

ONE SEED PIMA COUNTY BLACK RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Brandon Merchant

- Owner of Southwest Victory Gardens
- Pima County Certified Master Gardener
- SmartScape Certified
- Former President of Tucson Organic Gardeners



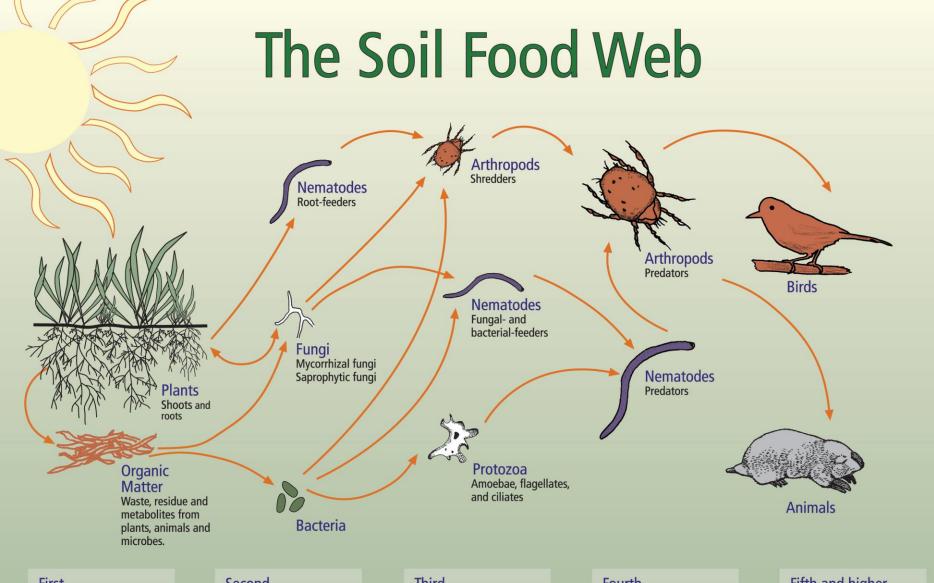


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Our Philosophy

- Healthy soil encourages healthy plants
- Healthy plants require fewer
 pesticides and fertilizers (inputs)
- Garden with our climate not against it
- Reduce water usage
- Limit external inputs
- Encourage a natural ecosystem





First trophic level:

Photosynthesizers

Second trophic level:

Decomposers Mutualists Pathogens, Parasites Root-feeders Third trophic level:

Shredders Predators Grazers Fourth trophic level:

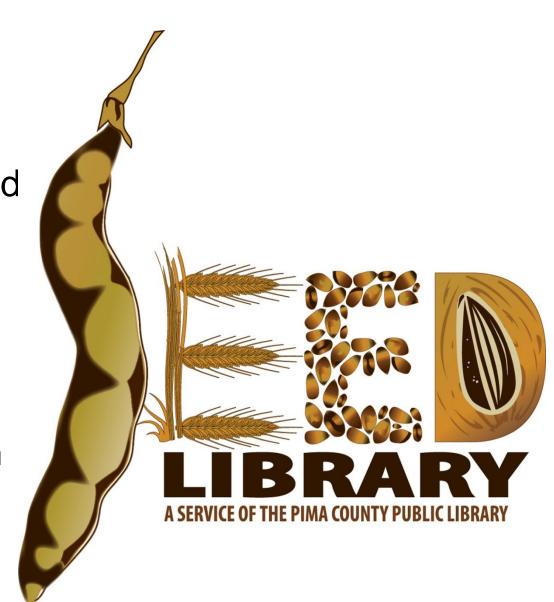
Higher level predators

Fifth and higher trophic levels:

