

The Utopian Seed Project's 2021 SSARE-funded Southern Seed Video Series Guide

Video Title	Link to Video	Views	Summary
Southeast Seed: A Trailer	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBlruoxcjDg	694 views (*as of 11/7/23)	Southeast Seed: this video series focuses on six southern crops, using interview footage from 30 farmers across 12 states to produce an eight episode series about growing seeds in the Southeast. The series is both a practical guide to saving seeds and a deeper exploration into seeds, heritage and ethics.
How to Save Seed for 6 Important Crops	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ceChhZERbBs	535 views (*as of 11/7/23)	This short introduction to the Southeast Seed video series introduces some of the interviewees and the crops that we'll explore throughout the video series. Get inspired and learn how to grow and save seed in the Southeast.
How to Save Collard Seeds	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Mb0ZCWU1jl	463 views (*as of 11/7/23)	How To Save Collard Seeds explores seed saving, seed growing and seed heritage in the Southeast USA. Interviews with farmers and growers across the south tell a story of seed heritage deeper than any one variety. Take a deep dive into saving collard seeds to learn both the technical side of saving seeds and the reasons why it's so important.
How to Save Okra Seeds	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd6DWHkXJSQ	391 views (*as of 11/7/23)	How To Save Okra explores seed saving, seed growing and seed heritage in the Southeast USA. Interviews with farmers and growers across the south tell a story of seed heritage deeper than any one variety. Take a deep dive into saving okra to learn both the technical side of saving seeds and the reasons why it's so important. This video features Jon Jackson of Comfort Farms and his West African Okra variety named, Motherland Okra.
How to Save Corn Seeds	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=apVN0041CzM	1,110 views (*as of 11/7/23)	How To Save Corn Seed explores on farm seed saving. Interviews with farmers and growers across the south tell a story of seed heritage deeper than any one variety. Corn (Zea mays) has an extremely long history in the Americas and is culturally and spiritually significant to native and indigenous communities. The astounding diversity of corn that exists is thanks to thousands of years of seed keeping and stewardship. The very recent history of colonization and European invasion and oppression has caused great harm to both the people and the plants that prospered here for thousands of years. 'Modern' corn in North America as bred by European settlers has a very narrow genetic parentage and efforts to 'save' corn diversity focus on further European extraction and disenfranchisement of indigenous communities.

<p>How to Save Southern Pea Seeds</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrm4oByMfio&t=191s</p>	<p>266 views</p> <p>(*as of 11/7/23)</p>	<p>Botanists have placed the Southern Pea's genetic homeland in the Niger River Basin of West Africa. Like many other crops with African origins, Southern peas crossed the Atlantic with the slave trade and first became established in the Caribbean before moving up into the American South. As a drought-tolerant, heat-loving legume, the Southern pea thrives in the heat and humidity of the Southeast. Another pea-plus is that Mexican bean beetles (a notorious bean pest) don't really have a taste for Southern peas, although sadly this doesn't apply to deer, who wholeheartedly love them. Cows and pigs are also big fans, although it wasn't until Southern peas arrived in North America that they received the name cowpeas. It's unfortunately a term most likely rooted in racism—to denigrate a nutritious West African food crop to a mere fodder crop. The term African Pea reclaims the legacy of an important, nutritious and delicious African crop.</p>
<p>How to Save Squash Seeds</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_hcFiIEDANo</p>	<p>227 views</p> <p>(*as of 11/7/23)</p>	<p>How To Save Squash Seeds explores seed saving, seed growing and seed heritage in the Southeast USA. Interviews with farmers and growers across the south tell a story of seed heritage deeper than any one variety. Cucurbita spp. represents five domesticated edible squash species that can be grown in North America. There are many squash types that range in color, size, shape and taste. They also vary in Southern adaptation, with many regional heirlooms suited to the southeast.</p>
<p>How to Propagate Sweet Potatoes</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=993q4kSpYzU</p>	<p>602 views</p> <p>(*as of 11/7/23)</p>	<p>How To Propagate Sweet Potatoes explores on farm propagation of sweet potato slips and making selections for regional adaptation. Interviews with farmers and growers across the south tell a story of seed heritage deeper than any one variety. Ipomea batatas: Sweet potatoes originated in Central or South America many thousands of years ago and have spread around the world as a nutrient dense root crop. Skin and flesh color combinations of red, yellow, orange, purple and white allow for an impressive and colorful diversity of varieties. While sweet potatoes do flower (small purple morning glory like flowers) and produce seeds, they are most commonly clonally propagated. Sweet potatoes are a good example of a tropical perennial that has successfully been adapted as a temperate annual.</p>
<p>Why Seed Saving Matters</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qA9SnhDdbYs</p>	<p>126 views</p> <p>(*as of 11/7/23)</p>	<p>This is the final episode of our Southeast Seed video series and concludes with the message that regional seed saving and seed growing is as important today as it ever was, in fact it's maybe more important that you claim seed sovereignty in times of global unrest and climate change.</p>