

Partial List of Vegetables Available for Purchase at the Nevada County Master Gardeners Fall Plant Sale
 September 24, 2016, 9:00AM to Noon
 Demonstration Garden 1036 West Main Street, Grass Valley (on NID grounds)

Type	Name	Days	Description
Arugula	Roquette		Gourmet salad green thrives in cool weather. Oak leaf shaped leaves taste peppery when mature. Flowers add flavor and garnish to salads.
Beet	Red Ace Hybrid	(50 days)	The best all-around red beet. Round, smooth, deep red roots grow rapidly and uniformly. Sweet and tender, even when older. Medium-tall, red-veined greens for bunching.
Broccoli	Belstar Hybrid	(66 days)	Belstar has proven to be widely adapted. Heads are medium green and domed with a medium-sized bead. Strong, stress tolerant plants with good side shoot production.
Brussels Sprouts	Diablo Hybrid	(110 days)	Cold tolerant for late crops. Tall plants produce heavy crops of smooth, medium-sized, sprouts. These excellent quality sprouts are solid and hold well in the field. For late fall and early winter harvest.
Brussels Sprouts	Nautic Hybrid	(105 days)	Excellent cold tolerance. Sprouts are medium-sized and have excellent flavor. For late fall harvest. Plant is bigger than Diablo and has a higher yield potential, especially in areas with a cool fall.
Cabbage	Ruby Perfection Hybrid	(85 days)	Fancy, fall-storage red. The No. 1 mid-late red cabbage. The heads are medium-sized and dense with a uniform high-round shape and good wrapper leaves. Good field-holding ability. Matures just in time for late summer crops or fall harvest for medium-term storage. Resistant to thrips.
Cabbage	Storage #4 Hybrid	(95 days)	Excellent eating quality from storage. For fresh use and storage. Makes nice cabbage even under fertility or weather stress. Firms up in as few as 75 days for fresh use, continuing to enlarge to 4-8 lbs. for mid-fall harvest. Solid blue-green heads are round with a tapered base, have delicious, crisp leaves, and are capable of long-term storage into spring. Exceptionally cold tolerant. Resistant to Fusarium Yellows.
Cabbage	Tender sweet Hybrid	(71 days)	Great flavor for fresh use or light cooking. Midsize, flat heads stand well without splitting. Tender leaves are very thin, sweet, and crisp--perfect for coleslaw or stir-fries. The leaves, used whole or cut into squares, are also suitable for wraps. Widely adapted for spring, summer, and early fall harvest.
Cabbage, Chinese	Minuet Hybrid	(48 days)	Best mini variety. 9"x7" heads with dark green outer leaves and an attractive yellow interior. Light, sweet taste. Napa/closed head type. Resistant to downy mildew and tolerant to bottom rot and black speck. Space 12" apart for high yields of upright, dense heads. Slow to bolt.
Cauliflower	Denali Hybrid	(73 days)	For fall production. White heads are large, heavy and self-wrapping. Good heat and humidity tolerances make Denali an excellent choice for summer sowings for fall harvest in Eastern conditions. Good for fall and winter harvest in mild climates. Extensive root system makes it a good choice for plantings in fields with below-average fertility. Good for fresh market or florets. Widely adapted.

