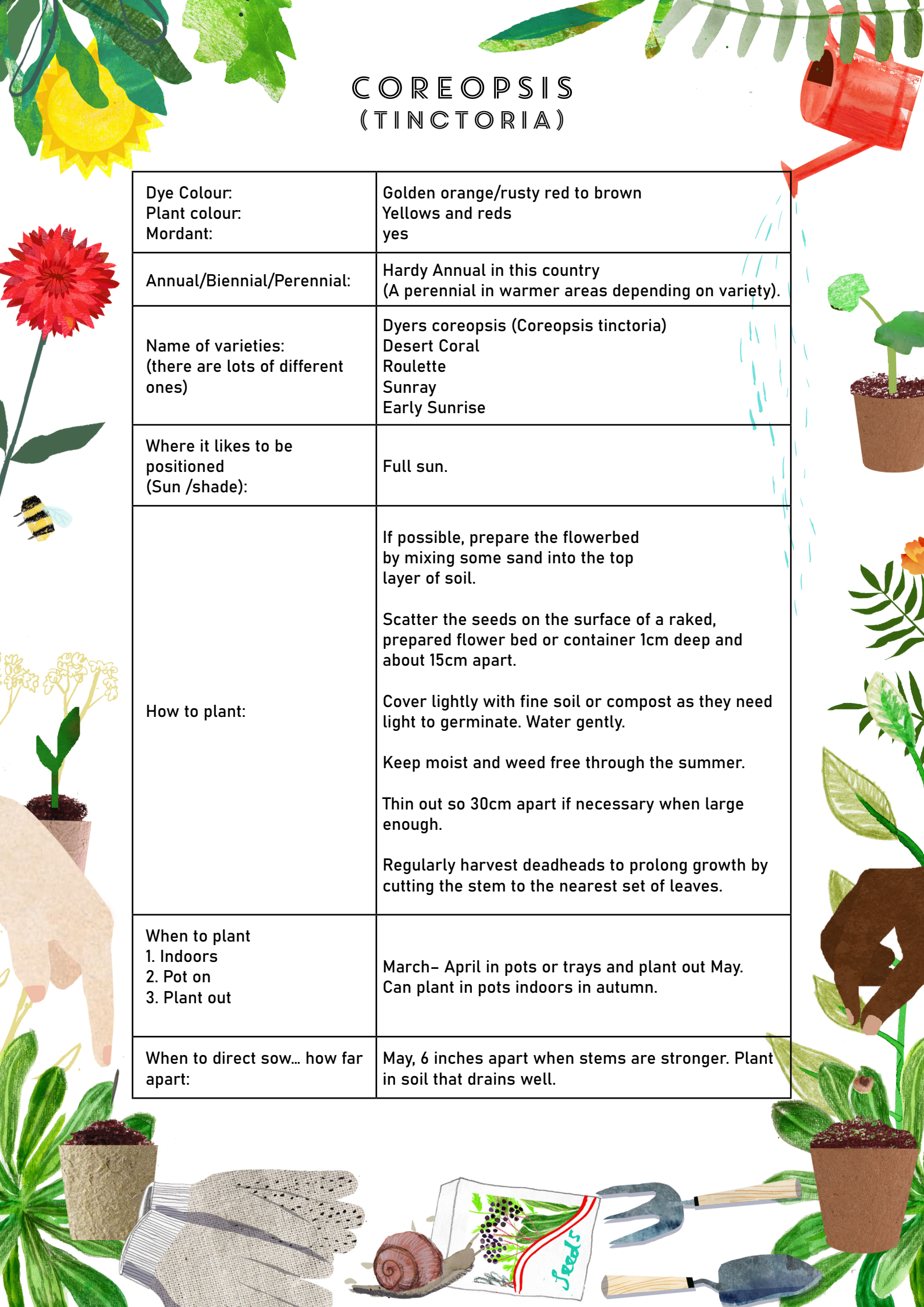


COREOPSIS (TINCTORIA) GROWING CARD



COREOPSIS (TINCTORIA)

Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Golden orange/rusty red to brown Yellows and reds yes
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Hardy Annual in this country (A perennial in warmer areas depending on variety).
Name of varieties: (there are lots of different ones)	Dyers coreopsis (<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>) Desert Coral Roulette Sunray Early Sunrise
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun.
How to plant:	<p>If possible, prepare the flowerbed by mixing some sand into the top layer of soil.</p> <p>Scatter the seeds on the surface of a raked, prepared flower bed or container 1cm deep and about 15cm apart.</p> <p>Cover lightly with fine soil or compost as they need light to germinate. Water gently.</p> <p>Keep moist and weed free through the summer.</p> <p>Thin out so 30cm apart if necessary when large enough.</p> <p>Regularly harvest deadheads to prolong growth by cutting the stem to the nearest set of leaves.</p>
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	March– April in pots or trays and plant out May. Can plant in pots indoors in autumn.
When to direct sow... how far apart:	May, 6 inches apart when stems are stronger. Plant in soil that drains well.



COREOPSIS (TINCTORIA)

When /how to pinch out:	N/A.
What feed and when:	Feed with tomato feed from late august but not necessary.
Height it grows to (support?):	30 - 60 cm depending on variety taller varieties may need support.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Good - Hoverflies, moths and butterflies. Bad - Slugs and snails....use organic slug pellets particularly when the plant is small.
Flowering /Harvesting:	Early July - Oct collect regularly to encourage new growth and bushing out. Dry or freeze
Watering:	Water well before planting and during dry spells.
Fun Facts:	Known as tickseed due to specific shape of the seed.
How to collect seeds:	Oct/Nov when seed heads have gone brown Take seed head between fingers and gently crush to release seed.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil, dig up old plants. Make seed packets Seed swap
Can use for:	Solar dyeing, natural dyeing, hapazone, ecoprinting, bundle dyeing



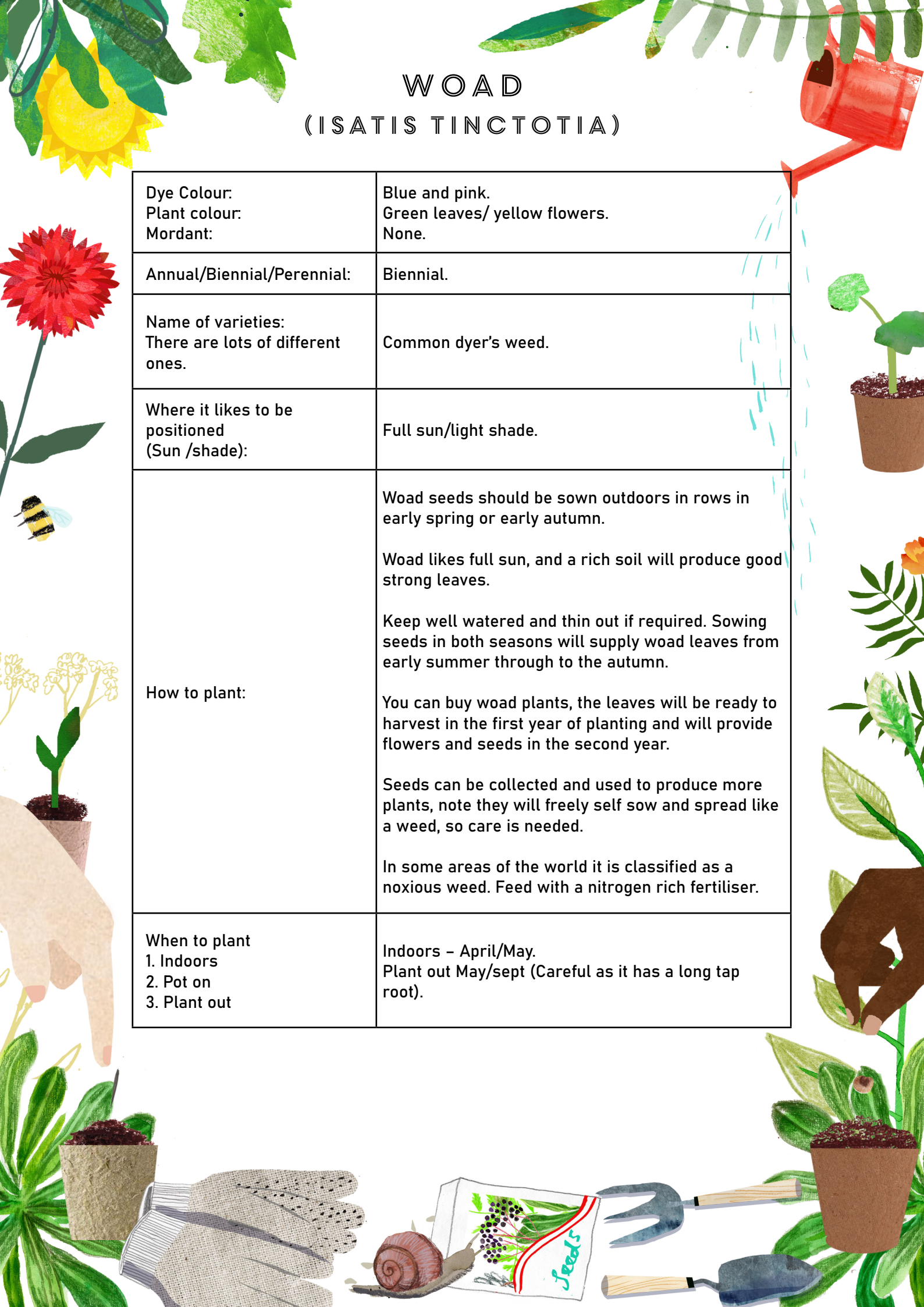
W O A D
(I S A T I S T I N C T O T I A)
G R O W I N G C A R D



