

# Kale

## [KL4-750 - Dwarf Siberian Improved Kale Seeds](#)

50 days. Brassica oleracea. Open Pollinated. Dwarf Siberian Improved Kale. The plant produces excellent yields of very flavorful dark green kale leaves. Used fresh in salads, on sandwiches, or steamed, in stir-fries, or as a colorful garnish. An excellent choice for home gardens. An heirloom variety from Russia. United States Department of Agriculture, NSL 6148.



## [KL2-750 - Red Russian Kale](#)

50 days. Brassica napus. Open Pollinated. This early variety produces excellent yields of flavorful red and blue-green kale leaves with pretty purple-red veins and stems. Very flavorful and tender. Perfect steamed, boiled, baked, soups, or stir-fried. Also a good freezing variety. Highly nutritional with powerful antioxidants. Very winter hardy, withstands colder weather, tolerates cold temperatures to -10 F. Cold-Tolerant. It will continuously produce greens throughout the season: spring, summer, fall, and winter. Also known as Buda Kale and Ragged Jack Kale. Suitable for hydroponics gardening. An excellent choice for home gardens, market growers, and open field production. A pre-1885 heirloom from Russia. United States Department of Agriculture, AMES 26645.



## [KL7-750 - Siberian Kale](#)

60 days. Brassica napus. Open Pollinated. This early variety produces excellent yields of light blue-green leaves with white stems and ruffled edges. Used fresh in salads and on sandwiches or cooked. It is one of the best varieties for salads. Light frost improves tenderness and flavor. Suitable for Northern parts of the country. Great variety for wildlife forage, preferred forage for deer. An excellent choice for home gardens. An heirloom variety from Russia. United States Department of Agriculture, AMES 26626