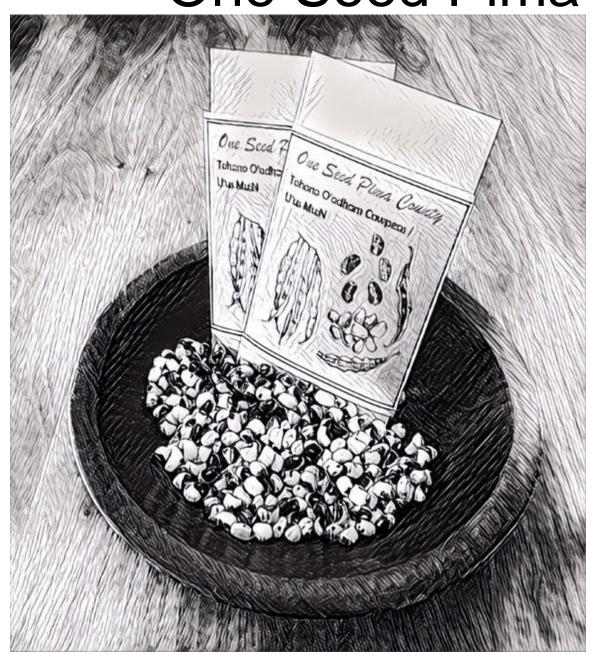
Higher level predators

Pima County Seed Library

- OP and Heirloom Seed Collection
- Borrow and Return
 Saved Seed
- Better Acclimation
- More Diversity
- Community Education



One Seed Pima County



- County Wide Seed
 Saving Initiative
- CommunityInvolvement
- Grow, Harvest,
 Appreciate

Our Rich Agricultural History

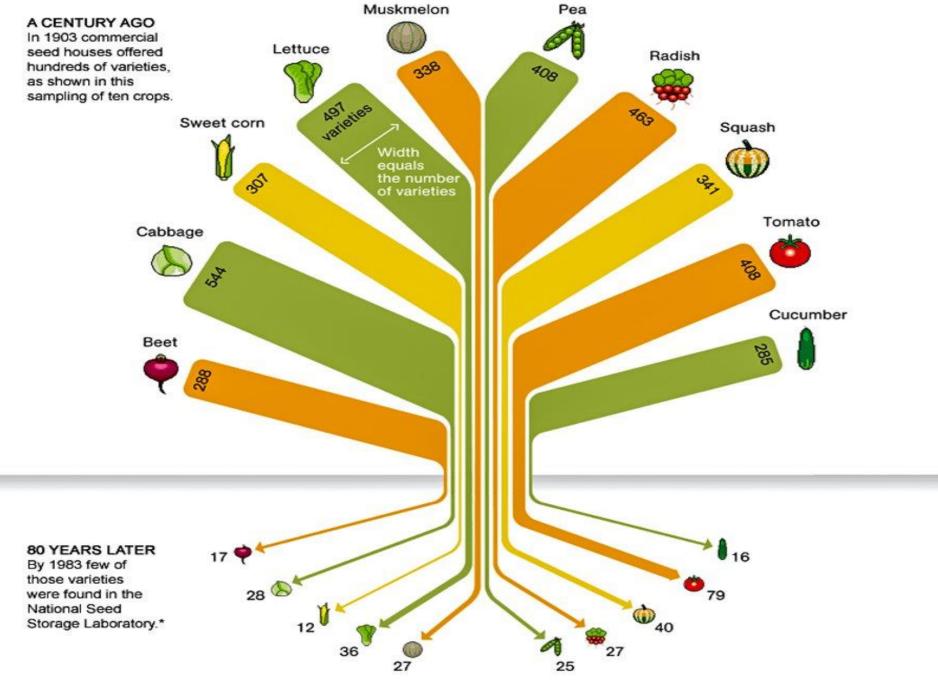


- 4,000 years of Farming
- Bio-Diverse
- Indigenous Cultures
- UNESCO City of Gastronomy

Why Save Seeds?

- Traits
- Diversity
- Vigorous Plants
- Save \$\$\$
- Preservation
- •It's Fun!



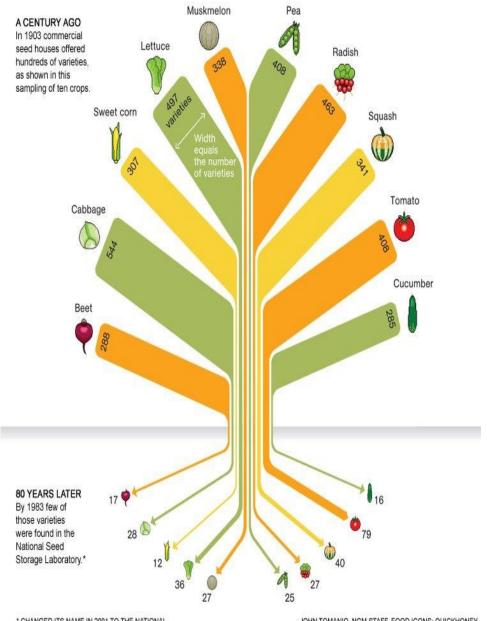


^{*} CHANGED ITS NAME IN 2001 TO THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR GENETIC RESOURCES PRESERVATION

JOHN TOMANIO, NGM STAFF. FOOD ICONS: QUICKHONEY SOURCE: RURAL ADVANCEMENT FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

Importance of Seed Saving

- Specific Traits
- Diversity
- Adaptability
- Cost Savings
- Cultural Significance



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How to Save Seed



- Attend Classes
- Read Books
- Start Simple
- Acquire Supplies

What is a "seed"?



