



2025 Fall Plant Sale Plant List

COOL WEATHER CROPS		
Bunching Greens		
Kale - Dino	Black Magic	Tosceno type with long, dark blue-green leaves. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil high in organic matter, pH range 6.0–7.5. Consistent moisture will produce the highest-quality leaves. Harvest by clipping individual leaves.
Collards	Georgia Southern	Has good resistance to heat and cold. Huge yield, very tasty large, tender leaves. Keep soil evenly moist but not waterlogged. Fertilize every 4-6 weeks w balanced fertilizer or organic options like compost tea or fish emulsion. Plant Spacing: 8". Frost hardy. Full to partial sun.
Chard	Bright Lights	Easy to grow in garden or containers. Grows best in cool weather, in consistently moist, well-drained, fertile soil with a pH 6.0 - 7.0. Full sun to partial shade. Fertilize every 4-6 weeks. Relatively pest-resistant, but watch out for common pests like aphids and leaf miners. Surround chard plants with eggshells to deter slugs. Promptly remove any leaves that have brown patches surrounded by purple haloes, as this indicates fungal infection.
Bunching Greens Mix	One of each	
Heading Brassica		
Broccoli	De Cicco	A traditional Italian heirloom variety producing small, 3–4", main heads followed by a large yield of side-shoot spears. Long harvest period (up to 3 months). Pinching recommended to encourage heavier side-shoot production. Plant spacing: 12-18" or more to allow for wide branching and root development. Provide regular water (1 inch/week). Side dress with compost/organic fertilizer as plants grow. Pick firm, dense heads before florets divide or begin flowering. Harvesting central head stimulates side shoots.
Cabbage	Katarina/Piccolima	Highly nutritious, hardy, easy-to-grow. Long storage life. Amend beds with compost prior to planting. Add compost or other organic mulch to soil surface when cabbages are 4 in. tall. Keep soil moist but avoid overwatering and underwatering—both may cause heads to split open. Harvest as soon as heads are mature: firm with rounded, filled—not loose—heads.
Napa Cabbage	China Star	Hybrid variety with beautiful color contrast on large, 3-4 lb heads. Slow to bolt and resistant to tipburn and black speck. Great for salads, stir fries, or kimchi. 70 days to maturity.
Cauliflower	De Jesi	A beloved heirloom hailing from Jesi, Italy. Requires full sun and rich, well-drained soil with a pH of 6.0-7.5. Regular, consistent watering is essential to prevent stress and promote healthy growth. Plant spacing: 18-20".
Romanesco	Romanesco Italia	Italian heirloom with stunning, apple-green heads. Prefers full sun exposure and fertile, well-drained soil rich in organic matter. Adding compost or well-rotted manure before planting can improve soil fertility and help the plant thrive. This variety is quite sensitive to heat, the ideal temperature for optimal growth is 50-75 F.
Heading Brassica Mix	2 Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage	
Beets		
	Red Ace	Widely considered the best all-around red beet. Grows well under a variety of conditions. Roots are at their highest quality when they are between the size of a golf ball and tennis ball.
	Forono	Cylindrical-shaped beets, 6-8 in. long, and 1 1/2 – 2 in. wide. Easy to slice, tender, and extra juicy. Good for canning and eating fresh. The tops are edible, too. Resists bolting and is tolerant to downy mildew. Like other beet varieties, performs best in cooler temperatures and can withstand a light frost.
	Yellow Sunrise	Mellow flavor is much less earthy than regular red beets. Prefers well-draining soil rich in organic matter, with a slightly acidic to neutral pH (6.0-7.0). Full sun to partial shade. Keep soil evenly moist but not waterlogged.

	Chioggia Gourdsmark	Known for striking concentric rings of pink and white. Sweet and tender flesh, great in salads and pickles. The greens are also crisp and high quality. Grows quickly in light or loamy soils with a pH over 6.0. 50 days to maturity. Full sun.
Turnips		
Tokyo Turnips	Hakurei	Mild, sweet, and delicate variety with juicy, crisp texture. Can be eaten raw, pickled, or lightly cooked. Greens are also edible raw or lightly cooked. Roots mature early, just after radishes, and are best harvested young, up to 2" diam.
Peas		
Snow Peas	Avalanche	Versatile dark green snow pea that can be picked at 3 3/4", or as small as 2 1/2", depending on your preference and market. Very productive. For best yields ensure adequate fertility and a pH of 6.5-6.8. Adjust pH with ground limestone or wood ashes. Ensure well-drained soil and to rotate crops out of legumes for at least three years.
Snap Peas	Sugar Snap Peas	Use a trellis for best results, and isolate from other pea varieties if you plan to save the seeds. 60 days to maturity. 6-12 hours of sun.
Herbs		
Dill	Thalia	Prefers a rich, light soil, but will grow in most soils. Prefers sun.
Cilantro	Cruiser	Leaves can be harvested once the plants have become established and before flowering begins. The immature seeds are sweet and fresh and can be harvested after they form on the flowers, until they become brown and dry. Mature seeds are produced about 3 months after planting and are harvested when dry on the plant. Does best in rich, well-drained soil.
Parsely	Topit	Improved Giant of Italy type. Grows well in moist, fertile soil. If planted in a well-drained location, it can normally be wintered over to produce a crop early the following spring. Mulch where temperatures go below 0°F. Side-dress with compost or a balanced fertilizer once or twice during the growing period.
Scallions	Evergreen hardy white	Exceptionally cold-hardy heirloom from Japan. During the growing period hill the plants with soil 2 or 3 times, higher with each hoeing. This forces the leaves higher up the plant resulting in extra-long blanched stalks and a much greater edible portion. When using the "dibble method", hilling is reduced or eliminated. Survives winter if the soil is well drained. Once your overwintered scallions develop seed stalks, cut the whole patch back to about 2" above the soil—they will re-grow tender scallions from the roots.
TENDER GREENS		
Lettuce		
Lettuce Heads Mix #1		
Salad Mix		
Arugula		
	Arugula	Plant in a spot with full sun (6+ hours) for the best results. Arugula will grow in partial sun, but not as well. Avoid planting arugula in areas where its relatives (other Brassicas) have recently been planted, as pests and disease may persist. Ready to harvest in as little as four weeks, and can tolerate some frost. If wild birds and aphids tend to ravage your lettuce, try arugula instead. It is drought tolerant and incredibly easy to grow, but watch out—chickens love it, too!
Spinach		
	Space	Spinach grows in a wide range of soils if moist and fertile but is sensitive to acidity; pH should be at least 6.0, preferably 6.5–7.5.
Pak Choi		
	Mini	Non-heading Chinese cabbage with large green leaves. Cold tolerant with a mild, peppery flavor and tender-crisp texture. Plant out before seedlings become rootbound or stressed to prevent premature bolting.