



Groundwork Denver Seedling Sale

Groundwork Denver is excited for the return of our annual seedling sale! The seedlings listed below have been provided by Michael Miller, an experienced gardener who's been saving and growing heirloom variety seeds for over 12 years. Because the seedlings have been growing in the Front Range for over a decade, they have evolved to Denver's unique weather conditions, making them the best tasting and most productive seedlings around! As you browse the catalog below, we invite you to step out of your comfort zone and *grow new things*. You'll find our varieties range in color, taste and size. We hope you will explore the diversity of our seedlings and enjoy the ride (and taste!).

You can reserve your vegetable seedlings by emailing your order to seedlingsale@gmail.com. Seedlings are \$5 each. All orders can be picked up at the following sale locations / dates:

Sunday, May 21:


- Celebration Garden: 1650 S. Birch Street Denver, CO 80222, 9 am – 1 pm
- Stella's Gourmet Coffee House: 1476 S. Pearl St. Denver, CO 80210, 9 am – 1:00 pm

Saturday, May 27:




- Sister Gardens at Aria: 2861 W. 52nd Denver, CO 80221, 9 am – 1:00 pm





Garden Kit



Name	Picture	Size	Description
\$30 Garden Kit	<p>*garden kit does not come in planter box</p> 	Varies	<p>Whether you are a first time gardener or the seed catalogue is a bit overwhelming, this selection will get you started in your veggie garden adventures! This farmer recommended seedling kit was preselected for the beautiful, tried and true, easy to grow veggies for the home garden. A great selection of color and taste in tomatoes. The zucchini and cucumber are easy to grow and will feed you all summer long! Basil is added as a companion plant to deter pests.</p> <p><u>The kit includes:</u></p> <p>A variety of tomatoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Krim Tomato (a beautiful black tomato) - Chocolate Cherry Tomato (prolific plant with sweet 1" fruits) - Sudduth's Strain Brandywine Tomato (everyone's favorite red tomato). <p>As well as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Beauty Zucchini (easy to grow and very abundant summer squash) - Market More Cucumber (Reliable variety with that cucumber crunch!) - Genovese Basil (Large leaf suitable for all your kitchen needs)

Cherry Tomatoes


Name	Picture	Size	Description
Koralik x		3/4"	<p>An extra-early, great tasting Russian heirloom cherry tomato. It produces determinate, regular-leaf tomato plants with very heavy yields of 3/4-inch, bright-red cherry tomatoes that have a pronounced sweetness and complementary tartness. Perfect for home gardens and market growers. 8 fruits ripen simultaneously. A wonderfully delicious snacking tomato that is a great choice for adding to tomato salads or culinary creations. First harvest in late June.</p>
Blush x			<p>Excellent sweet, fruity flavor. Beautiful bright yellow tomato has red stripes that appear as blossom-end red marbling develops. First harvest in early July.</p>
Green Tiger x			<p>Dark green striping creates a distinctive appearance. Green Tiger has the greenish-yellow flesh color and bold, sweet and acidic flavor typical of green-when-ripe varieties. First harvest in mid July.</p>




Black Cherry x		1"	This is a great cherry tomato and is a big seller. These are large, sprawling, indeterminate, regular-leaf, vigorous tomato plants that yield abundant crops in huge clusters of 1", round, deep purple, mahogany-brown cherry tomatoes. Fruits are irresistibly delicious with sweet, rich, complex, full tomato flavors that burst in your mouth, characteristic of the best flavorful black tomatoes. Beautiful to mix with other colored cherry tomatoes. Unique tomato variety. Disease resistant. Once you try it...you want MORE. First harvest in mid-July.
Chocolate Cherry x		1"	Michael has grown these for three years now and thinks they are one of the best cherry tomatoes out there. Extremely flavorful, uniform, round fruits in trusses, measure 1" in diameter. Fruits hold stems very well, don't crack and can be picked several days before completely mature and allowed to ripen off the vine without sacrificing quality. Similar to Black Cherry but more brown than purple/black. Indeterminate. First harvest in mid-July.

Black Tomatoes



Name	Picture	Size	Description
Black Krim x		3-4"	Black Krim is Michael's favorite tomato. (aka Black Crimson and Black Crim) Originally from the Isle of Krim on the Black Sea in the former Soviet Union (Krim is Russian for Crimea). This outstanding tomato yields 3-4" slightly flattened dark-red (mahogany-colored) slightly maroon, beefsteak tomatoes with deep green shoulders. Green gel around seeds. Fantastic, intense, slightly salty taste (which is great for those not wanting to add salt to their tomatoes). Also suitable for container/patio garden. Perfect choice for slicing, salads and cooking. First harvest in mid-July.
Dana's Dusky Rose x		Large	Large dark tomato with outstanding flavor. First harvest in mid-July.