Seeds are hibernating embryos

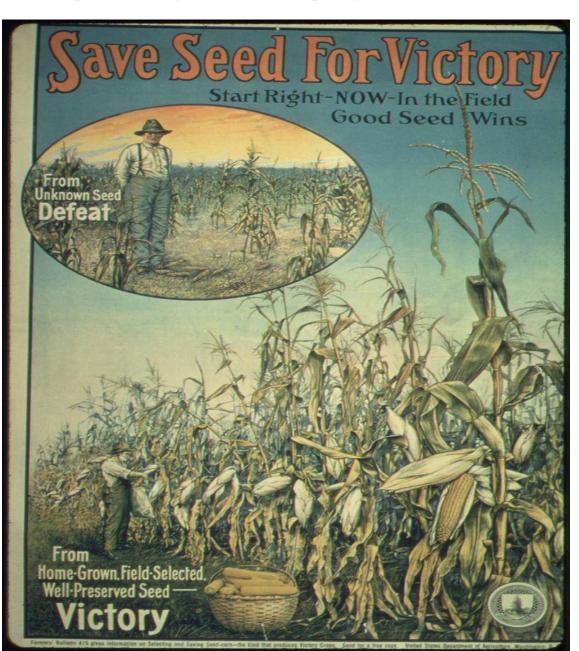
- Seeds are baby plants.
- It's Alive!
- Cool, dark, dry
- Healthy Seeds = Healthy

Plants

GROWING CROPS FOR SEED

•What is Different?

- Takes Longer
- More Space
- More Tools
- New Terminology

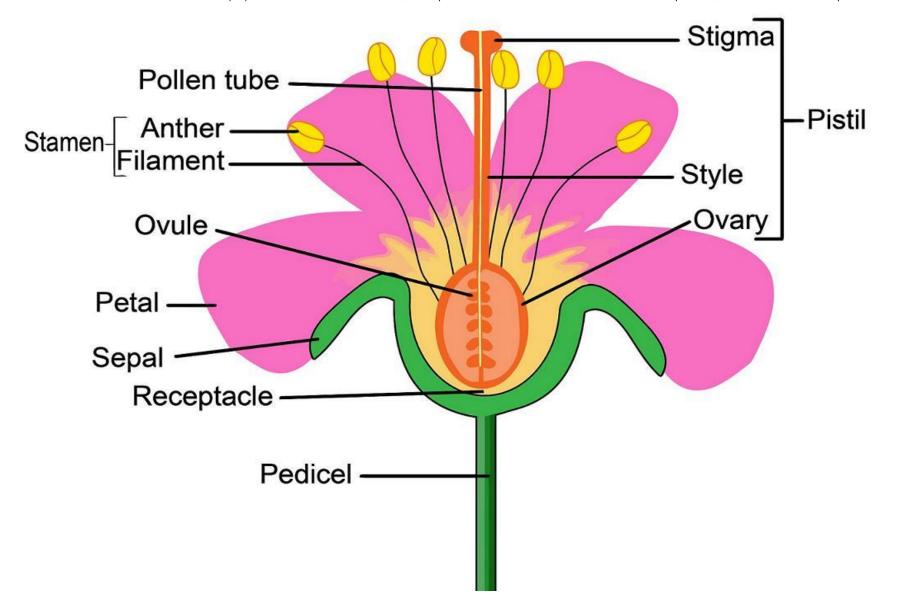


PLANT LIFE CYCLES



- Perennial Vs. Annual
 - Annual Grow and reproduce seed in one year
 - Biennial Take two years to complete their life cycle
 - Perennial Live longer than two years.

