

HOW TO BORROW SEED

1. Ask a librarian for help
2. Fill out membership form
3. Select up to 5 packets of seed
4. Record your seed selection on the back of your membership form

HOW TO RETURN SEED TO SHARE

1. Return enough seed for at least 3 packets to the Norwood Library or Extension Office.
2. We prefer locally grown and saved seeds but will gladly accept unused seed from seed companies as long as it is alive and properly labeled.
3. Return seed that has been saved using proper seed saving methods and that has been cleaned as much as possible.
4. Provide as much information about your seed as possible on the appropriate form that you get from the librarian.



Apiaceae family seed

CSU Extension:
970-327-4393

Yvette.Henson@colostate.edu or
sanmiguel.colostate.edu



COMMON NAME	green bean, bush
VARIETY	Strike
LATIN NAME	Phaseolus vulgaris
SEED SOURCE (COLLECTED BY)	West Coast Seeds
LOCATION COLLECTED FROM	
YEAR GROWN	2016/2017
NOTES: This variety has produced well in local CSU Extension Trials.	25+ seeds
Lone Cone Library Colorado State University Extension EASY	

Contact the CSU Extension Office for assistance:
970-327-4393 or Yvette.Henson@colostate.edu



THE SAN MIGUEL BASIN REGIONAL SEED LIBRARY



THE PURPOSE OF OUR SEED LIBRARY IS TO PROVIDE,
PROPAGATE AND SHARE LOCALLY ADAPTED SEEDS
FOR LOCAL GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

LOCALLY ADAPTED SEEDS ARE A VITAL PART OF
A HEALTHY, SECURE LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM.

THE SAN MIGUEL BASIN REGIONAL SEED LIBRARY is free and operates on the honor system.

A few of our goals are:

- to provide and maintain a collection of pure, healthy seeds for community use
- to educate our community how to grow and save seed successfully
- to develop a source of regionally adapted seeds

The CSU Extension office will provide resources and classes to assist seed savers!

Contact us at 970-327-4393 or
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WHY SAVE SEEDS?

When you grow plants and save the seed, using best practices, you can improve that variety so that it is better adapted to local growing conditions (drought resistance, short seasons, cool nights, etc.). Locally adapted varieties support a resilient, local food system.



Processing (cleaning) onion seeds

TIPS TO SAVE SUCCESSFULLY

1. START WITH “EASY TO SAVE” PLANT SPECIES:

What makes them easier? If they are annual plants that are self-pollinating, you can grow fewer plants of a variety with less distance between other varieties of the same species and still get ‘true to type’ seed.

Some examples are: tomatoes, peppers, beans, peas, lettuce.

2. THEN TRY SPECIES THAT ARE “INTERMEDIATE TO SAVE”:

Plants “intermediate” between “easy” and “difficult” are often annuals that cross-pollinate. To maintain proper genetics, larger numbers of plants of the same variety are needed for good cross pollination. This requires more space in your garden. You will also need to use some means to prevent cross-pollination (isolation by distance, timing of bloom, hand pollination, etc.) with other plants of a different variety of the same species.

Some examples are: corn, quinoa, cucumber, squashes, melons, radishes, spinach.

3. FINALLY, TRY SPECIES THAT ARE MORE “DIFFICULT TO SAVE”:

What makes them more difficult? If they are biennial plants that need to overwinter to produce seed, they will require special care to keep them alive through the winter and will take 2 seasons to produce. Strongly cross pollinating plants require an even larger number of plants to maintain stable genetics and this requires more room in your garden or farm. Strongly cross-pollinating plants also require greater isolation from other varieties in the same species to prevent potential loss of desired characteristics in your seed. You may not be able to eat the plants you save for seed. They may also be difficult to clean.

Some examples are: beets, chard, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery and onions.

SEED PROTOCOL

It is important that people who borrow seeds get what is on the label and we want to minimize the chance of spreading plant disease. The following will help ensure this:

1. Save seed from healthy plants.
2. Save from a number of plants so that the seed has some genetic diversity in it.
3. If the plant cross pollinates, make sure you keep it separated (isolated) from different varieties of the same species so it remains “true to type”.
4. When you bring seed back to share, please fill out the appropriate form with as much information as you can.



Perpetual spinach (chard) in seed