WOAD

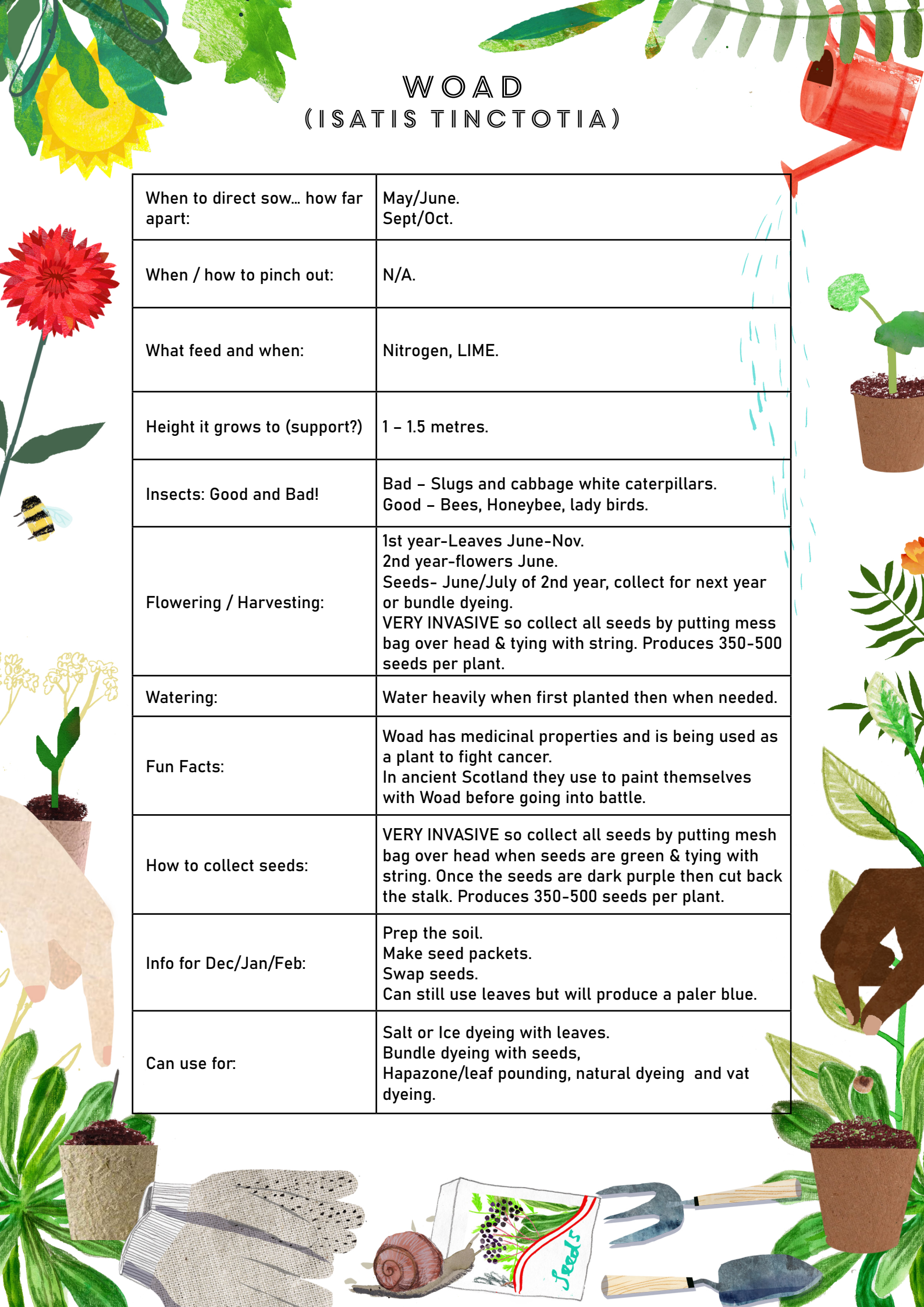
(ISATIS TINCTORIA)

Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Blue and pink. Green leaves/ yellow flowers. None.
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Biennial.
Name of varieties: There are lots of different ones.	Common dyer's weed.
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun/light shade.
How to plant:	<p>Woad seeds should be sown outdoors in rows in early spring or early autumn.</p> <p>Woad likes full sun, and a rich soil will produce good strong leaves.</p> <p>Keep well watered and thin out if required. Sowing seeds in both seasons will supply woad leaves from early summer through to the autumn.</p> <p>You can buy woad plants, the leaves will be ready to harvest in the first year of planting and will provide flowers and seeds in the second year.</p> <p>Seeds can be collected and used to produce more plants, note they will freely self sow and spread like a weed, so care is needed.</p> <p>In some areas of the world it is classified as a noxious weed. Feed with a nitrogen rich fertiliser.</p>
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	Indoors - April/May. Plant out May/sept (Careful as it has a long tap root).



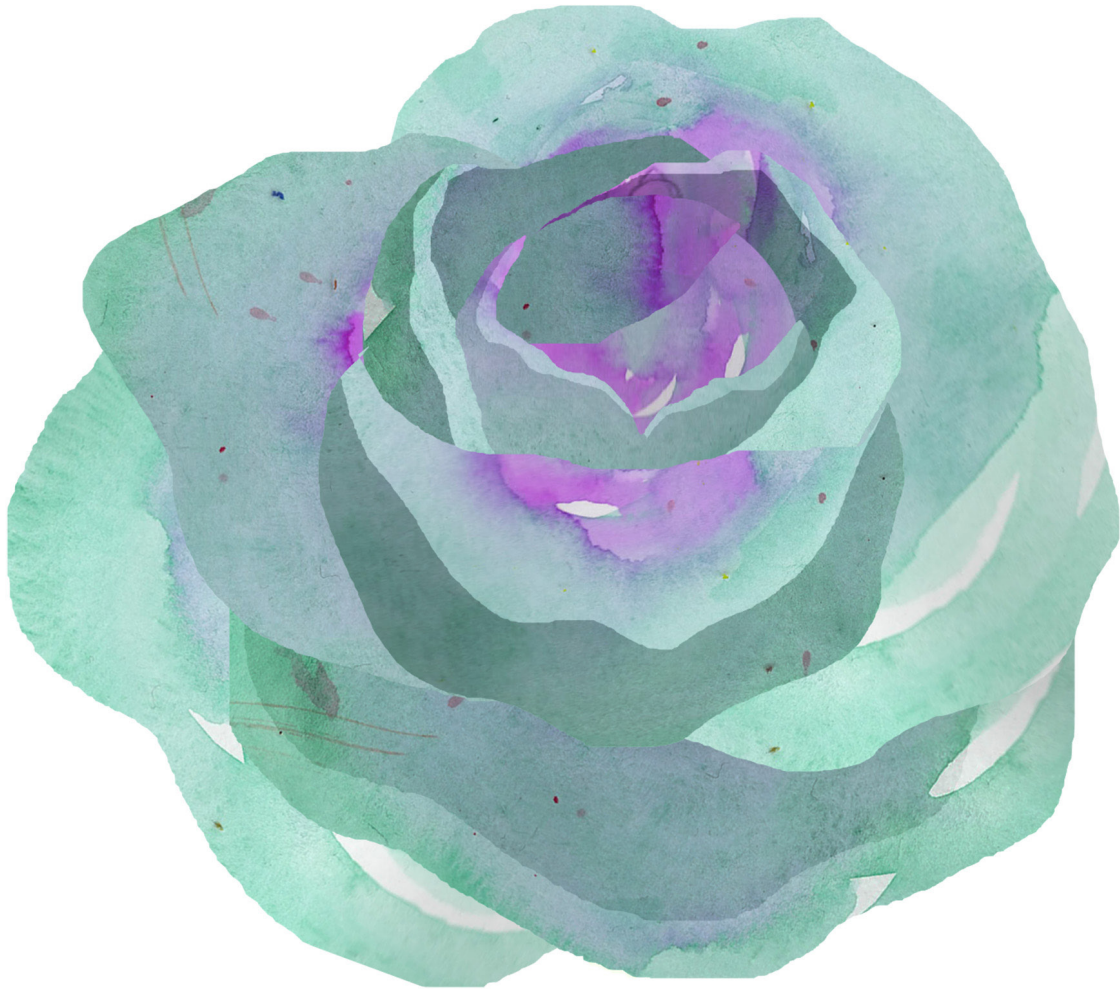
WOAD (ISATIS TINCTORIA)

When to direct sow... how far apart:	May/June. Sept/Oct.
When / how to pinch out:	N/A.
What feed and when:	Nitrogen, LIME.
Height it grows to (support?)	1 - 1.5 metres.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad - Slugs and cabbage white caterpillars. Good - Bees, Honeybee, lady birds.
Flowering / Harvesting:	1st year-Leaves June-Nov. 2nd year-flowers June. Seeds- June/July of 2nd year, collect for next year or bundle dyeing. VERY INVASIVE so collect all seeds by putting mess bag over head & tying with string. Produces 350-500 seeds per plant.
Watering:	Water heavily when first planted then when needed.
Fun Facts:	Woad has medicinal properties and is being used as a plant to fight cancer. In ancient Scotland they use to paint themselves with Woad before going into battle.
How to collect seeds:	VERY INVASIVE so collect all seeds by putting mesh bag over head when seeds are green & tying with string. Once the seeds are dark purple then cut back the stalk. Produces 350-500 seeds per plant.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep the soil. Make seed packets. Swap seeds. Can still use leaves but will produce a paler blue.
Can use for:	Salt or Ice dyeing with leaves. Bundle dyeing with seeds, Hapazone/leaf pounding, natural dyeing and vat dyeing.



