




Viridis Hortus - Winter Vegetable Seed Collection Contains 6 Varieties in one pack

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|  | Carrot Autumn King 2 300 Seeds SEEDVP016-0001 | Carrot Autumn King 2 produce heavy yields of long, tapering, stump-ended roots. The orange flesh is very tasty and the keeping qualities of this maincrop are highly rated. For best results, do not sow later than mid-May. Sowing: Sow succession ally February to August Carrot seeds are small, but it's wise to plant them as thinly as possible. This reduces the amount of thinning necessary and potential risk from pests. Mix the seeds with a handful of sharp sand and sow the seeds and sand together. Sand will also aid drainage. Sow carrot seeds thinly at a depth of 1cm (½") in drills 30cm (12") apart. Thin seedlings when the first rough leaves appear, repeating as necessary until plants are 5-7.5cm (2-3") apart. Sow thinly to minimise thinning (which can attract Carrot Root Fly). Start outdoor sowings from early March choosing a warm and well-drained position. For maincrop, sow April-August. Aftercare: Carrot seeds hate drying out and germinate slowly (14 to 21 days) so if you're sowing seed in summer, a good way to keep them moist is to lay wet newspaper on top of the damp soil. Once the seedlings are showing their first rough leaves, thin out to 10cm apart which minimises competition and enables the carrots to grow quickly to harvest size. The plants need little other attention during their growth period, although the plants should be kept well watered - too little water results in coarse, woody roots. Harvesting: June to October. Start pulling up your carrots as soon as they are big enough to eat. It's best to harvest them in the evening to avoid attracting carrot fly. Late-sown carrots must be lifted by October to be stored over the winter. Remember that winter carrots take a little longer to mature than summer carrots. A very heavy cropper! Award of Garden Merit! 70 days from sowing to harvest |
|  | Brussels Sprout Bedford Darkmar 21 80 Seeds SEEDVP016-0002 | Brussels Sprout Bedford Darkmar 21 Brussels Sprouts "Bedford Darkmar 21" is an open pollinated, mid to late season variety, Darkmar gives heavy crops of medium sized, dark green sprouts with a fine flavour. Sowing: Sow in spring to harvest in winter or in autumn for harvest in late spring to autumn. Nearly all brassicas should be planted in a seedbed or in modules under glass and then transferred. Sow thinly, as this reduces the amount of future thinning necessary and potential risk from pests. Cover seeds to 1.25cm (½ to ½") deep and transplant the seedlings when they are about 7cm (3") tall. Do not allow transplants to become stunted before transplanting. Water the day before moving, and keep well-watered until established. Space plants 60 to 90cm (24 to 36") apart in the row, or 60cm (24") in all directions in beds. Aftercare: As soon as glasshouse seedlings show their first pair of leaves, prick off into trays 5cm (2") apart or thin modules to one seedling per cell. Gradually harden off before planting out when about 15cm (6") tall. Plant in beds 60cm (24") between plants and 90cm (36") between the rows. Outdoor sowings should be thinned to 7-10cm (3-4") apart, then once plants are large enough, lifted and transplanted to their final planting positions, spaced the same as detailed above. Harvest: from November to March They may be picked (or cut) off the stem when they are firm and about one inch in size. The lower sprouts mature first. The lowermost leaves, if they have not been removed already, should be removed when the sprouts are harvested. Harvest sprouts before the leaves yellow when the sprouts are small, compact and bright green. |
|  | Leek Musselburgh 80 Seeds SEEDVP016-0003 | Leek Musselburgh is a very hardy variety that produces excellent quality leeks that are difficult to fault. Harvested young, as baby leeks, these have a fantastically sweet flavour which doesn't falter if they are left to mature. Leeks are arguably one of the most important fresh Winter vegetables due to their hardiness. We've had Musselburgh literally disappear under several feet of snow for several weeks, and put up with temperatures as low as 5°F (-15°C) - only to appear, unscathed after the thaw! Sowing: thinly in seed trays under protection January - March; or sow March - late April thinly in 1cm (½") deep drills 23cm (9") apart. When approximately 20cm (8") tall lift the seedlings carefully and set out 20cm (8") apart in rows 40cm (16") apart by making holes approximately 10cm (4") deep, inserting the seedling and then filling with water, NOT SOIL . Straighten up seedlings after approximately one week if required. Aftercare: Leeks prefer a well-drained soil and a sun or part shade position. To produce a greater amount of white stem earth up as growth develops. Harvest as required leaving the remaining crop in the ground. |
