots are growing one dresses these shoots with earth in order to blanch them like celery. Take some small Spanish onions and plant them with their bases below the level of the soil in January. Allow them to grow to a respectable size which will take in roughly until June. Remove them from the earth and keep them in a dry place until September, which is their period of germination. In September, plant them in a trench as for celery. Each onion should give seven or eight sprouts. As these sprouts appear earth them up. When they have reached the size of a very large leek (three to four inches across), cut them at the base of the shoot and trim the tops to make them all of equal size.

Beans

Wild Pigeon

Haudenosaunee Indigenous variety that is a pole to semi-pole bean and is very productive. Small, cutshort type that is cream colored with dark speckles and stripes. From the same genepool as the Cades Cove Stick Bean.

Cherokee Trail of Tears

Iroquois Cornbread

Semi-climbing variety sourced from Norton Rickard. Classic indigenous bean used for baking into cornbread as well as in many other dishes.

Mbombo Green Pole

Kenyan pole bean named for the tribal god who created and vomited out humanity and life on Earth. Heat and drought resistant and bright green colored beans, but this will vary depending on your soil conditions. Productive, but longer season.

Hazel Burkholder Lima

Rare, local Pennsylvania heirloom from the Burkholder family. It is their selection of Dr. Martin’s Lima Bean, producing 8-10 per pod instead of the usual 4-5. Vigorous and somewhat long season.

Duane Baptiste Potato

White, large kidney bean from the Mohawk Tribal Community in Canada. Was kept going by Duane Baptiste, a Mohawk during the American Revolution.

PA German Red Lima

Seneca Bird Egg

Seneca variety related to Wild Pigeon. Vigorous, longer season pole bean with small beans that look like bird eggs.

Golden Cornhill

ochre-brown with maroon brown speckles on skin with some zebra patterns; dark brown shadow around hilum (as on plain Rancocas); white flower; pods ripen yellow with rose-red streaks, used as shelly or dry bean. Goerke acquired this bean in Greenville, NJ, most likely being an indigenous variety.

Metis Tigre Rouge et Blanc Bush

Coco Rose de St. Crepin

Very rare bush bean with lumpy, mauve-pink seeds. Hails from the Village-town of St. Crepin, France, where it is likely extinct.

Empereur de Russie Bush

small kidney shaped beans, red-brown mottled with tan; flower yellow fading to pale pink, 16 inch bush, no runner. A tendersnap bean, harvest pods at 6 inches, very long narrow pods with 1 inch tails, distinctive, ripe pods 7 inches long.

Dromois Bush

Exceedingly rare, cool season bush bean from the Dromois Village in France. Beautiful red and white beans.

Red Valentine Bush

Early Negro Bush-Semi Runner

Munsee Cornhill and Munsee Pole and Munsee Wolf Beans

Rare cutshort types or round beans with tan and brown markings. These are all pole beans from the Munsee/Minsi Nation, the Wolf Clan of the Lenape Nation. Traditionally used in Three Sisters and in ceremonies. ***PLEASE ENQUIRE BEFORE SELECTING THESE VARIETIES***

Beets/Chard

Golden Chard

Bright orange-yellow stems and veins, deep green leaves. Sensitive to drought. Mentioned as “new” by Bauhin in 1651, along with the red chard.

Sea Beet

Beta maritima. Wild beet found on coastal cliffs and areas in Europe. Wild relative of the modern beet and chard. May be perennial in warmer climates but can be treated as an annual. Roots generally not considered edible, but leaves likely are.

Perpetual Spinach Leaf Beet

Perpetual Spinach is not spinach, nor is it perpetual, but it does grow reliably for quite a long time in the garden. This old heirloom is, in fact a relative of chard. You rarely see it in the shops because it ideally needs to be picked soon before eating. The leaves are shiny green with white midribs. The steamed stalks taste something like mild asparagus. 'Perpetual Spinach Leaf Beet' also known as 'Spinach Beet' Chard, responds particularly well to repeat cutting and is one of the easiest and most productive vegetables for a small space. It is bred to have minimal stem and maximum leaf production and will grow to 50cm (20in) in the first year. Perpetual Spinach is extremely resistant to bolting, so with just one sowing you can feast on these succulent dark green leaves and white stalks the entire summer and through autumn and winter. Use raw in salads, steamed with other greens or in place of spinach. Include in quiche or lasagne for a savory change of pace.