Pink and Red Tomatoes




Name	Picture	Size	Description
Moskovich x		4 - 6 oz	Indeterminate, regular foliage, medium red fruits, some resemble blunt hearts, but most are round, 4-6 oz. Excellent, acidic flavor throughout the season. Some sources indicate that it is a Siberian variety, however it unlikely to have any Siberian roots. First harvest in early July.

Kosovo x		Large	Slightly willowy growth, six to eight feet high, pink, fleshy, slicer-type fruit. Heart-shaped fruit. Very tasty. Very early for such large fruits. Rich flavor with very few seeds. An excellent choice if you like to make sauce or eat fresh. First harvest in late July.
Brandywine Sudduth's Strain x		8 – 14 oz	This is one of Michael's favorite tomatoes. Around 1980 a Mrs. Sudduth of Tennessee gave seeds said to be in her family for 100 years, to tomato seedsman in Ohio. Prolific potato leaf plant producing 1 lb. large, pink fruit. This is a strain that Craig LeHoullier believes is of the original Brandywine. Excellent flavor! First harvest in late July.
Giannini x		Med	A very heavy producer of red, 6-12 oz., mostly elongated-plum shaped tomatoes with very few seeds. The fruit were very juicy with an excellent sweet flavor. Another great choice for making sauce and eating fresh. First harvest in late July.



Yellow Tomatoes

Name	Picture	Size	Description
Taxi x		4–6 oz	The best tomato variety for an early, lemon-yellow tomato. Very popular. They produce compact, bushy, determinate, regular-leaf tomato plants that yield 4-6 ounce, meaty, uniformly-round, delicious, bright-yellow tomatoes. A wonderful choice to add a zesty spark to tomato salads or a splash of bright yellow color to your favorite salsas. Tomatoes hold up well to slicing s they are very suitable for sandwiches. First harvest in mid-July.
Beauty Queen x			A good producer of striped red and yellow fruit that have clearly defined markings much like Green zebra, small to medium size, fruit have excellent flavor. First harvest in early August.







Orange Tomatoes





Name	Picture	Size	Description
Flamme x		1.5"	(Also referred to as Jaune Flammé) Extremely prolific French heirloom tomato that bears in clusters of 6, beautiful, 1 1/2-inch, slightly elongated, golf-ball sized tomatoes that are persimmon-orange colored inside and out. A delicious full-bodied tomato flavor that literally bursts in your mouth. Very decorative. Makes a great flavored sauce. First harvest in early July.
Tangella x		2"	A disease resistant, highly productive heirloom variety that produces clusters of 2-inch, round, bright-orange fruit containing an intense fruity flavors with a nice snappy tang. First harvest in mid-July.
Orange Russian 117 x		Large	A gorgeous, large, heart shaped tomato. Orange flesh, with yellow and red skin. Very few seeds and excellent, balanced flavor. First harvest in late July.

Green (when ripe) Tomatoes

Name	Picture	Size	Description
Grub's Mystery Green x		6 oz	Yummy and spicy-sweet, fruits are very appealing and weigh about 6 oz. Productive. The mystery comes from a David Lockwood, nicknamed "Grub" who lives in Australia and found it growing in a row of Paul Robesons. It is a very rare potato leaf green and those potato leaves gather a lot of sunshine making Grub's very tasty. First harvest in mid- July.
Captain Lucky x		Med-L arge	Green/yellow/pink medium-large tricolor with a striking appearance and great flavor, from accidental cross of Lucky Cross and an unknown variety. First harvest in early August.

Other Seedlings

Name	Picture	Description
Marketmore 76 Cucumber		70 days. Dark green, 8"-9" fruit; great slicer! Good yields! Excellent flavor. A real standard for superb eating cukes.
Jalapeno Pepper		70-80 days to maturity. Arguably the most famous pepper in the world. A medium to large sized pepper prized for its warm burning sensation when eaten.
Habanero Pepper		80-90 days to maturity. A pepper that is potently hot with small wrinkled fruit that turn from green to bright orange. This pepper has a unique citrus flavor that makes it popular in hot sauces, powders, salsas and for braising. A great container plant.
Corno di Toro Giallo Sweet Pepper		The traditional favorite in Italy. Long 8-inch tapered, bull-horn shaped golden-yellow peppers are sweet and spicy. They are great fresh or roasted. Large plants yield well. Among the best peppers you can grow and so delicious. Pure Italian seed.
Serrano Chille Pepper		75 days. Large plant bears club-shaped fruit, very hot and pungent with a distinctive flavor. My favorite chili. – VERY LIMITED SUPPLY
Eggplant Black Beauty		80-90 days to maturity. An easy to grow variety that reaches 21 to 30 inches tall and produces beautiful glossy purplish black oval fruit. Fruit on this plant is abundant and each average 2lbs.