RED CABBAGE

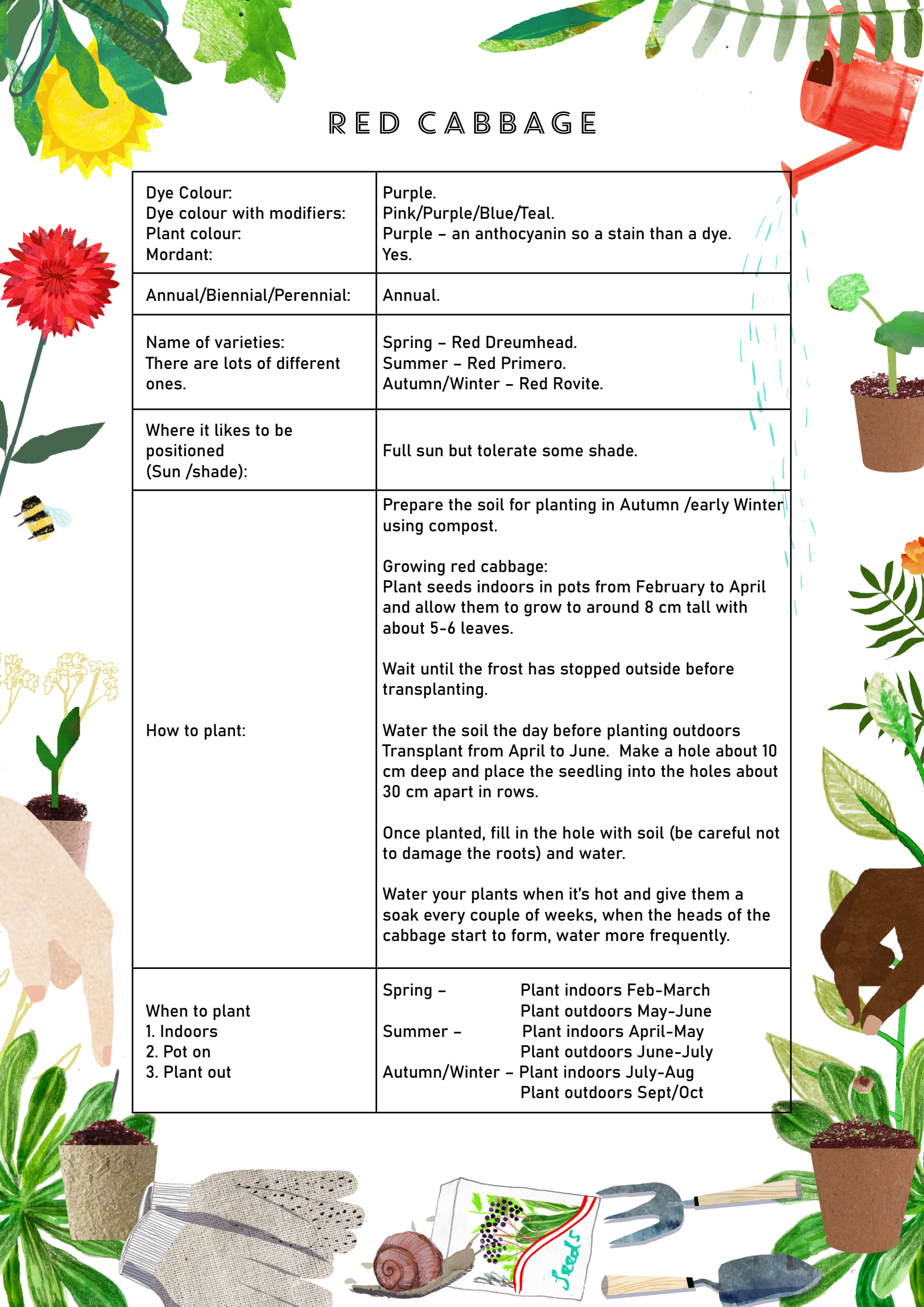
GROWING CARD



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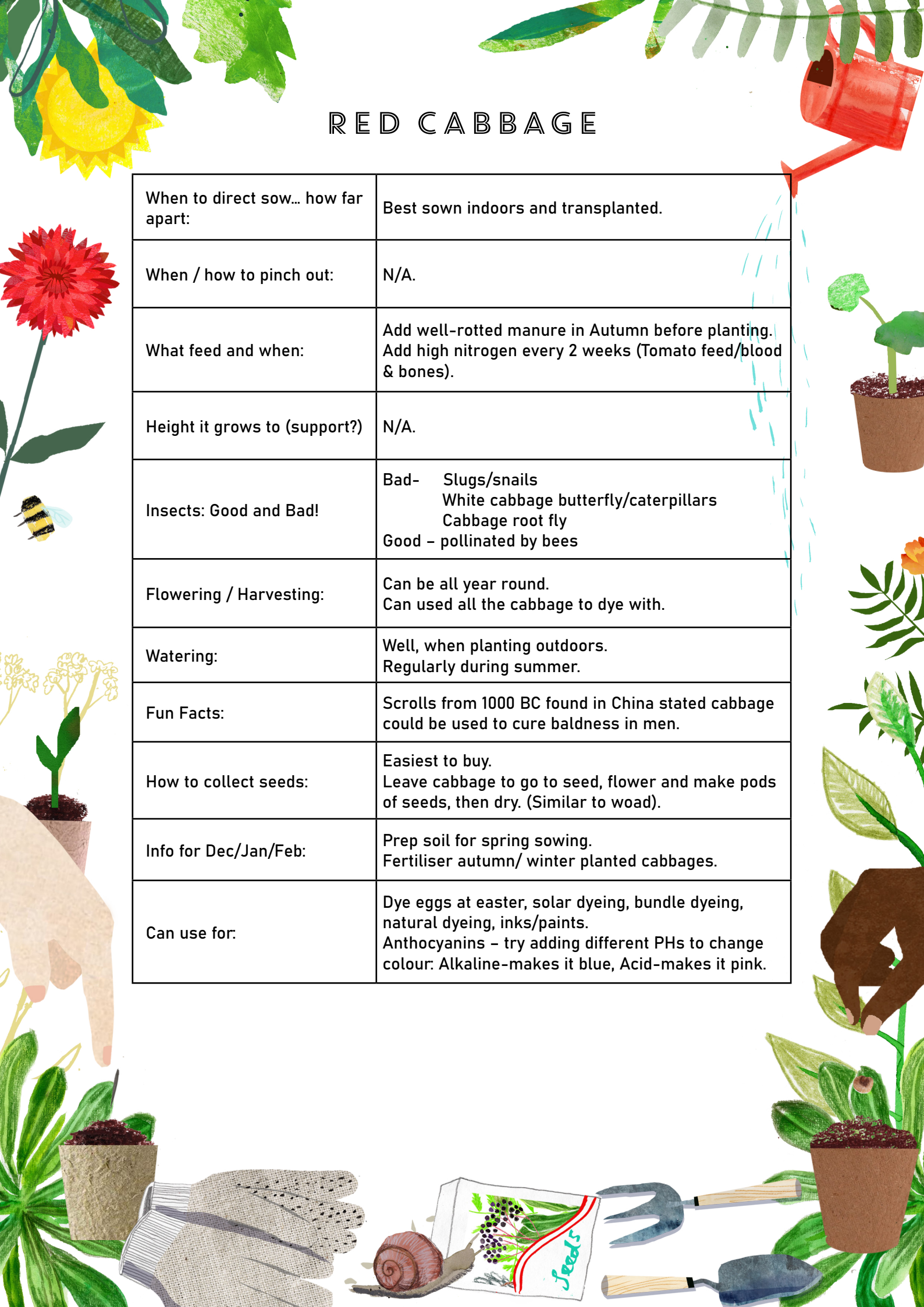
RED CABBAGE

<p>Dye Colour: Dye colour with modifiers: Plant colour: Mordant:</p>	<p>Purple. Pink/Purple/Blue/Teal. Purple – an anthocyanin so a stain than a dye. Yes.</p>
<p>Annual/Biennial/Perennial:</p>	<p>Annual.</p>
<p>Name of varieties: There are lots of different ones.</p>	<p>Spring – Red Dreamhead. Summer – Red Primero. Autumn/Winter – Red Rovite.</p>
<p>Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):</p>	<p>Full sun but tolerate some shade.</p>
<p>How to plant:</p>	<p>Prepare the soil for planting in Autumn /early Winter using compost.</p> <p>Growing red cabbage: Plant seeds indoors in pots from February to April and allow them to grow to around 8 cm tall with about 5-6 leaves.</p> <p>Wait until the frost has stopped outside before transplanting.</p> <p>Water the soil the day before planting outdoors Transplant from April to June. Make a hole about 10 cm deep and place the seedling into the holes about 30 cm apart in rows.</p> <p>Once planted, fill in the hole with soil (be careful not to damage the roots) and water.</p> <p>Water your plants when it's hot and give them a soak every couple of weeks, when the heads of the cabbage start to form, water more frequently.</p>
<p>When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out</p>	<p>Spring – Plant indoors Feb-March Plant outdoors May-June Summer – Plant indoors April-May Plant outdoors June-July Autumn/Winter – Plant indoors July-Aug Plant outdoors Sept/Oct</p>



RED CABBAGE

When to direct sow... how far apart:	Best sown indoors and transplanted.
When / how to pinch out:	N/A.
What feed and when:	Add well-rotted manure in Autumn before planting. Add high nitrogen every 2 weeks (Tomato feed/blood & bones).
Height it grows to (support?)	N/A.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad- Slugs/snails White cabbage butterfly/caterpillars Cabbage root fly Good - pollinated by bees
Flowering / Harvesting:	Can be all year round. Can used all the cabbage to dye with.
Watering:	Well, when planting outdoors. Regularly during summer.
Fun Facts:	Scrolls from 1000 BC found in China stated cabbage could be used to cure baldness in men.
How to collect seeds:	Easiest to buy. Leave cabbage to go to seed, flower and make pods of seeds, then dry. (Similar to woad).
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil for spring sowing. Fertiliser autumn/ winter planted cabbages.
Can use for:	Dye eggs at easter, solar dyeing, bundle dyeing, natural dyeing, inks/paints. Anthocyanins - try adding different PHs to change colour. Alkaline-makes it blue, Acid-makes it pink.



