Medomak Valley Heirloom Seed Project
Living History Museums with Medomak Valley Heirloom Seed Project's seeds.

Bethabara at Salem, North Carolina
Old Salem Historic Garden, NC
Pennsbury Manor-Home of William Penn
Old Historic Williamsburg, VA
Old Sturbridge Village, MA
Conner Prairie Historic Farms, Fishers, IN
Quebec City 400th Anniversary (Garden 13)
National Colonial Farm, Akookeek, MD
Carroll County Farm Museum, Westminster, MD
Historic Locust Grove, Louisville, KY-Home of George Rogers Clark (Brother of William Clark)
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Monticello, VA- Home of Thomas Jefferson
Nordic Seed Bank, Land, Sweden
Heritage Farm- Seed Savers Exchange, Decorah, IA
Garfield Farm Museum, LaFox, IL
Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung
Central Tree Crop Research, Wanganui, NZ
University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada
Mount Vernon, VA- Home of George Washington
Northern Plains Sustainable Agricultural Society- LaMoure, ND
Seed Savers Exchange- Decorah, IA
Clermont State Historic Site- Germantown, NY (Home of Robert R. Livingston Jr. He drafted the Declaration of Independence, served as first U.S. Minister of Foreign Affairs, administered the first oath of office to George Washington, negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, and developed steamboat technology with Robert Fulton.
Allendale Historic Farm- Clarksville, TN- 1796
Grand Portage National Monument, MN - Margaret Plummer-Steen (Historical Gardener)
Ahkwesahsne Cultural Restoration Program- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Environment Division- Hogansburg, NY
‘Bere’ Barley Restoration Project- Campbelltown, Kintyre, Scotland
Baker Creek Heirloom Seed Co. Mansfield, OH
(rareseeds.com)
Sherck Seed Company Bristol, Indiana
When seeds are collected, the genetic diversity ceiling has been defined. From then on the diversity can only decline.
“Climate is the principle force affecting agriculture, but genetic diversity will determine the limits of crop production and survival. Productivity is diminished when the genotype (variety of a plant) is unable to fully respond to environmental pressures and when the genotype fails to resist unfavorable conditions”.

Elmer Gray, “Appalachian Heritage”
“Seeds are a gift of nature, of past generations, and diverse cultures. As such it is our inherent duty and responsibility to protect them and to pass them on future generations. Seeds are the first link in the food chain, and the embodiment of biological and cultural diversity, and the repository of life’s future…”

Vandana Shiva, Manifesto on the Future of Seeds.
To illustrate genetic loss, since 1900 the decline in diversity of the following crops in the United States:

- 6121 varieties of apples lost (85%)
- 2354 varieties of pears lost (88%)
- 546 varieties of garden peas lost (95%)
- 516 cabbage varieties lost (95%)
- 395 varieties of field maize lost (91%)
- 295 sweet corn varieties lost (96%)
“A Handful of Seeds”

SEED-SAVING AND SEED STUDY FOR EDUCATORS

Lessons linked to California Educational Standards Practical Information on Seed Saving for School Gardens History and Lore

Occidental Arts & Ecology Center

www oaec org
Lost Crops of the Incas

Little-Known Plants of the Andes with Promise for Worldwide Cultivation

National Research Council

Caihua
Yacon
Oca
Edible Achira
Achocha
1500 YEAR OLD CAVE BEAN #BN177 New!
The amazing native bean reputedly found in a cave in New Mexico, in a clay pot sealed with pitch. When carbon dated the tests showed it to be 1500 years old! Long vines climb to 10’ and produce tasty pods. Beans are large and kidney-shaped, white with maroon mottling. Very rare collector’s bean. Our seed was raised by Medomak Valley High School Seed Preservation Project in southern Maine. Pkt (20 seeds) $3.00