|  | Parsnip White Gem 100 Seeds SEEDVP016-0004 | Parsnip White Gem . One of the most popular and reliable varieties, producing short rooted and broad shouldered roots making it suitable for almost all soil types. A high yielder, it has good canker resistance and will deliver lots of fine, medium length, smooth skinned, high quality, fine flavoured parsnips. Cultivation advice: Parsnip White Gem Parsnips ideally require deep, stone free soil which has been manured for a previous crop. Sun or partially shade is required for the growing location. Sowing: sow thinly February-May, where they are to crop, 1.5cm (½") deep, directly into finely-prepared, light, fertile soil, which has already been watered. Allow 40cm (16") between rows. Early sowings may benefit from cloche protection. Seedlings usually appear in 14-32 days. Thin plants to 20cm (8") apart. Replace any dislodged soil. Water well until plants are established. Leave roots in the ground until required, as they improve after exposure to autumn frosts. Harvest: October-February. Sowing time should be dependent on the weather to avoid particularly wet or cold spells. Germination rates are very dependent on weather conditions and can take up to 3 weeks. If little is seen after that period re-sow immediately. The crop requires little attention other than keeping weed free. The roots are ready for harvesting when the tops begin to die down. Dig as required as the roots will stand in the ground until late winter unless the soil become heavily water-logged. |
|  | Spinach F1 Viroflay 100 Seeds SEEDVP016-0005 | Viroflay F1 Spinach is an open-pollinated French heirloom, dating back to the early 1800's, Viroflay spinach is known for its "monstrous" leaves that can grow up to 20 cm long. But don't worry, the size doesn't negatively affect the flavour—the leaves maintain a fine flavour regardless of whether you harvest them at full size or as baby spinach. Grows quickly and does especially well in the autumn/winter garden. Sowing: Sow small amounts every 3-4 weeks from late March until July. Sow 3 seed per cell in modular trays and plant out 4 to 5 weeks after sowing without splitting up the module or sow seeds March to July outdoors. Sow seeds thinly, 1cm (½in) deep in broad drills, 30cm (12in) apart. Can be sown under cloches or frames in September. Thin seedlings to 5cm (2in) apart when large enough to handle, thinning will be suitable for use in salads, Harvesting: Harvest leaves as required, picking only a few from each plant. |
|  | Swede Gowrie 100 Seeds SEEDVP016-0006 | Swede Gowrie is a popular purple skinned variety with good flesh colour and texture. Offers excellent disease resistance to Powdery Mildew and Club Root. Sowing: It's best to sow swede seeds directly outdoors from mid-May and anytime throughout June, when the soil has sufficiently warmed up and the danger of severe frosts have passed. Seeds started in a greenhouse and then transplanted outdoors have a very low success rate. Sow the seeds thinly in rows about 2cm (¾") deep and lightly cover with finely raked soil. If sowing more than one row then allow 30cm (12") between the rows. Lightly tamp the soil and water with a watering can and fine rose attachment. Germination usually takes around 10 days. Aftercare: Young plants need to be watered regularly to ensure they do not dry out but over watering or irregular watering can cause the roots to crack so best to ensure the soil is kept evenly moist at all times. Remove weeds as they appear. Care should be taken if using a hoe to control weeds as the roots can be easily damaged. The application of a weekly liquid feed during August will be beneficial in helping the roots swell prior to harvesting. Harvesting: Swede, when fully grown will happily stay in the ground for a few months so there's no need to harvest them all at the same time. However, from September and through to December the plants will be ready for harvesting when required. Swede will store quite well if lifted before the onset of extremely cold weather and placed in a dry shed. Swede can also be frozen if peeled, prepared and then blanched for 3 minutes. Allow to cool then put into airtight bags and place in a freezer for later use. |

*Any cultivation guide provided is purely for guidelines only. Local conditions such as Light, Moisture levels, Temperature, Soil conditions, soil pests, and many other factors, will affect how well any seeds, germinate/grow *



SEEDVP016

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* Contents subject to change