WHITE & RED ONIONS

(ONIONS ALLIUM CEPA)

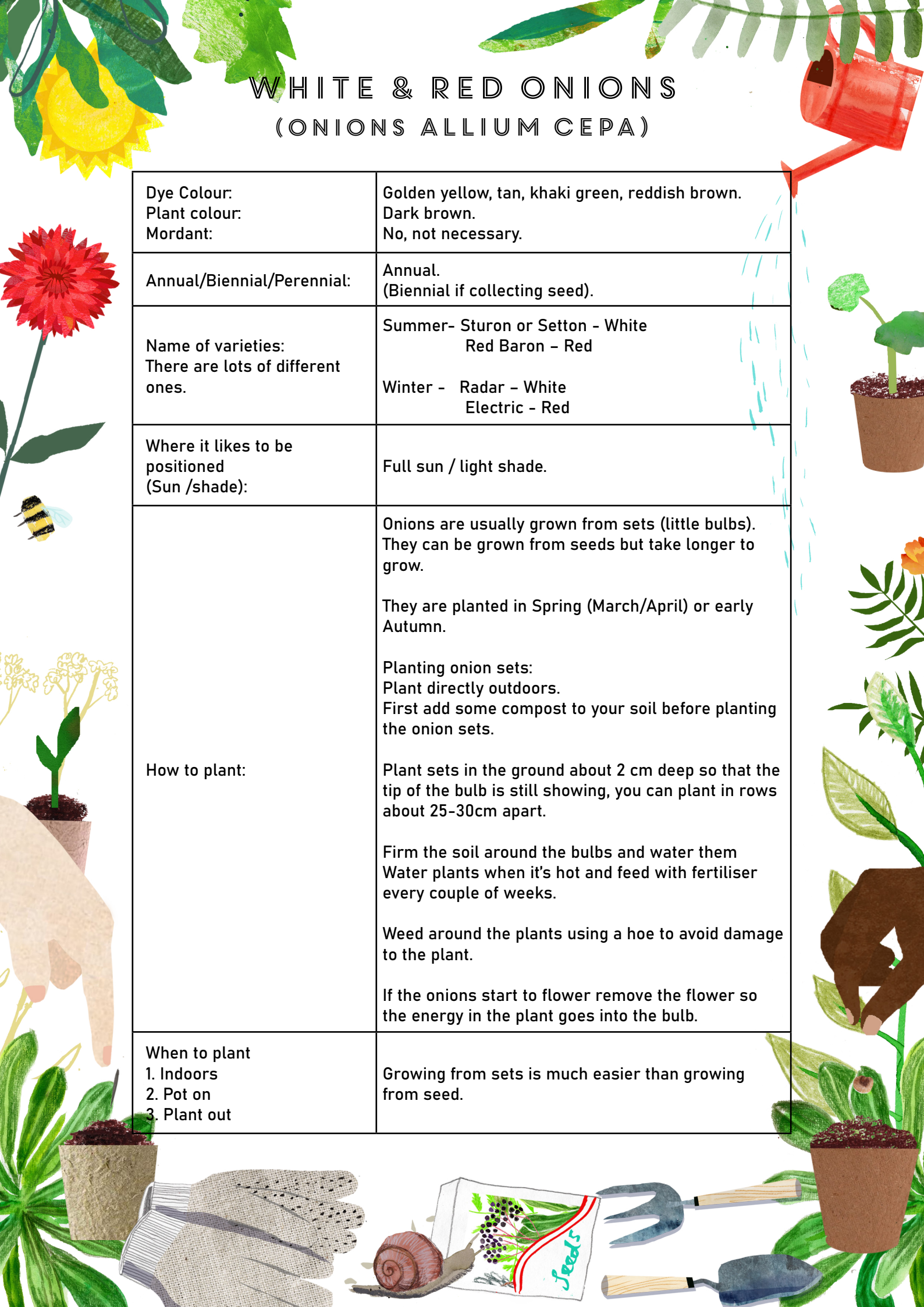
GROWING CARD



WHITE & RED ONIONS

(ONIONS ALLIUM CEPA)

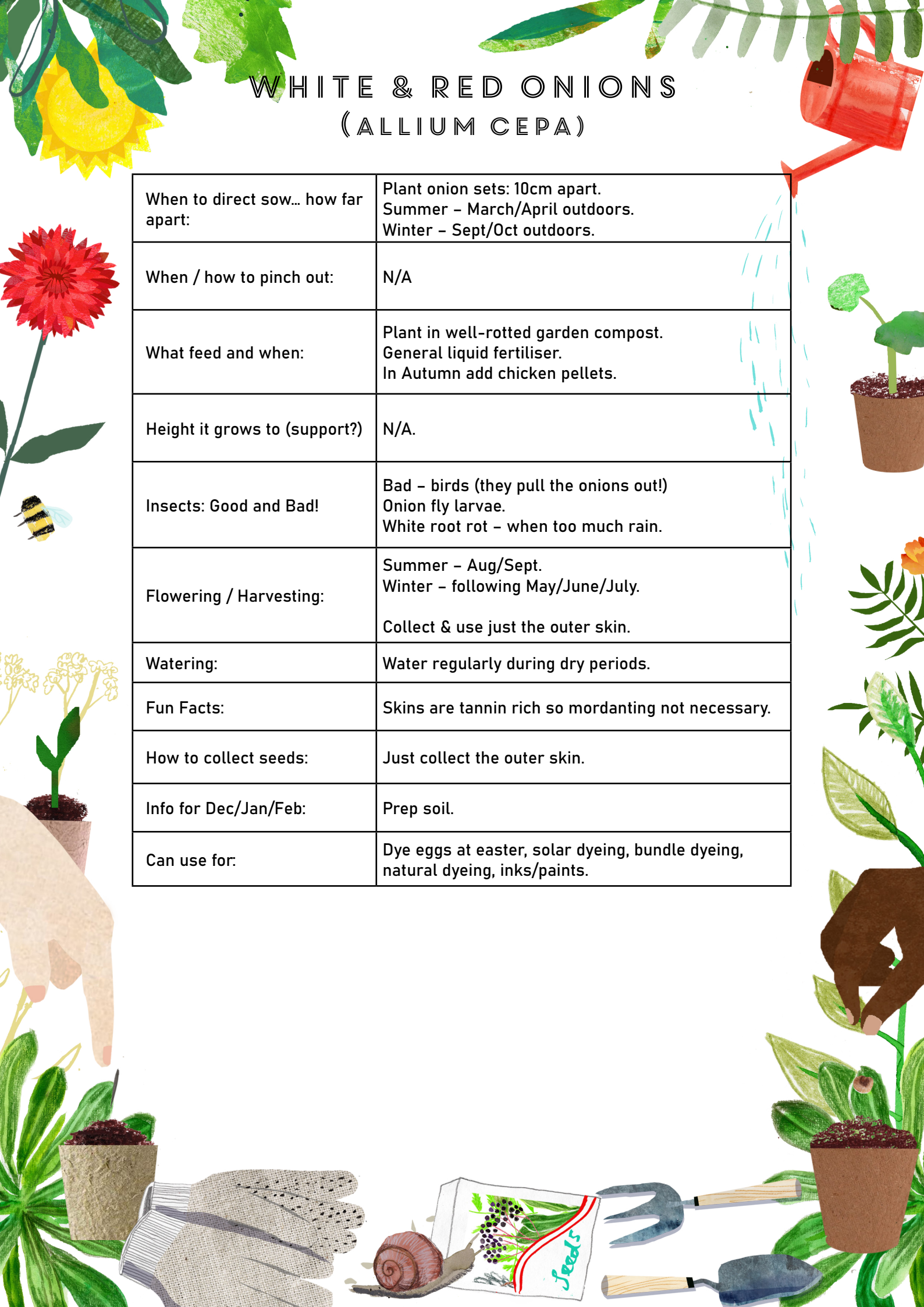
Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Golden yellow, tan, khaki green, reddish brown. Dark brown. No, not necessary.
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Annual. (Biennial if collecting seed).
Name of varieties: There are lots of different ones.	Summer- Sturon or Setton - White Red Baron - Red Winter - Radar - White Electric - Red
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun / light shade.
How to plant:	<p>Onions are usually grown from sets (little bulbs). They can be grown from seeds but take longer to grow.</p> <p>They are planted in Spring (March/April) or early Autumn.</p> <p>Planting onion sets: Plant directly outdoors. First add some compost to your soil before planting the onion sets.</p> <p>Plant sets in the ground about 2 cm deep so that the tip of the bulb is still showing, you can plant in rows about 25-30cm apart.</p> <p>Firm the soil around the bulbs and water them Water plants when it's hot and feed with fertiliser every couple of weeks.</p> <p>Weed around the plants using a hoe to avoid damage to the plant.</p> <p>If the onions start to flower remove the flower so the energy in the plant goes into the bulb.</p>
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	Growing from sets is much easier than growing from seed.



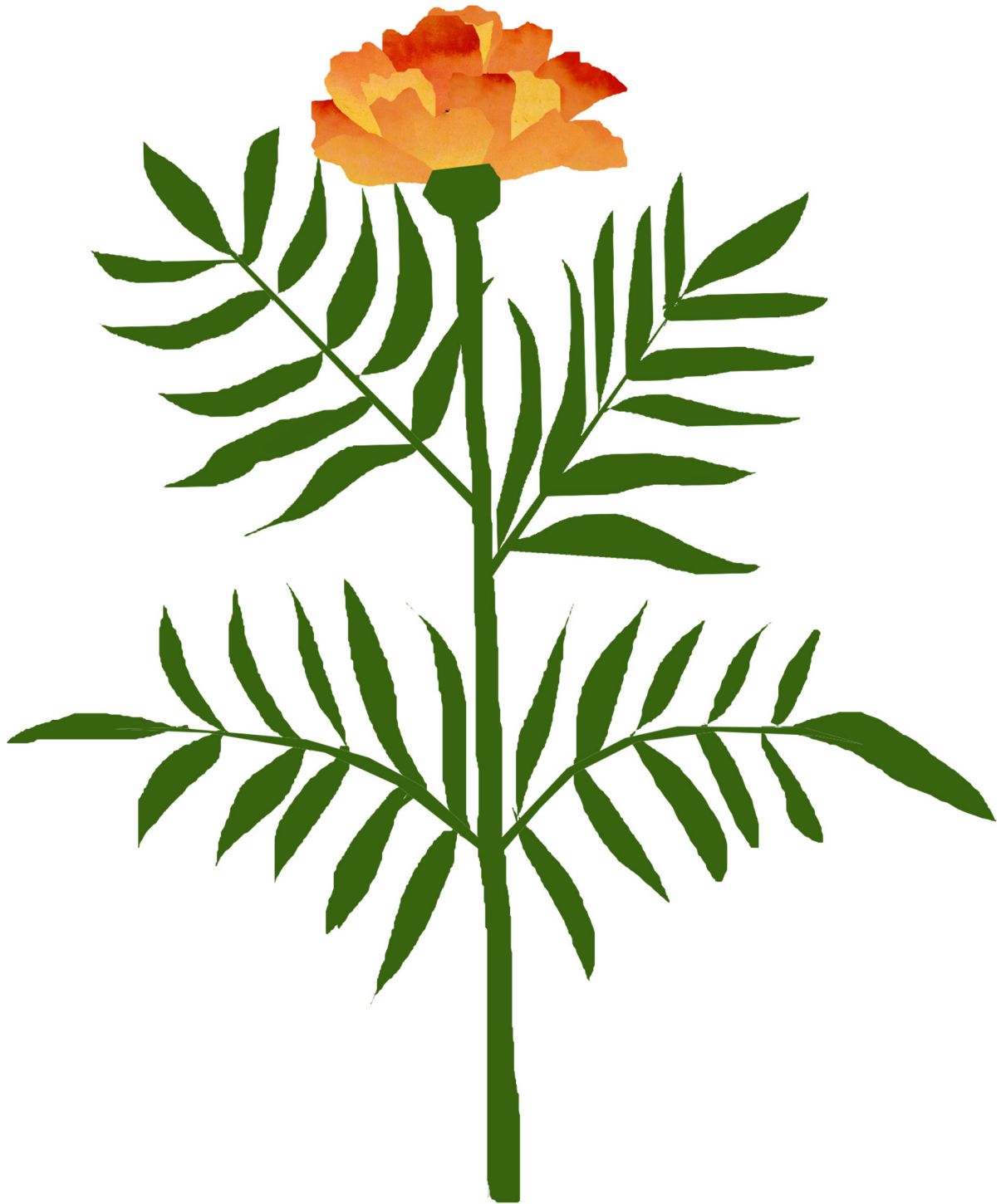
WHITE & RED ONIONS

(ALLIUM CEPA)