Chives	Purly		Perennial. Versatile, medium-sized leaves. Mild onion flavor. Leaves are a key culinary herb, while the attractive globe-shaped blooms are used as an edible garnish. Plant is also ornamental. Height 12-18". <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Cilantro (Coriander)	Calypso		(50-55 days to leaf harvest; 120-150 days to seed.) Slowest to bolt. Full, bulky plants provide a uniform, high leaf yield. In trials, Calypso was 3 weeks slower to bolt than Santo. Dry seeds and stems in a warm, airy place. Will reseed. Cool season annual. <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> .
Escarole	Eros	(45 days)	Early, organic escarole. Dense, heavy heads of mildly bitter leaves suitable for salads or sautéing. Similar to Natacha but about a week earlier, more compact, and with darker green leaves.
Escarole	Natacha	(50 days)	Best performing escarole. Big, heavy heads with abundant, tender leaves, and creamy, blanched hearts. Mild, slightly bitter flavor. Remarkable tolerance to bolting, tip burn, and resistance to bottom rot, even in hot weather. One of the most attractive escaroles.
Greens	Claytonia (Miner's Lettuce)	(40 days)	Cold-hardy salad green. Quantities of heart-shaped leaf pairs "wrap" around a white-flowered stem. Hardest of the winter salad greens, can tolerate moderate frost and can be grown all winter in mild regions or in cold greenhouses. The taste of the young leaves is wild and fresh. Suitable for multiple cuttings. <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> .
Greens, Asian	Mizuna Mustard Greens	(20-50 days)	Ornamental; sweet mild flavor; deeply cut leaves; slow bolting mustard keeps producing when cut. Cut often; stays mild when cut. Rich flavor when cooked. Regular even water. Can begin harvesting very early or let grow larger.
Greens, Asian	Tatsoi		21 days baby; 45 days full size. Smooth leaves for salad mixes. Leaves form a compact, thick rosette. Long harvest period. Mild flavor for salads, stir-fries, etc. Thin to 6-8" apart for full-sized rosettes. Unique and easy to grow. NOTE: Suitable for late spring through autumn sowing. Spring sowings should be made after last frost date to eliminate risk of premature bolting. <i>Brassica rapa var. narinosa</i> .
Kale	Darkibor Hybrid	(75 days)	New, medium green, curly kale similar to Winterbor. (And a suggested substitute for Winterbor.) The plants are tall, growing up to 2-3 ft., with excellent yield and exceptional cold tolerance.
Kale	Nash's Green	(60 days)	This new green curly kale is an on-farm selection from grower Nash Huber of Nash's Organic Produce in Sequim WA. Tall plants have shown exceptional tolerance to cold, making this a great variety for overwintering.
Kale	Olympic Red	(60 days)	New! Sweeter flavor than typical for red kale. Color is variable, ranging from dark reddish-green with purple ribs to full-purple. Tightly curled leaves with long petioles make colorful bunches. Uniform size, shape and yield with excellent vigor and cold hardiness. Sustained harvest from the lower leaves.
Kale	Starbor Hybrid	(55 days)	For "one-cut" harvest. The finely curled, dark blue-green leaves can be harvested with one cut instead of being stripped off the plant individually. The compact plants produce leaves that are very uniform, resist yellowing, and have good flavor. Perfect for harvesting the whole plant at 12-18". Exceptionally cold tolerant.

Kale	Toscano	(30 days baby; 65 days mature)	Italian heirloom. Lacinato or "dinosaur" type. Unique leaf type noncurled but heavily blistered (savoyed). Rich, tender leaves have a softer texture than curly green kales. Tolerant of hot and cold weather. <i>Brassica oleracea</i> .
Kohlrabi	Kolibri Hybrid	(45 days)	The most attractive and uniform purple variety. 3" bulbs with uniform, deep purple skin, and nearly fiberless, crisp, white flesh.
Kohlrabi	Winner Hybrid	(45 days)	Midseason white. Freshest, fruitiest flavor. Holds well in the field without splitting. Avg. 3" in diameter.
Leeks	Bandit	(120 days)	Very winter-hardy leek. Beautiful, very dark blue-green, erect leaves and good uniformity. The shank grows very thick with little bulbing. Exceptionally cold tolerant. Open pollinated.
Lettuce	Adriana	(48 days)	Heat tolerant, dark green butterhead. Large heads are full and dense with good flavor and a broad disease resistance package. Good tolerance to tip burn and bolting. High resistance to downy mildew races 1-16, 21, 23.
Lettuce	Black Seeded Simpson	(28 days)	Heirloom. An adaptable and tasty greenleaf. An early producer of light green, curled, tender leaves. Best for spring use but can be grown in summer with good salad quality. One of the most crisp and popular of the looseleaves.
Lettuce	Coastal Star	(57 days)	A longtime favorite. Heat tolerant, full-sized romaine. Large, heavy heads are dark green. Suitable for marketing as full heads or romaine hearts. Good, sweet flavor.
Lettuce	Dark Lollo Rossa	(30 days)	Heavily frilled green leaves with dark red edges. Provides loft, texture and color. Good red color even in low-light indoor conditions or under row covers. More compact and slower growing than other lettuce types. Much darker red than regular Lollo Rossa.
Lettuce	Green Star	(53 days)	Bright green color with excellent tolerance to hot weather, bolting, and tip burn. Green Star's shiny green color makes it look especially "fresh" for retail sales and in salads. Medium-size loose leaf heads with very good flavor. Resistant to downy mildew.
Lettuce	Monte Carlo	(46 days)	Dark green compact romaine for mini and full-size heads. Unique growth habit with savoyed leaves forming in a whorl. Very attractive, uniform plants that are extra dark green. Dense heads can be harvested at a mini size or slightly larger. Creamy centers with great flavor. High resistance to downy mildew races 1-16, 19, 21, 23.
Lettuce	Oscarde	(45 days)	Long-time favorite red oakleaf. Attractive lobed leaves are deep cherry-red, turning bright green toward the dense, tender heart. Suitable for outdoor cropping spring and fall, and the winter greenhouse. From a French cooperater with a focus on fine flavor, this variety has a loyal following for its appealing colors and texture.
Lettuce	Paris Island Romaine	(68 days)	Crunchy, sweet leaves, buttery-green heart and vigorous growth. 10"-12" with upright, dark green leaves. Heat tolerant and mosaic virus tolerant.
Lettuce	Ruby Sky	(58 days)	Late season Red Leaf. Disease resistance makes this variety particularly well suited to late-season production. Dense heads. Ruffled leaves are intense red at the tips and green at the inner base. Uniform growth. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-17, 21,23.