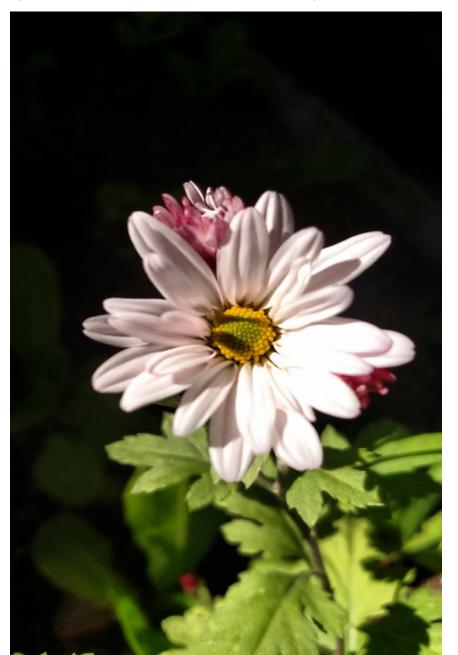
FLOWERS AND POLLINATION



HOW DOES POLLEN GET AROUND?

Many Ways Plants Breed:

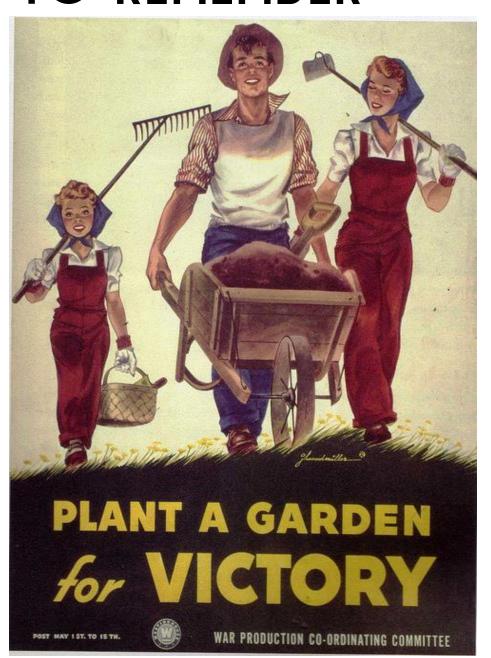
- •Wind.
- Insects
- Birds, bats
- ·Mammals.



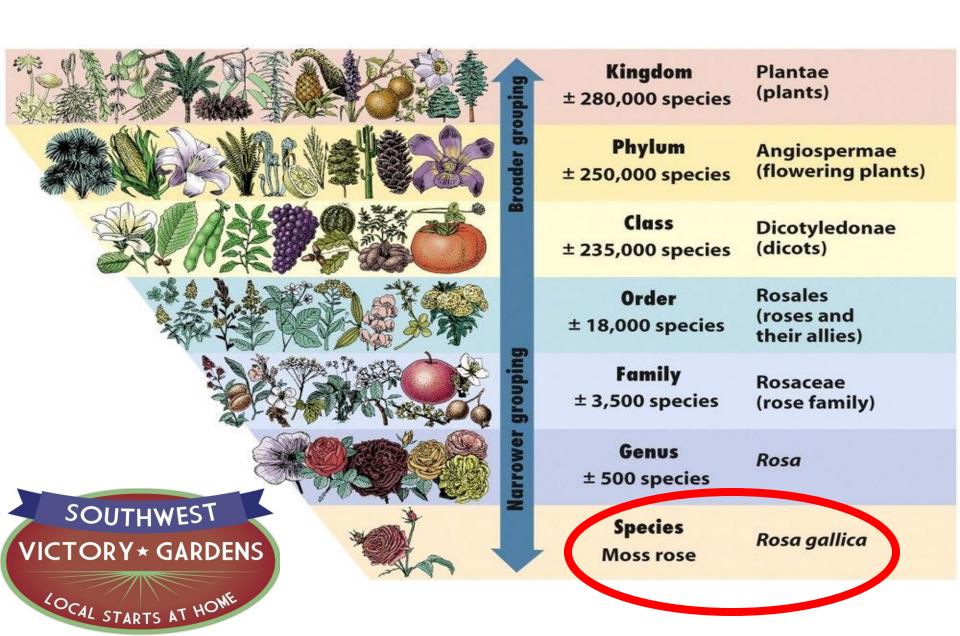
SOME WORDS TO REMEMBER

Vocabulary:

- Perfect Flower
- Imperfect Flower
- Self Pollination
- Cross Pollination
- Monoecious
- Dioecious



LATIN WILL HELP.