When to direct sow... how far apart:	Plant onion sets: 10cm apart. Summer - March/April outdoors. Winter - Sept/Oct outdoors.
When / how to pinch out:	N/A
What feed and when:	Plant in well-rotted garden compost. General liquid fertiliser. In Autumn add chicken pellets.
Height it grows to (support?)	N/A.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad - birds (they pull the onions out!) Onion fly larvae. White root rot - when too much rain.
Flowering / Harvesting:	Summer - Aug/Sept. Winter - following May/June/July. Collect & use just the outer skin.
Watering:	Water regularly during dry periods.
Fun Facts:	Skins are tannin rich so mordanting not necessary.
How to collect seeds:	Just collect the outer skin.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil.
Can use for:	Dye eggs at easter, solar dyeing, bundle dyeing, natural dyeing, inks/paints.



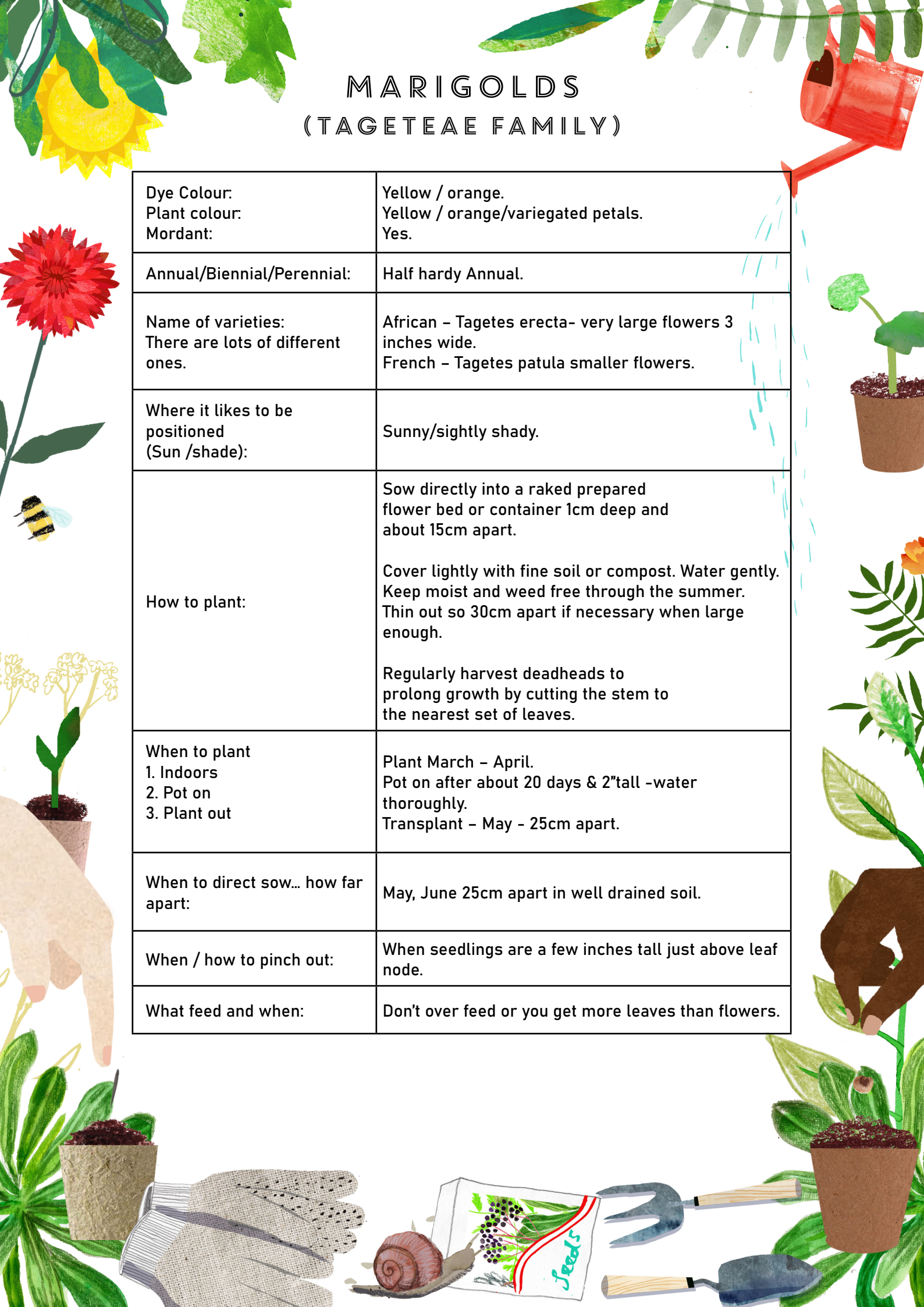
MARIGOLDS
(TAGETEAE FAMILY)
GROWING CARD



MARIGOLDS

(TAGETEAE FAMILY)

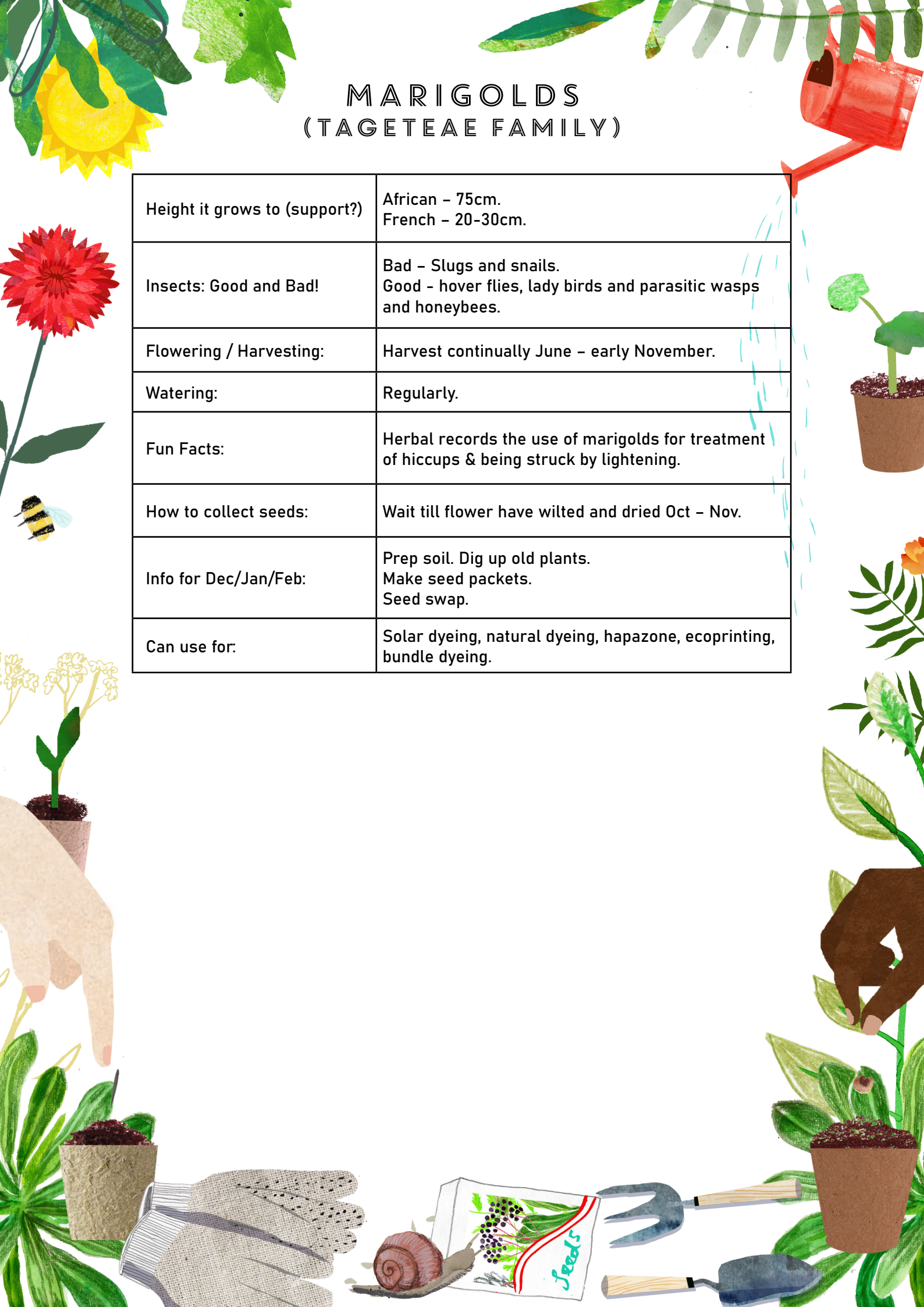
Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Yellow / orange. Yellow / orange/variegated petals. Yes.
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Half hardy Annual.
Name of varieties: There are lots of different ones.	African – <i>Tagetes erecta</i> - very large flowers 3 inches wide. French – <i>Tagetes patula</i> smaller flowers.
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Sunny/slightly shady.
How to plant:	Sow directly into a raked prepared flower bed or container 1cm deep and about 15cm apart. Cover lightly with fine soil or compost. Water gently. Keep moist and weed free through the summer. Thin out so 30cm apart if necessary when large enough. Regularly harvest deadheads to prolong growth by cutting the stem to the nearest set of leaves.
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	Plant March – April. Pot on after about 20 days & 2" tall -water thoroughly. Transplant – May - 25cm apart.
When to direct sow... how far apart:	May, June 25cm apart in well drained soil.
When / how to pinch out:	When seedlings are a few inches tall just above leaf node.
What feed and when:	Don't over feed or you get more leaves than flowers.



