

# You Have Seeds and Now What?

Label a bag with date, location, and species of seeds and let the seeds dry at room temperature for 2 weeks. Then store the seeds in a fridge until ready to sow. The goal here is to remove excess moisture without desiccating the seeds.

**Tools:** container with good drainage or garden bed with moistened soil, work gloves, seed mix, popsicle stick and marker for labeling

If you want to start in a pot and later transplant into a garden or share - use single species

- After Dec. 1st, sprinkle seeds on top of soil (don't cover) and put thin layer of leaves on top
- Label pots with species and planting date
- Place pots outside during winter for required stratification as indicated on label
- Seeds will germinate in spring (remove leaves in late-march) and let seedlings establish in pot for around a month before transplanting them into a bigger growing area when it gets crowded

If you are a novice or want to make a "meadow" in a container or garden bed - use seed mix

- Prep planting area in Fall - bare soil in ground or container with potting mix (area can't have weeds and roots)
- After Dec. 1st, sprinkle seeds on top of soil (don't cover) and cover in thin layer of leaves
- In spring remove leaves in late-march, seeds will germinate in mid/late April
- Water - 2-3x per week (plants may not bloom in first)

Many seeds must be stratified to germinate. Native plants are used to cold conditions before spring to germinate, so stratification simulates those conditions. Look up your species to find out their exact stratification requirements!

## Be sure to share!

Native plants usually produce 1,000s of seeds so if you only sow a small amount, share some with a community garden

Trade seeds with friends  
Plan a seed exchange



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