Lettuce	Spretnak Green Bibb	(52 days)	Disease resistant mini head Little Gem-type. Dark green, soft textured leaves form a nice blanched heart. Upright and slightly larger than the traditional Little Gem-type. Best for spring and fall production. Resistant to downy mildew races 1, 4-21, 23-26, 28.
Lettuce	Thurinus	(56 days)	Dark red romaine for full size. Attractive red romaine with great contrast between dark red and lighter green at the base of the leaf. Uniform plants are well-suited for spring, summer, and fall. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-28, 30, 31...
Mexican Mint Marigold		(80-90 days)	Tender Perennial. Aromatic leaves are a substitute for French tarragon. Sweet licorice flavor brightens salads and main dishes. Pretty, golden yellow, edible flowers bloom all summer. Thrives in warmer climates where French tarragon will not grow. <i>Tagetes lucida</i> .
Nasturtium	Jewel Mix	(55-65 days)	Annual. Well-known mix of singles and doubles. Bright, 2" blooms are held above light green foliage. Delicious edible flowers. Ht. 16". <i>Tropaeolum minus</i> .
Onion	Cabernet Hybrid	(100 days)	Early yields of red onions. Cabernet produces medium-large globe-shaped onions with deep red color. Late-intermediate adaptation gives an earlier harvest than long-day reds without sacrificing size. Good internal color, mostly single centers. 4-6 month storage. Adaptation: 35-45 degrees latitude.
Onion	Sierra Blanca Hybrid	(109 days)	Big, mild white onions. Widely adapted, day-neutral, and matures well anywhere in North America from spring sowing. Suitable for fall planting where short-day onions are normally grown. Produces uniform, large, white-skinned onions with mild flavor and thick rings. Not for long storage. AAS winner. Sierra Blanca is the same variety as Super Star. It has been renamed by the breeder.
Onion-Bunching	Nabechan Hybrid	(60 days)	Better flavor than other bunching onions. Sweeter, more complex flavor. Upright plants with uniform, thick shanks and no bulbing. A traditional Japanese variety grown for its high quality.
Pak Choi	Shiro Hybrid	(30 days)	Baby white-stem Pac choi. This single-serving Pac choi is ideal for restaurants. Mild flavor. 4-6" tall. Very uniform. For cool season only, as it tends to bolt in warm weather.
Parsley	Giant of Italy	(60-90 days)	This Italian heirloom parsley is very spicy, flavorful; its plain flat leaves are ideal for seasoning. Bushy, thick stalks can also be eaten like celery.
Radicchio	Palla Rossa Mavrik	(65 days)	Radicchio forms lettuce-like heads wrapped in beautiful, purplish-red leaves with contrasting white veins. The distinctive, sharp flavor is a favorite in salads, but is also delicious steamed with mixed vegetables, used in cole slaw, or added to stir-fries. Cooking gives radicchio a milder flavor. Slow to bolt.
Spinach	Corvair Hybrid	(39 days)	Organic smooth-leaf spinach for spring crops. Very dark-green, uniform, oval leaves. Slow bolting. Upright plants hold well. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-11, 13.
Spinach	Emperor Hybrid	(37 days)	Dark green, semi-savoy for spring and fall. Upright, dark green leaves with long stems are great for bunching. A moderate growth rate makes Emperor a good choice for spring and fall plantings. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-10.