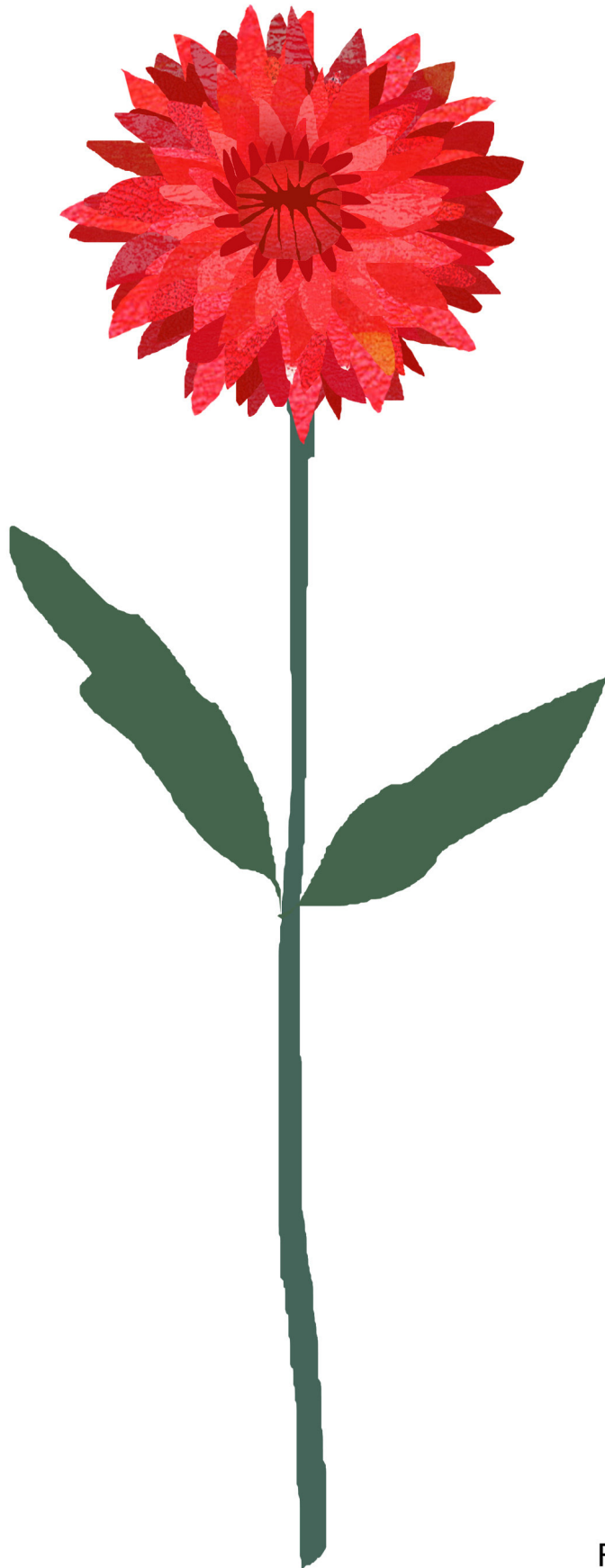
MARIGOLDS

(TAGETEAE FAMILY)

Height it grows to (support?)	African - 75cm. French - 20-30cm.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad - Slugs and snails. Good - hover flies, lady birds and parasitic wasps and honeybees.
Flowering / Harvesting:	Harvest continually June - early November.
Watering:	Regularly.
Fun Facts:	Herbal records the use of marigolds for treatment of hiccups & being struck by lightening.
How to collect seeds:	Wait till flower have wilted and dried Oct - Nov.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil. Dig up old plants. Make seed packets. Seed swap.
Can use for:	Solar dyeing, natural dyeing, hapazone, ecoprinting, bundle dyeing.



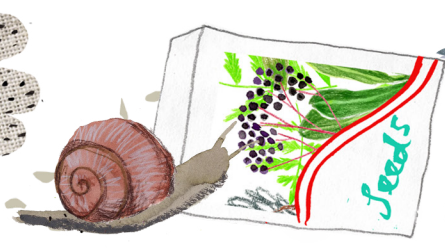
DAHLIA GROWING CARD



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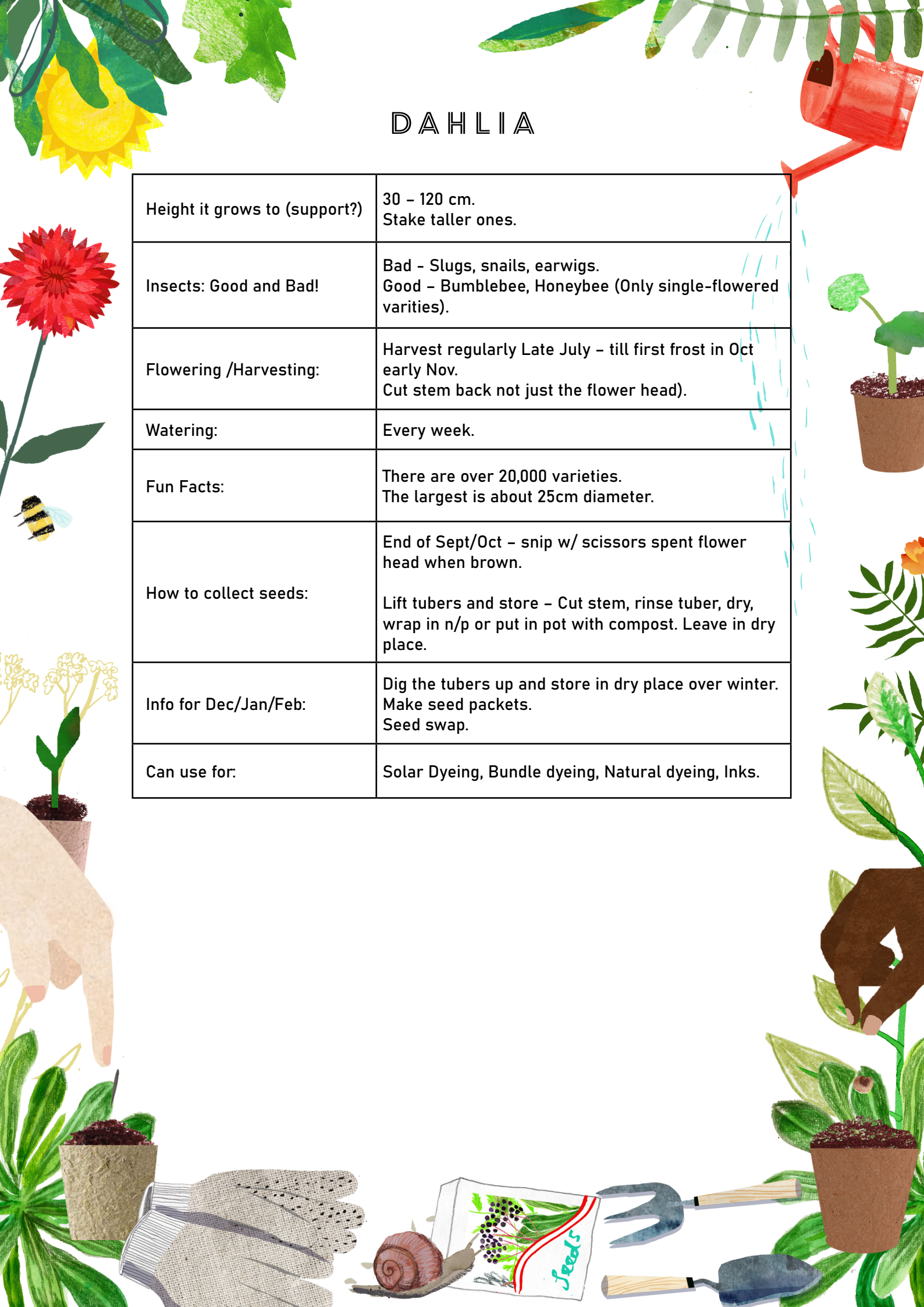
DAHLIA

Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Yellows/reds/orange/purple. Various. Yes.
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Annual from seed. Perennial from tubers.
Name of varieties: There are lots of different ones.	Sylvia Dahlias - yellow. Bodacious - yellow. David Howard - orange. Thomas Edison - dark purple. Arabian Nights - dark purple.
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun.
How to plant:	Plant outdoors in a sunny spot once the frost has gone. Put in compost-rich soil and feed with fertiliser to promote growth. Plant about 60cm apart. If your plant is planted in an area that might get water logged during winter, dig up the tubers and store them indoors over winter.
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	Indoors - Feb -April - seed. Indoors - Pot on when 4/5 leaves or 5cm tall. Outdoors - Late May - seed. Indoors - March-April - tubers. Outdoors - Late May- June - tubers.
When to direct sow... how far apart:	Plant in well-rotted manure. Tubers - outdoors, May - June. Dig up in late October and store in dry place.
When / how to pinch out:	Pinch out main growing tip when 20 cm tall.
What feed and when:	Tomato feed every 14 days.



DAHLIA

Height it grows to (support?)	30 - 120 cm. Stake taller ones.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad - Slugs, snails, earwigs. Good - Bumblebee, Honeybee (Only single-flowered varieties).
Flowering /Harvesting:	Harvest regularly Late July - till first frost in Oct early Nov. Cut stem back not just the flower head).
Watering:	Every week.
Fun Facts:	There are over 20,000 varieties. The largest is about 25cm diameter.
How to collect seeds:	End of Sept/Oct - snip w/ scissors spent flower head when brown. Lift tubers and store - Cut stem, rinse tuber, dry, wrap in n/p or put in pot with compost. Leave in dry place.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Dig the tubers up and store in dry place over winter. Make seed packets. Seed swap.
Can use for:	Solar Dyeing, Bundle dyeing, Natural dyeing, Inks.