<p>Table Queen Acorn Squash</p>	 A photograph of two acorn squash. One is whole and dark green with a yellow-orange neck. The other is cut in half, showing the bright orange flesh and seeds.	<p>80 days. 6" fruits are sweet a deep oragne color. Leave on the vine until they fully mature. Can be stored. A sweet treat in the fall</p>
<p>Butternut Squash</p>	 A photograph of a single butternut squash, showing its characteristic pear shape and orange color.	<p>100 days. Large well known fruits are sweet and perfect for baking and roasting!</p>
<p>Zucchini Black Beauty</p>	 A photograph of several dark green zucchinis of the Black Beauty variety, some whole and some cut.	<p>Fast growing, prolific, and easy to grow. Matures in 48 days.</p>
<p>Basil - Genovese</p>	 A photograph of several large, bright green basil leaves of the Genovese variety, resting on a wooden surface.	<p>The famous Italian heirloom is very popular with many cooks.</p>

Tomato Growing Recommendations by Mike Miller

Soil Care

1. I use well-amended soil. I use purchased compost to add organic matter. It is best to add it in the fall, but you can also do it in the spring before planting.
2. I only use organic compost and fertilizer. I never use pesticides or herbicides.
3. I grow my own compost. I add vegetable and fruit scraps, as well as used coffee grounds and even drier lint from the house. I also add yard scraps. Combine all of these with dried leaves that you save each fall. Stir it once a week. I compost "conventional" food scraps. It keeps it out of the landfill.
4. If you are feeling a little advanced, buy a soil test, test your soil, and use organic amendments as recommended.

Transplanting Seedlings

5. Tomato plants are ready to transplant approximately Mother's Day.
6. I space my tomato plants two feet apart (in rows five feet apart) and give them strong supports. Your average tomato cages are not good supports. Give them three feet apart if you are using them.
7. Dig a big hole for each plant. Add a couple shovels full of compost (use your home grown compost for this).
8. Remove the first few sets of leaves and plant the seedling deep. Stick it right in the compost. The compost will provide nutrients and help with water retention. The plant will grow additional roots from the buried part of the stem.
9. Fertilize after transplant with a liquid fertilizer that promotes growth (high nitrogen).
10. Never remove a blossom once you have transplanted the seedling. If the plant is not strong enough yet to support fruit, it will not set fruit. If it is strong enough, you will get fruit.

Plant Care

11. Water at ground level. Use soaker hoses or drip lines instead of sprinklers.
12. Mulch well (above your soaker or drip lines) to reduce water need and weeds, and help prevent diseases. Most diseases are located in the soil, but are absorbed through the leaves, not the roots. Disease is typically spread by having soil splash on the leaves.
 - o Straw is an excellent choice for mulch.
 - o Wood chips are also fine, but keep them above the soil (not in it). Wood chips in the soil will leach out nitrogen.
13. Once blossoms form, remove all branches below the first branch with a blossom and any branches that touch or are near the ground. This, along with a lot of mulch, will minimize the risk of disease and conserve water.
14. You only need to water once every 5-7 days if you have compost around the plant (to hold the water), water at ground level, and you have plenty of mulch.
15. If it is 95 degrees mid-afternoon and your plants are wilting, they do not necessarily need to be watered. You would be wilting too if you spent all day in the sun. The best way to figure out if they need water is to stick your finger in the soil (just push all of that mulch you have aside).
 - o If the soil is moist, the plant does not need to be watered. It will perk up when it cools down in the evening. If the soil is dry, water it.
16. Try to observe your plants every day. I have learned nearly everything I know about gardening by doing this.

Fertilizing

17. You should fertilize at transplant with a liquid (fast acting) fertilizer that promotes growth (high nitrogen).
18. Consider fertilizing again a month later. If they don't look like they need it, don't fertilize. Over-fertilization is bad.
 - o Use a fertilizer that promotes growth (high nitrogen) for later-season plants.
 - o Use a fertilizer that promotes fruit set (low nitrogen) for earlier-season plants.
19. Consider fertilizing for the last time about two months after transplant with a fertilizer that promotes fruit set (low nitrogen).