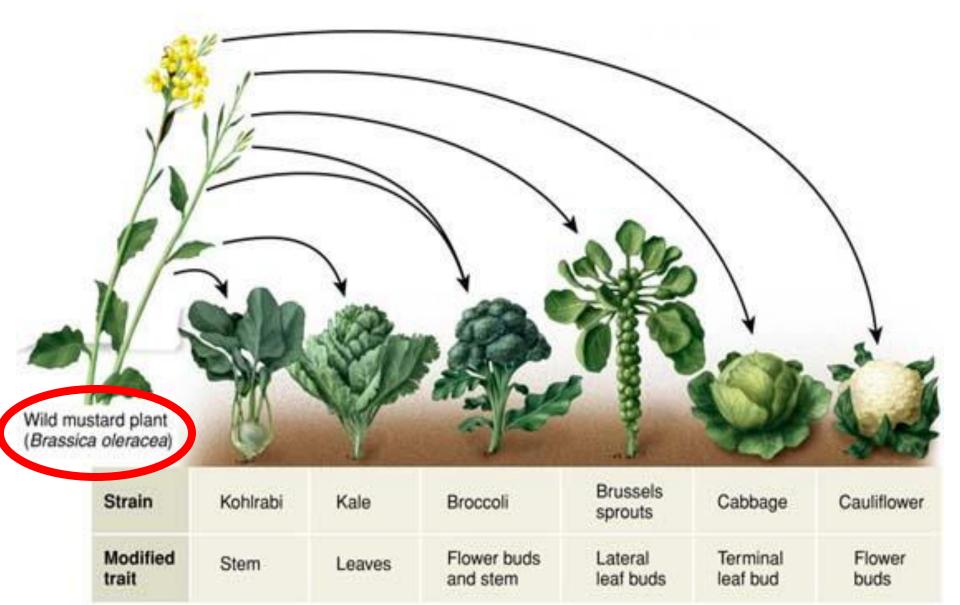


AVOID UNWANTED CROSS POLLINATION

- Isolation is key
 - Distance
 - Physical Barriers
 - Time
- Hand Pollinate



AVOID UNWANTED CROSSING



CROSSING BETWEEN SPECIES

Cucurbita Species	C. argyosperma Cushaw	<u>C. maxima</u> Hubbard	C. moschata Butternut	<u>C. pepo</u> Pumpkin/Acorn
Argyosperma	X			X
Maxima		X	X	
Moschata		X	X	X
Pepo	X		X	X

PLANTING FOR SEED SAVING

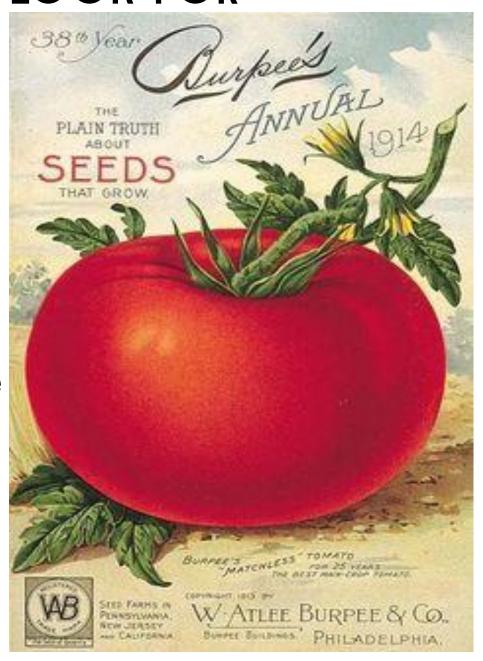


Spacing is Key:

- Requires more space
- Takes longer to mature
- Multiple plants
- Be wary of inbreeding depression

TRAITS TO LOOK FOR

- Only the strong survive
- •Desert adaptation:
 - Early maturity
 - Slow to bolt
 - Drought/Heat tolerance
- Disease resistance
- Taste
- Appearance