COSMOS

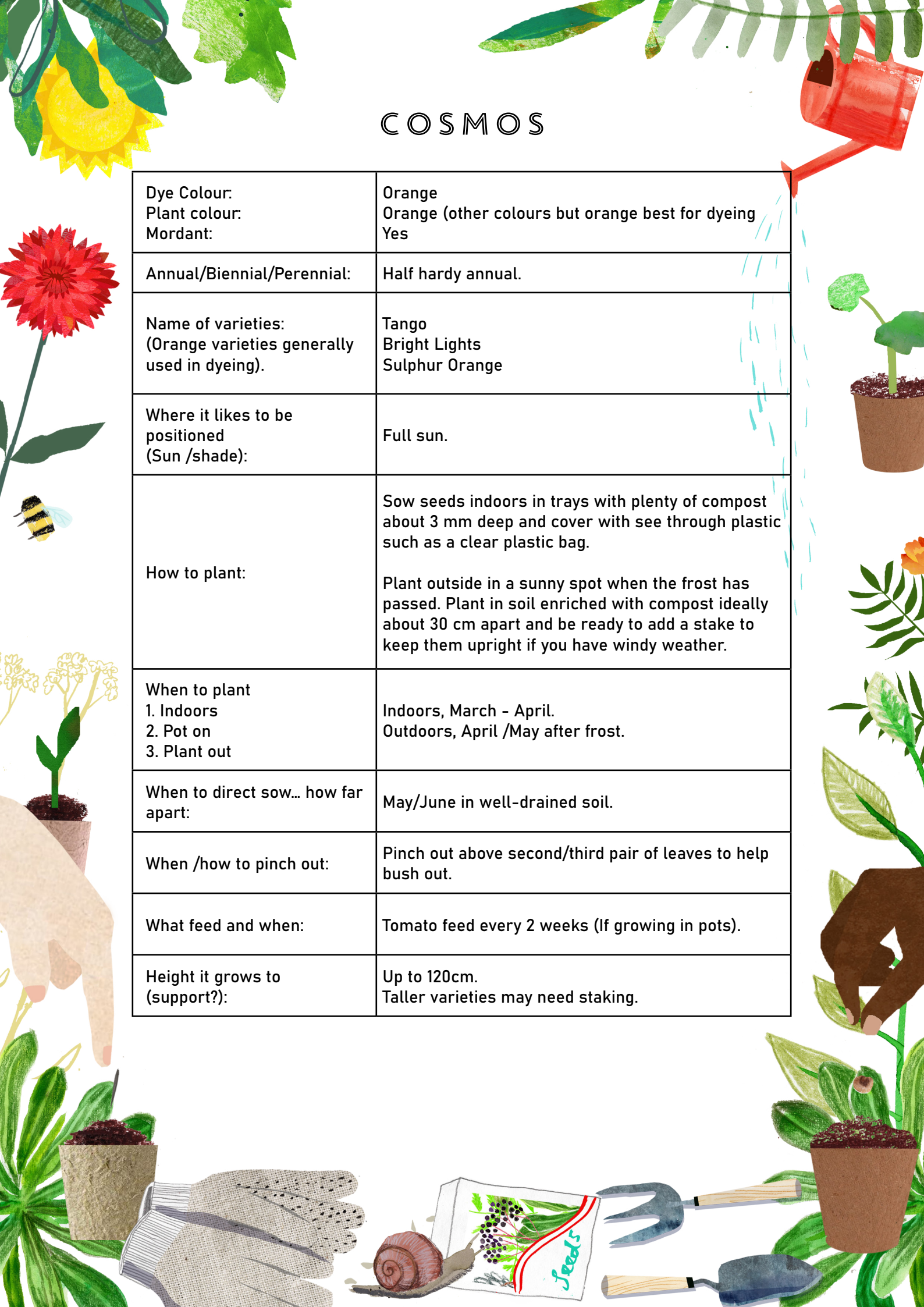
GROWING CARD



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COSMOS

Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Orange Orange (other colours but orange best for dyeing) Yes
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Half hardy annual.
Name of varieties: (Orange varieties generally used in dyeing).	Tango Bright Lights Sulphur Orange
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun.
How to plant:	Sow seeds indoors in trays with plenty of compost about 3 mm deep and cover with see through plastic such as a clear plastic bag. Plant outside in a sunny spot when the frost has passed. Plant in soil enriched with compost ideally about 30 cm apart and be ready to add a stake to keep them upright if you have windy weather.
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	Indoors, March - April. Outdoors, April /May after frost.
When to direct sow... how far apart:	May/June in well-drained soil.
When /how to pinch out:	Pinch out above second/third pair of leaves to help bush out.
What feed and when:	Tomato feed every 2 weeks (If growing in pots).
Height it grows to (support?):	Up to 120cm. Taller varieties may need staking.



COSMOS

Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad – earwigs, slugs & snails when young. Good – butterflies, hoverflies, honeybee.
Flowering /Harvesting:	May-Oct Continually collect flowers (Above next set of leaves- this will encourage new flowers).
Watering:	Regularly.
Fun Facts:	Comos is from a Greek word to mean harmony or balanced universe.
How to collect seeds:	Oct/Nov when seed heads have gone brown Take seed head between fingers and gently crush to release seed.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil, dig up old plants. Make seed packets. Seed swap.
Can use for:	Solar dyeing, natural dyeing, hapazone, ecoprinting, bundle dyeing.