Spinach	Gazelle Hybrid	(36 days)	Best suited for fall/winter harvest. Dark green, smooth, oval-to-round leaves with good flavor. Long stems, very uniform leaf shape and plant habit. Suitable for baby leaf and bunching. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-13.
Spinach	Kookaburra Hybrid	(27 days baby; 37 days full sized)	Fast growing semi-savoy for early spring and fall. Upright variety is easy to harvest for both baby and full size leaves. Darker green, more rounded leaf tips, and slightly slower growing compared to Carmel. Great flavor. Resistant to downy mildew races 1-13.
Swiss Chard	Bright Lights		28 days baby; 55 days bunching. The gold standard for multicolored Swiss chard. Lightly savoyed, green or bronze leaves with stems of gold, pink, orange, purple, red, and white with bright and pastel variations. Consistent growth rate and strong bolt resistance across all colors makes this a superior mix. Direct seed or transplant to allow separating out the individual colors. Suitable for production year round, but somewhat less frost hardy than normal for chard. AAS winner.
Swiss Chard	Fordhook Giant		25 days baby, 50 days bunching. The standard green Swiss chard. The leaves are medium green and savoyed (crinkled) with white veins and broad, white stems.

Partial List of Perennials and Ornamentals Available for Purchase
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- 1) Milkweed- *Asclepias fascicularis* and *A. speciosa*. Both Native Nevada County milkweeds
- 2) *Lavandula stoechas* 'Otto Quast' - Spanish lavender. Great butterfly and pollinator plant. This selection forms a dense 1 to 2 foot tall by 2 to 3 foot wide shrub. It has gray-green 1 inch long lanceolate leaves and short unbranched inflorescences bearing tight flower spikes of small purple flowers crowned by several 1 inch or larger purple petal-like bracts-(the bloom reminds some of a small purple pineapple). It blooms most of the year with strongest flowering from April to August. Plant in full sun in a well-drained soil. This plant is relatively drought tolerant and only requires occasional irrigation; hardy to 5 degrees F. The flowers of this lavender are not recommended for human consumption. 1 gal. pots
- 3) *Melissa officinalis*, Lemon balm. The leaves have a gentle lemon scent, related to mint. During summer, small white flowers full of nectar appear. It is not to be confused with bee balm (which is genus *Monarda*). The white flowers attract bees, hence the genus name *Melissa* (Greek for 'honey bee'). 4" pots.
- 4) *Festuca glauca* - 'Elijah Blue' fescue. Outstanding, icy blue coloration to this clumping ornamental grass holds up even through the heat of summer. Buff colored flowers create eye-catching contrast. Perfectly suited for edging borders or mass planting as a groundcover. Drought tolerant when established. Evergreen. 1 gal. pots.
- 5) *Tradescantia sp.* (Spiderwort). Members of the Andersoniana species (*T. Andersoniana* group) are hybrids formed from three wild strains of *Tradescantia*, virginiana, ohioensis and subaspera. Hardy in USDA plant hardiness zones 5 through 9, with some varieties hardy into zones 4 or 10, cultivars in the Andersoniana group have the largest flowers and most frequent presence in American gardens. Individual blooms last a day, earning them the nickname "day-flowers," and have 3 lobes, accounting for the name "Trinity flower." Reaching 1 to 2 feet in height, these varietal group favors partial shade. Intense blue flowers last only a day each, but each plant has many flowers. Flowering lasts many weeks. 4.5" pots.
- 6) *Oreganum sp.* - Ground cover oregano. Extremely hardy when established. Great deer resistant and drought resistant plant. Taste is not desirable for cooking. Use culinary oregano for that purpose. 4.5" pots.
- 7) *Ledebouria socialis*. Silver squill- Lovely succulent house plant, or for outdoor container. Most interest is in the foliage. Flowers are small. Bring in or protect during winter. 1 gal pots.
- 8) *Nepeta 'Walker's Low'*. (Catmint). 18-24" tall x 18" wide. *Nepeta 'Walker's Low'* (named after a place in England, not its growth habit) is a stunning non-reseeding Catmint selection with attractive, crinkled blue-green foliage and a profusion of deep lavender-blue flowers. Shear it back after the first flush of flowers in late spring and it will come back into bloom later in the summer. *Nepeta 'Walker's Low'* thrives in harsh conditions. A rugged, easy-to-grow addition to any xeriscape. 4.5" pots.

Additional Ornamentals

Phlomis
Spiraea
Symphoricarpos - Ca Native
Forsythia
Calycanthus - Ca Native
Caryopteris
Hydrangea
Geranium ground cover
Canyon snow Iris - Ca native

Iris unguicularis
Oregano- ground cover, (can be used as culinary)
Cat mint
Ribes
Matillija Poppy- Ca native
Nine bark - Ca native
Sedum
Ornamental grasses
Ice plant - ground cover.