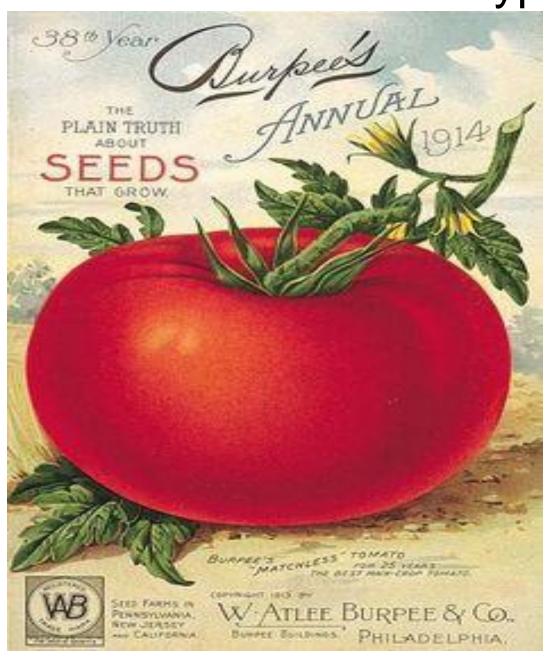


ANATOMY OF A SEED PACKET



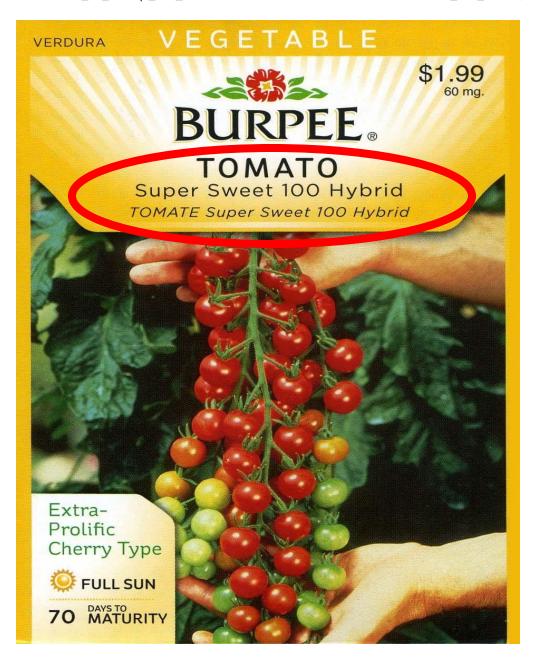
- Common Name
- Scientific Name
- Type
- Season
- Days to Maturity
- Clues
- Expiration Date

Seed Types



- Heirloom
- Open Pollinated
- Hybrid
- Use Local Sources
- You're not in Kansas anymore!

ANATOMY OF A SEED PACKET



- Name
- Type
- Season
- Days to Maturity
- Clues
- Expiration Date



ANATOMY OF A SEED PACKET



- Name
- Type
- Season
- Days to Maturity
- Clues
- Expiration Date

Harvesting, cleaning, & storing



Wait, Wait, Wait:

- Mature plants only
- Takes longer to mature
- New Equipment
- Save and share only the best
- Cool, Dark, and Dry

Get Started Today!



The Easiest "seeds" to Save:

- Annuals, perfect flowers,self pollinating:
 - Garlic, l'Itoi Onion,

Legumes, Lettuce, Pea,

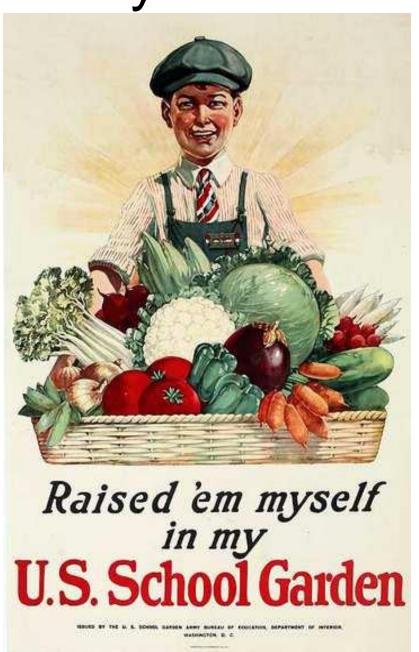
Tomato, Wheat, and

Wildflowers

Get Started Today!

A little more effort:

- Annuals, require separation
 - Corn, cucumbers and melons, radish, Spinach, pumpkin and squash.



Get Started Today!



Most Difficult:

- Biennials and Perennials
 - Beets, cabbage family,
 - carrot, onion, turnip,
 - onion, Swiss chard.