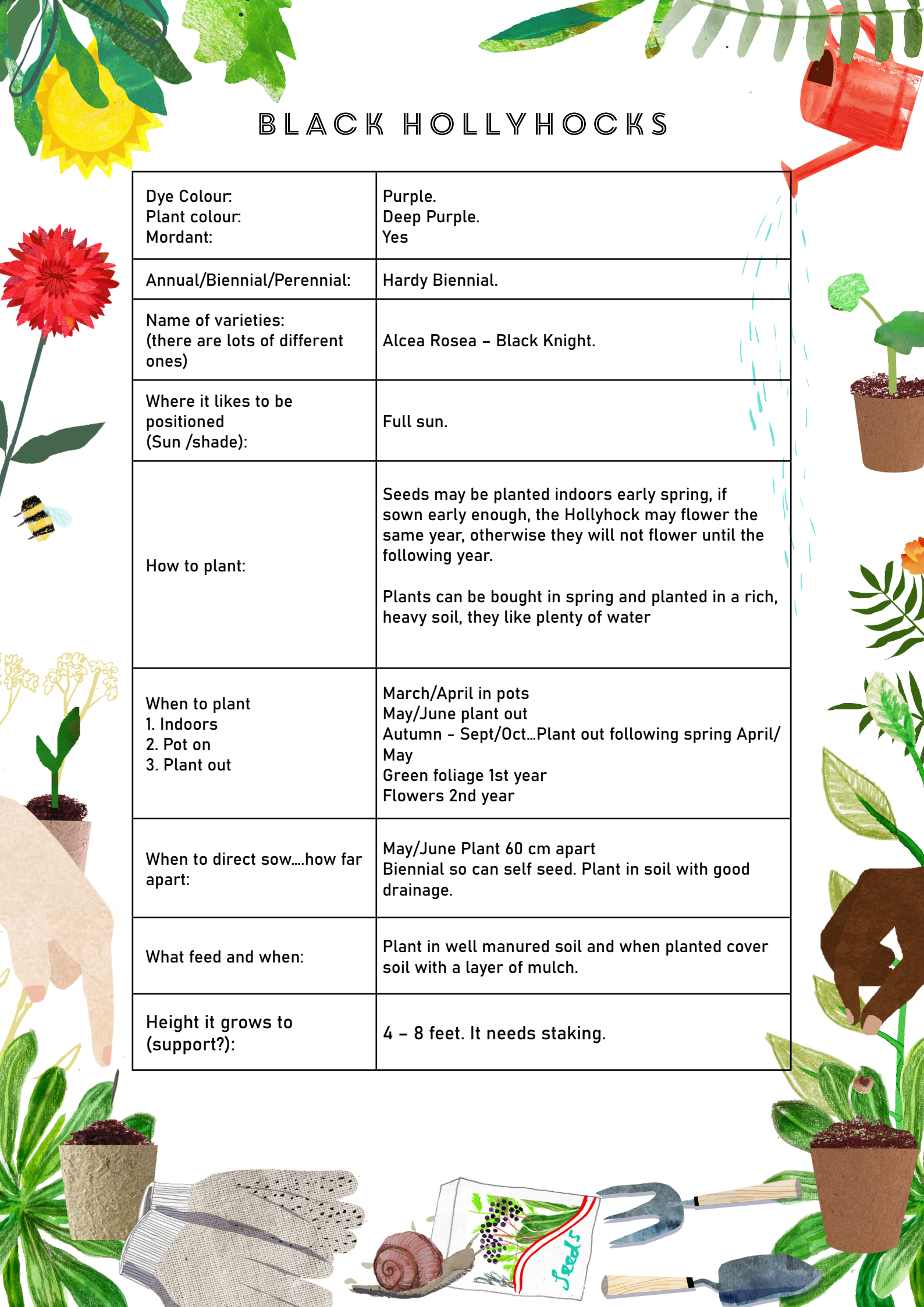
BLACK HOLLYHOCKS

GROWING CARD



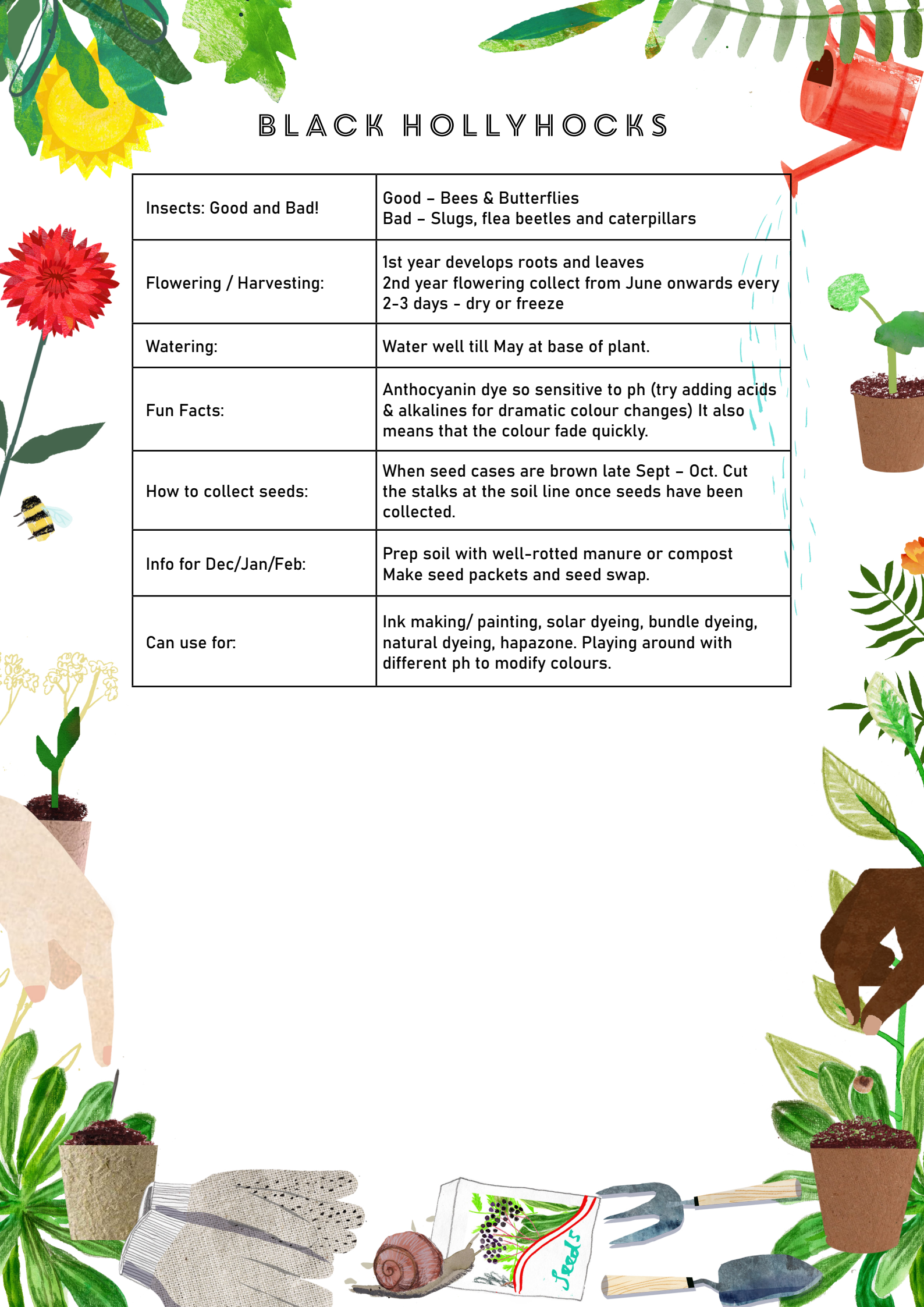
BLACK HOLLYHOCKS

Dye Colour: Plant colour: Mordant:	Purple. Deep Purple. Yes
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Hardy Biennial.
Name of varieties: (there are lots of different ones)	Alcea Rosea – Black Knight.
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun.
How to plant:	Seeds may be planted indoors early spring, if sown early enough, the Hollyhock may flower the same year, otherwise they will not flower until the following year. Plants can be bought in spring and planted in a rich, heavy soil, they like plenty of water
When to plant 1. Indoors 2. Pot on 3. Plant out	March/April in pots May/June plant out Autumn - Sept/Oct...Plant out following spring April/ May Green foliage 1st year Flowers 2nd year
When to direct sow....how far apart:	May/June Plant 60 cm apart Biennial so can self seed. Plant in soil with good drainage.
What feed and when:	Plant in well manured soil and when planted cover soil with a layer of mulch.
Height it grows to (support?):	4 – 8 feet. It needs staking.



BLACK HOLLYHOCKS

Insects: Good and Bad!	Good - Bees & Butterflies Bad - Slugs, flea beetles and caterpillars
Flowering / Harvesting:	1st year develops roots and leaves 2nd year flowering collect from June onwards every 2-3 days - dry or freeze
Watering:	Water well till May at base of plant.
Fun Facts:	Anthocyanin dye so sensitive to ph (try adding acids & alkalines for dramatic colour changes) It also means that the colour fade quickly.
How to collect seeds:	When seed cases are brown late Sept - Oct. Cut the stalks at the soil line once seeds have been collected.
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Prep soil with well-rotted manure or compost Make seed packets and seed swap.
Can use for:	Ink making/ painting, solar dyeing, bundle dyeing, natural dyeing, hapazone. Playing around with different ph to modify colours.



B E E T R O O T

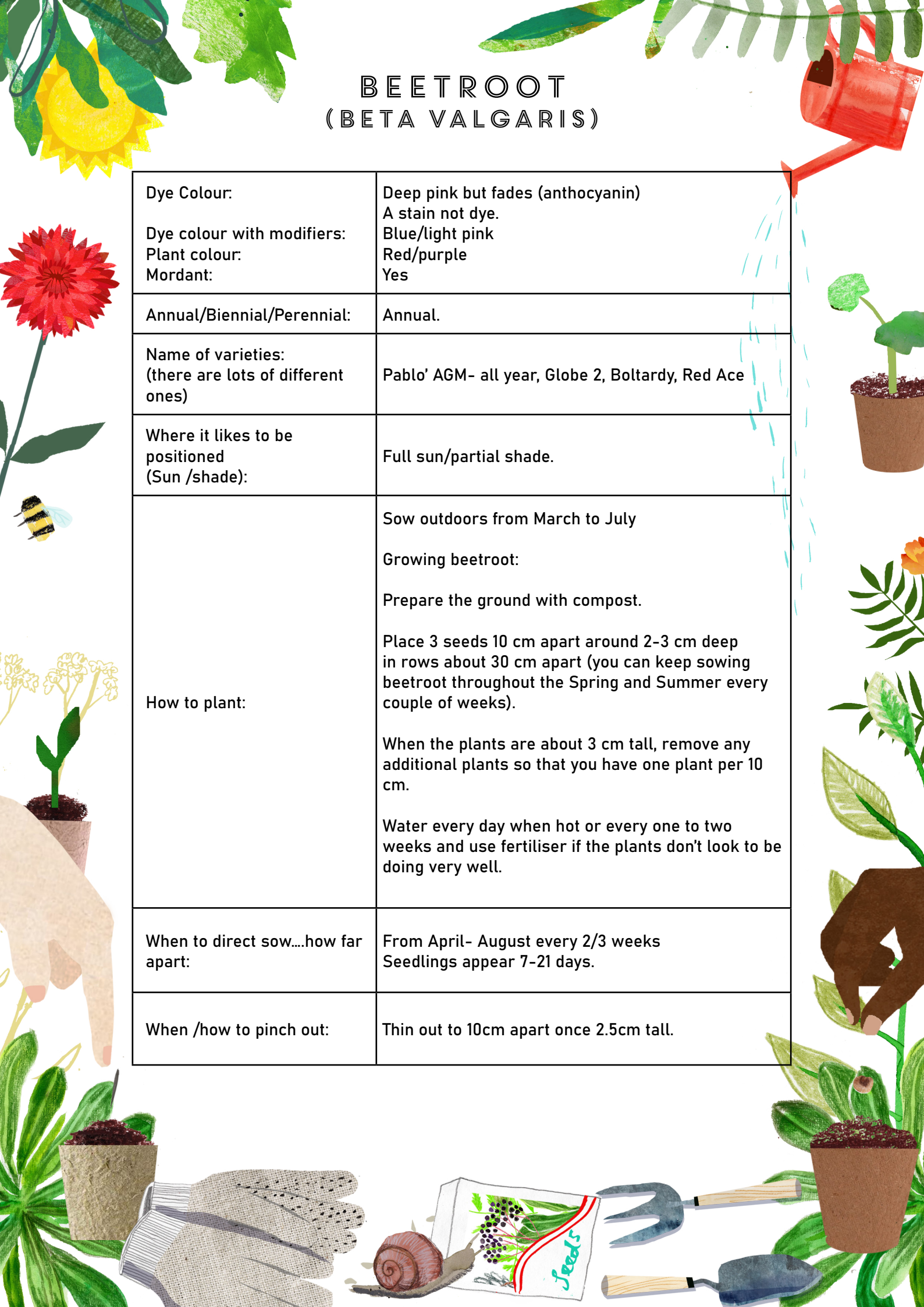
(B E T A V A L G A R I S)

G R O W I N G C A R D



BETROOT (BETA VALGARIS)

Dye Colour:	Deep pink but fades (anthocyanin) A stain not dye.
Dye colour with modifiers:	Blue/light pink
Plant colour:	Red/purple
Mordant:	Yes
Annual/Biennial/Perennial:	Annual.
Name of varieties: (there are lots of different ones)	Pablo' AGM- all year, Globe 2, Boltardy, Red Ace
Where it likes to be positioned (Sun /shade):	Full sun/partial shade.
How to plant:	<p>Sow outdoors from March to July</p> <p>Growing beetroot:</p> <p>Prepare the ground with compost.</p> <p>Place 3 seeds 10 cm apart around 2-3 cm deep in rows about 30 cm apart (you can keep sowing beetroot throughout the Spring and Summer every couple of weeks).</p> <p>When the plants are about 3 cm tall, remove any additional plants so that you have one plant per 10 cm.</p> <p>Water every day when hot or every one to two weeks and use fertiliser if the plants don't look to be doing very well.</p>
When to direct sow....how far apart:	From April- August every 2/3 weeks Seedlings appear 7-21 days.
When /how to pinch out:	Thin out to 10cm apart once 2.5cm tall.



BETROOT (BETA VALGARIS)

What feed and when:	Well rotted compost before planting. Add nitrogen fertiliser – tomato feed or fish & bone.
Height it grows to (support?):	N/A.
Insects: Good and Bad!	Bad – Mice or voles, white or green fly, Beet leaf miner.
Harvesting:	Generally mid May-Oct every 7-8 weeks.
Watering:	Every 10-14 days more when sunny and dry (over summer months).
Fun Facts:	You can eat both the bulb and foliage!
How to collect seeds:Too much hassle.... buy seeds!
Info for Dec/Jan/Feb:	Soil preparation.
Can use for:	Dye eggs at easter, solar dyeing, bundle dyeing, natural dyeing, inks/paints. Anthocyanins – try adding different PHs to change colour: Alkaline-makes it blue, Acid-makes it pink Anthotype photography

