

# WILLETTON COMMUNITY GARDEN

## Seed Collecting, Storing and Propagating



**Why?** Satisfying, cheap, you can select varieties that suit your soil and climate, preserve heirloom varieties. Commercial seeds are often hybrids, suited for cropping all at once and good travelling. They produce identical plants which mean all succumb to insects or disease if attacked; hybrid seeds can be infertile or will revert to original parent plants.

### Seed collecting

From good seed suppliers (list at the end of these notes), local gardeners, local seed saving groups (find on the map at <http://seedsavers.net/shop/home/local-seed-networks/>)

**Collecting your own** - allow seeds to fully ripen on the plant (e.g. pea and bean pods should be dried on the bush or vine before collecting), fruit to be very ripe before picking ( e.g. tomatoes soft and without insect attack - pull out pulp and wash in water to remove gel from around the seed, then dry on a paper towel).

**A note about cross- pollination** - seeds can be produced from two varieties of the same family. This is undesirable as the resultant plants may not have the desired traits. The cucurbit family are the worst offenders - cucumber, watermelon, rockmelon, pumpkin, squash and zucchini. So only plant one variety of pumpkin, one variety of cucumber, etc if you plan to collect the seed from them.

**Easiest seeds to start**  
beans, broad beans,  
chives, lettuce, marigold,  
bean, tomato.

#### Storing Seeds

Dry, cool place in glass, paper or plastic containers and silica packets in with the seeds to absorb any moisture.



Well labelled with variety, date collected and where collected.

**saving for beginners:** Basil, coriander, fennel, garlic, garlic nasturtium, pea, sage, snake

### Propagating Seeds

#### Potting/seed raising mix

Sieve mature compost to make a seed raising mix OR cheap potting mix plus coir peat (1:1) plus sifted compost or worm castings. Only add fertilizer after the seeds have germinated as seeds only need the correct soil temperature and water to start germinating so be careful about getting unused seeds wet.

**Potting trays and pots** - recycle milk containers, yoghurt containers, egg cartons, toilet or paper rolls and polystyrene boxes. The ideas are endless. Any plastic pots can be **sterilised** with water and vinegar and then put out in the sun to solarise or use 1 part bleach to 9 parts water for 10 minutes then wash and dry.

## Germinating seeds

The general rule is:

Large seeds - directly in to the soil ( eg peas, beans, corn, cucumber, pumpkin, zucchini)

Small seeds - in to seed raising mix, transplant when more than two pairs of leaves (eg lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, etc)

- Tips**
1. Very small seed can be mixed with sand to make it easier to spread the seed.
  2. Some small seed vegetables do not like being transplanted so sow directly into the soil too - carrots, beetroot, radish, parsnip, etc. OR plant into a biodegradable pot

**Soil temperature** must be about right - be seasonal and follow a local planting guide. Air temperature is of secondary importance. The majority of vegetable seeds take a week to germinate but some take a long time, so be patient (eg broccoli 7-10 days, onion 10-20 days carrots 14 -21 days, celery 20-20 days).

**Depth to plant seeds**- 2 to 3 times the size of the seed. (3 – spring/summer and 2- autumn/winter).

Note: Lettuce can be scattered on the surface as they need sunlight to germinate but keep moist)

## Other Propagation techniques

1. Cuttings - tip cuttings - rosemary, oregano, marjoram, sage, tarragon, thyme,
2. Layering - strawberries, other cane berries, pumpkin, sweet potato, NZ spinach
3. Division - lemon grass, chives, rhubarb, asparagus, garlic chives, j. Artichoke, sorrel

## Watering

1. Check daily and water lightly so the seeds aren't disturbed or exposed to sunlight (except for lettuce). Use a cool drink bottle and squeeze gently.
2. Don't over water - keep soil damp not wet.
3. Once the seeds have germinated you can water with a weak seaweed solution to help them along - creates thicker more resilient cell walls and stronger root systems.

- Tips**
1. Some seeds like to be soaked before hand - beetroot, silverbeet, peas.
  2. Never use up all your seed. The others you just planted may not germinate.

**Label** seedlings/ seeds with milk carton cut outs and a permanent ink pen (water and sun can destroy most labels) - date, variety and source where collected (eg 6th April 2016, Sprouting broccoli, Diggers)

## Transplanting

Once the seedlings have *two sets of leaves* then you can transplant. Before doing this give the plants a few days to become accustomed to their new position before transplanting. This is called hardening off. Water in with a weak seaweed solution and or worm leachate (dissolved worm castings).

## Where to buy Seeds

*On-line open pollinated, non-hybrid, heirloom varieties from:*

Permaculture farm near Geraldton [http://yilgarnseeds.drylands.org.au/order\\_seeds/order\\_seeds.html](http://yilgarnseeds.drylands.org.au/order_seeds/order_seeds.html)

Very reliable seeds and big variety <http://www.diggers.com.au/> (Victorian company)

Local company <http://www.daisychaineconursery.com/index.html>

*Organic seeds:*

<https://greenharvest.com.au/SeedOrganic/OrganicSeedIndex.html> (QLD company)

<https://www.edenseeds.com.au/About-us> (QLD company)

Well established seed range (many hybrid varieties): Yates

<http://www.yates.com.au/products/seeds#OeGL8IA7IR21fIXA.97>

## References

The Seed Savers' Handbook, Michel and Jude Fanton

Vegetable Growing: A guide for home gardeners in Western Australia

<http://www.greenlifesoil.com.au/growing-guides>