Brassicas (Collards, Raab, Cabbage, etc.)

Roughwood Green Glaze Collards

Dr. William Woys Weaver’s famed creation producing collard plants that overwinter and reach 2-4 feet in diameter! Leaves are tender, tasty, and have a unique glaze that deters cabbage worms and other common pests. BIENNIAL

Naone Cavallo Trentino

Rare Italian heirloom landrace rutabaga-cabbage type hybrid.

Carrots

Early Scarlet Horn

Kyoto Red

Black Spanish

Kuttigen Ruebli

This variety is described by William Weaver in the book "100 Vegetables and Where They Came From" as a Swiss landrace that has evolved over the last few centuries and which produces carrots in shades of white, parchment and very pale yellow, although white is historically preferred. A very attractive white carrot. Straight roots are very tapered and pointed and have shoulders flat to rounded shoulders. Roots obovate to tapering in shape have white to yellow inner flesh and coarse skin. Roots 4.5-8.5" long and weigh 2-4.5 oz. Moderate uniformity. Low bolting and cracking tendency

Blanche a Collet Vert

an old animal feed and edible heirloom carrot that has already been mentioned around 1870. It grows about 40 cm long and rather slender roots and tends to get slightly green heads. Thus the white carrot form is very similar to the wild carrot in terms of appearance, as the wild species indeed also has white roots. The taste of 'Blanche a Collet Vert' is less sweet and very aromatic. Very good storage carrot and ideal for carrot stews

Corn

Royal Minquas Flour

110-120 days. Deep violet kernels, some more blue than others. Plants 6 to 7 ft. tall. Two cobs per plant maximum. Side shoots (tillers) produce cobs especially when planted on hills. Similar in color to Iroquois Purple Flint (Short Ear). Cobs generally at 10, 15, and 18 inches off the ground, rarely higher. Plants with red tassels also have red roots. 5 to 6 inch cobs with kernels going over the top like Seneca Ha-Go-Wa; 8 rows sometimes 9, normally flecked with occasional white kernels, although solid violet cobs are considered best for seed saving. Plant white kernels separately for a rare old type of hominy corn. Minquas means "treacherous" in the Lenape language. This was their name for the Susquehannock Tribe who defeated them and controlled central and northern Pennsylvania alongside parts of Maryland and Virginia.

Seneca Blue Bear Dance Flour

An aboriginal ceremonial corn used medicinally during Bear Dance ceremonies. Used to make Bear Dance Pudding or Bear's Pudding, employing cornmeal ground from this corn, generally unseasoned, with meat or with such ingredients as bears like (blackberries, maple sugar, etc). Only the Bear Dance Society members used this pudding during rites to heal a sick person.

Exact ingredients of the puddings varied from one group or tribe to the next. Flour corn, 95 days, 5 ft. stalks, 6 inch ears. Multi-colored, blue, white, violet, are the basic kernel color mix, with numerous intermediate shades. White cobs.

Mesquakie Red Dent

120 days and high yielding dent corn. 8 ft plants; ears produce reds with shades of red and purple or yellow with blue and purple mixed in. Excellent for roasting in the milk stage, excellent for grits, sturdy plants with robust root system (wind resistant unlike sweet corn, which is generally weak). Red cobs. Local Iowa heirloom preserved by Marie Ketelsen which traces to the 1800s as a selection of a local Native American corn. Originates from the Meskwaki Nation, an Iowa subgroup of the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa

Iroquois Tooth Corn (A.K.A. Gourdseed Corn)

Cucumbers

Burpee's Sunnybrook

Ancash Market

Herbs

Eritrean Basil

(*O. gratissimum*) [Family heirloom from an Eritrean exchange student. Introduced by SESE 2008.] Compact plant with beautiful, purple-tinged green foliage, stunning in flower. It has a strongly attractive and spicy odor, and is much used in African cuisine.

