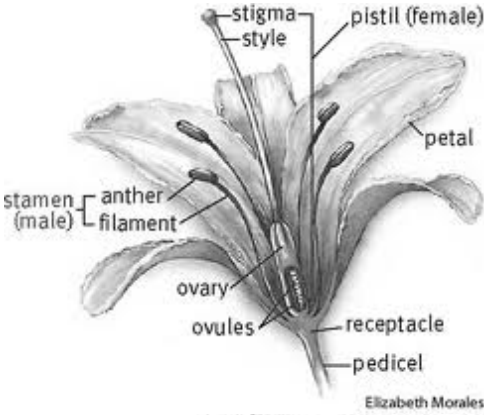
Seed Saving



Terms

Seed Saving- a traditional way of maintaining farms and gardens by collecting open pollinated seeds or other reproductive material (tubers, bulbs)

Perfect Flower- contains both male (stamen, pollen) and female (capel, ovaries) parts, also called bisexual or complete

Imperfect Flower- single sex flower, containing only male or female parts, also called unisexual, or incomplete

Monecious- "one house" one plant has both male and female flowers

Diecious- "two houses" one plant only has one sex of flowers, male or female, not both, needs an opposite sex plant to pollinate

Hermaphroditic- a plant with perfect flowers

Vernalization- a period of cold (winter) is needed to produce flowers or germination

Pollinator- agent that moves pollen, ie; air, insect, water, birds, bats

Open Pollination- plants pollinate freely through natural means (wind, insects, birds, etc) and over time specially adapt to conditions of their location, called "landraces" or "folk varieties"

Cross-pollination- pollen is delivered from a flower of another plant, plants adapted for cross-pollination often have taller stamens relative to the pistil/carpel

Artificial cross-pollination- controlled by man, selectively breeding two plants for specific trait enhancement (size, flavor, vigor, disease resistance, shelf life, color...)

Self-pollination- pollen is delivered from the same plant or flower, plant must be self-fertile (vs. self-sterile) to be successful

Hybridization- pollination between different species, breeding lines, or populations resulting in a hybrid

Hybrid- a result of two species, breeding lines, or populations mating, the result has with two distinct alleles of a gene meaning it could express either trait, although one trait is dominant and more likely, such as a child of parents- one with blue eyes and one with brown, brown eyes are the dominant alleles and more likely

F1 Hybrid- two parent cultivars are chosen for specific traits and each parent cultivar is inbred to produce a plant little to no genetic variance (only one trait/allele to express), seeds from these plants are unlikely to have the same traits but will express traits of it's parent plant because the F1 hybrid cannot only again be repeated by crossing the two parent plants

Parent Xx + Parent Yy
= Offspring Xy

Parent Xy+ Parent Xy=
Offspring Xx, Offspring Yy, Offspring Xy. Offspring Yx

Resources

Favorite Book: Seed to Seed by Suzanne Ashworth

Online resources:
http://www.seedsave.org/issi/issi_904.html- vegetables by beginner to expert and gives specific instructions on each, missing some vegetables, but a great tool!