Sunflowers



- Native to Southwest
- Significant World Crop
- Used as oil Crop since
 18th Century
- Russian improved oil production post WWII



TUCSON ORGANIC GARDENERS PLANTING GUIDE

FOR TUCSON AND THE LOW DESERT

Jan 1 - Feb 15

FROM SEED

Arugula, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Collards, Dill, Fennel, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard Parsley, Bulb Onion (See Graphic), Potato

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Artichoke, Broc€oli, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Collards, Dill, Fennel, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Spinach, Swiss Chard.

April 15 - May 31

FROM SEED

Amaranth, Basil, Cantaloupe, Cowpea, Cucumber, Malabar Spinach, Melon, Okra, Sorghum, Sweet Potato Slips, Summer Squash, Watermelon

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Basil, Eggplant, Pepper

July 15 - August 31

FROM SEED

Bush Beans, Pole Beans, Corn (all types), Cowpea, Cucumber, Cantaloupe, l'Itois Onion (See Graphic), Pumpkin, Sorghum Summer and Winter Squash

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Tomato (July 15 - Aug 15)

Oct 15 - Nov 15

FROM SEED

Beets, Carrots, Garlic, Greens, Lettuce, Mustard, Pea, Radish, Turnip, Wheat (December – January)

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Broccoli, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Collards, Dill, Fennel, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard Parsley, Spinach, Swiss Chard

LATE WINTER

SPRING

LATE SPRING

EARLY SUMMER

MONSOON

EARLY FALL

LATE FALL

March 1 - April 15

FROM SEED

Amaranth, Basil, Bush Bean, Corn (Sweet), Cucumber, Jerusalem Artichoke, Malabar Spinach, Melon, Pumpkin, Sesame, Sorghum, Summer and Winter Squash, Tobacco, Watermelon

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Basil, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, Tomatillo June 1 - June 15

FROM SEED

Pole Beans, Cantaloupe, Cowpea, Melon, Sweet Potato Slips Sep 1 - Oct 15

FROM SEED

Arugula, Beet, Bok Choy, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Chia, Chicory, Chinese Cabbage, Cilantro, Collards, Escarole, Fava, Garbanzo, Greens, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lentils, Lettuce, Mache, Mustard, Onion (See Graphic), Parsley, Parsnip, Pea, Radish, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip, Spinach, Swiss Chard

FROM SEEDLING TRANSPLANT

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cilantro, Dill, Fennel, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Spinach, Swiss Chard

ONIONS

TOHONO O'ODHAM I'ITOIS MULTIPLIER ONION

July 15 - February 1

GREEN BUNCHING/SCALLION

August 15 - February 1





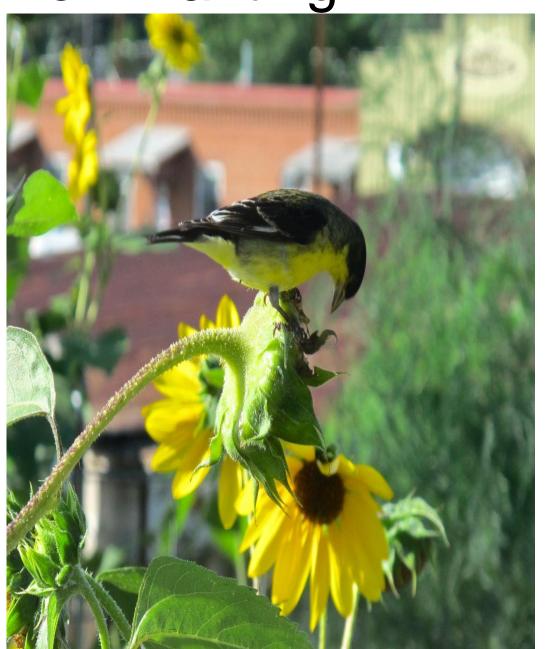
Types of Sunflowers

- Wildflowers
- Oil Varieties
- Eating Varieties



Companion Planting

- Pollinator Attractor
- Bird Attractor
- Nurse Cropping
- Trap Cropping
- Fertilizer Biomass



Harvesting and Saving Seed

- Let Plant Mature
- Cover With Paper Bag
- 6 Plants Minimum
- Save Largest Seed
- Keep 10-20%







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RESOURCES

- Seed Libraries
- Native Seeds/Search
- Community Food Bank
- Gardening Clubs
- Local Businesses
- Friends and Family







THANK YOU! WWW.SOUTHWEST VICTORYGARDENS.COM

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