Lettuce Leaf Basil

Lettuce leaf basil is a large-leaf variety of *Ocimum basilicum*. The large, crinkled leaves, which grow on the short, wide plant, are sweet, but not as strong as other sweet basil. This makes them particularly suitable for tossing into salads or wrapping fish, chicken or a rice stuffing for grilling

Mammoth Basil

A superb container variety, Mammoth has been bred for exceptionally high leaf to stem ratio and a compact growth habit. Plants are super bushy, and leaves are large with a classic Italian basil aroma and flavor without the minty smell and flavor that some experience with Italian basil

Dill

Lemon Catnip

Mrihani Basil

Camphor Basil

Papau New Guinea Basil

Grains

Camelina

Brown Teff

8 Leaf Sorghum

Mongolian variety that is not used for syrup but to make a gluten free flour. 5-8 feet tall and very productive, 100 days or so maturity. May perennialize in warm areas.

Greens/Mustards

Variegata di Castelfranco Chicory

Variegata di Chioggia Chicory

Luthi Salsify

Roughwood Green Glaze Collards

Lettuce

Bautzen Dauerkopf

Mignonette Bronze

A tropical lettuce from the Philippines, green-bronze leaves, described as “russet-colored”, plant 12 inches apart, 7 – 10 inches in diameter, solid, compact outer leaves heavily savoyed, hardy, drought-resistant, introduced 1895 by Peter Henderson,

Philadelphia Dutch Butter

Red Deer Tongue

Camino Real

Oaky Red Splash

Oswego

Drumhead White Cabbage

Queen of the Ices

Burpee Greenheart

Autumn Gold

Craquante D' Avignon Winter

Red Splash Cos

Tennis Ball (Black Seeded)

Vilmorin mentions this variety for the first time in 1856; Vick's (1872), 102 "Early Tennis Ball"; Buist (1891), 11 "Early Tennisball," Vilmorin (1885), 293 Watson (1859) 148 "Tennisball" Vilmorin: "an old variety, without any merit except its hardiness" (black seed); Rodenburg (1960), 152-153 (many aliases); Maule (1898), p.31: "Makes few outer leaves, and for this reason can be planted quite closely under glass – 6 to 7 inches apart." [True!!!] This variety is 10-12 inches in diameter as it matures, turns light green and crinkled edges, forms a head the size of a lime. No bitterness. Plant 10 inches apart on open ground.

White Tennisball

Gelbe Kasseler

Brown-seeded Tennisball

Gotte Jaune D'Or

'spring variety used like Tom Thumb; bright

' yellow-green with cow-lick in center; aka LAITUE GOTTE DORÉE; forms a tight

' head like cabbage; INTRODUCED 1883 by Vilmorin as an improved selection of

' GOTTE À GRAINE BLANCHE, which is mentioned 1823/1824 by

' Vilmorin/Pirolle, p. 249. Rozier said that it was only cultivated in N. France as a

' forcing lettuce from November through February and that it was developed in

' Holland; unknown in the South of France.

Eierselat

This rare heirloom lettuce was brought to the Midwest from Germany when German Pietists, now known as the Amana Community, settled in Iowa in 1856. Its name Eierselaat means "egg lettuce" in reference to the fact that it was eaten in salads with chopped boiled eggs. A dwarf, early spring variety with distinctive brown seeds, individual heads grow no larger than 3 to 4 inches tall and about the same in diameter.

'The tightly folding yellow-green leaves make it an ideal addition to the spring table, and true to character, Eierselaat prefers cool soil for best results. For this reason it can be treated like a winter lettuce when grown in cold frames or under row covers, and can also be planted in partial

shade, thus extending its harvest season into early summer. Our initial seed came directly from a member of the Amana Community in Homestead, Iowa. For perfectly shaped heads, plant 6 inches apart. Matures in 50-60 days.

Mescher Bibb

good cold weather lettuce, resembles a large Boston lettuce, but with

blushes of bronze on the leaves, do not head up but stays rather flat until a week or so prior to bolting, it then forms a small tight head which is a sign it is peaking for harvest.

Spotted Cabbage Lettuce

'Large, fluffy leaves, marbles and streaked with maroon/bronze, 10-12

inches in diameter; Rozier (1785) mentions a PANACHÉE [vol. 6, 218] à GRAINE Blonde du Cazard

'Old French variety known also as Pommée reine de Juillet, and Henri

'Monville; Vilmorin (1885), MOST HEAT RESISTANT LETTUCE I HAVE

'GROWN, VERY SLOW TO BOLT, grows flat against the ground. Rodenburg

'States that it was introduced about 1900.

Melons

Kiku Chrysanthemum

Arkopeponia

Peas

Cypriot Field

Louvana

Swabian Winter

Peppers

Pilange

Dog's Tongue

C. baccatum. Very large Aji Amrillo type collected in Cusco, Peru by Stephen Smith. 5-8 inch long fruits are a yellow orange color, basically no heat, and have a very fruity, unique flavor we haven't seen in any other Amarillo types.

Wild Baccatum

Biquinho Iracena

Sweet Piquillo

Buena Mulata

C. annuum. Famed cayenne pepper from Roughwood that changes colors. Reds, oranges, purples, and in between make this a stunning variety that is also mildly hot (unless stressed, then it becomes very hot) and makes great salsa.

Willings Barbados

New Guinea Pepper

Roughwood Fairy Horns

Radishes

Schifferstadt Black

Raifort de l'Arche

Yellow Carrot Shaped

Madras Podding

Wood's Early Frame

Rat's Tail

Rare, edible pod radish noted for the delicious, crispy and rather large pods.

White Strasburg

Early Scarlet Globe

Solanums

Pierce Leshner Groundcherry

Udumalpet Eggplant

Carina Eggplant

Exceedingly rare eggplant from Spain. Long stemmed fruits resemble birdhouse gourds or caveman clubs. Edible when young but also can be stuffed. Longer season variety we hope to introduce for sale.

Squash

Appoquinimink Pumpkin

C. maxima Indigenous variety saved from extinction by the Appoquinimink Friends Quaker Meeting in Delaware. Susceptible to powdery mildew and borer but is an excellent pie and baking squash or as a fresh snack. Vining and usually high yielding, but doesn't like high humidity or heat.

Quaker Pie Pumpkin

C. moschata. Quaker pie is a small squash with smooth creamy, almost blushed skin and firm ivory flesh. They hail from a small Quaker farm where the seed was consistently saved and grown year after year. Somehow, the plants which grew in Washington County, New York were discovered by W. Atlee Burpee and introduced commercially in the late 1800's. Apparently, the strain was also transported to Africa by Quaker missionaries and several cultivars were created from the original parent. A robust rambling vine with numerous small, pale tannish fruits with heavy, dense flesh. Dark green leaves, huge yellow flowers. Good storage qualities.

Tomatoes

Aunt Lou's Underground Railroad

Famed pink tomato taken on and saved by an African American Man on the Underground Railroad from KY to Ohio. Large fruits are delicious and plants are vigorous and heavy yielding. 80-90 days.

Original Mikado
Ei von Phuket
Red Reisetomate
Long Tom
Old Ivory Egg
Tennessee Peach Fuzz
Zapotec Pleated
Berwick German
Red Riesentraube
Plate de Haiti
Cobourg
Dawson's Black Zebra
Banana Legs
Yellow Brandywine
Ramillete Mallorcan
Mr. Jack
Lutescent
Schmiegg Stoo
True Black Brandywine

Turnips/Root Crops

Teltower

Watermelons

Cypriot (drought resistant)

Makaatan (drought resistant, red seeded)