

BEANS

Plant Info: Beans grow best in full sun, planted in well-drained and warm soil. Bush beans can grow unsupported. Direct sow after the soil has reached at least 50 degrees F, but preferably when the soil is 60-80 degrees F.

Kentucky Wonder (Pole Bean) - This historic variety, renowned for its tenderness and great flavor, was first marketed in 1864 as Texas Pole, then renamed and introduced in 1877 as Kentucky Wonder by James J. H. Gregory & Sons. Vigorous plants yield clusters of 7-10" pods that are stringless when young. Pole habit, snap, 58-64 days.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean - Introduced in 1894 by W. Atlee Burpee who obtained its stock seed from N. B. Keeney & Son of Genesee County, NY. Burpee proclaimed it the only totally stringless green podded bean. Produces pods that are 5" long. Bush habit, snap, 46-50 days.



Kentucky Wonder (Bush Bean) - Also known as Improved Commodore, this variety is a standard for the home and market gardener and produces heavy yields over an extended growing season. Tender, stringless, plump, fleshy 8" pods have excellent flavor.

Beets

Plant Info: Plant in early spring as soon as soil can be worked. Harvest beets 60-90 days after planting, before they become woody. Harvest when roots are about the size of golf balls. Spacing: Plant $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and 1 inch apart in rows 12-18 inches apart.



Bull's Blood Beet - A cool-weather plant that is as ornamental as it is tasty. This purple-foliaged variety can be used to produce two great crops for eating. The deliciously sweet leaves are perfect for adding to salads, but the variety can also be grown for its delectable baby roots. We suggest picking the leaves at about 35 days.



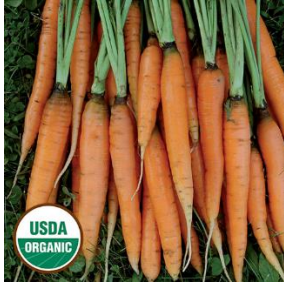
A standout beet, offering both excellent roots and sweet, flavorful, edible greens that are ideal for sautéing. Introduced in 1970 by Burpee Seed Company, it has orange, globe-shaped roots that turn golden yellow when cooked, are tender and mild-flavored (even when large), and will not bleed like red beets. 50-55 days.

Carrots

Plant Info: Plant carrot seeds outdoors when the soil is above 45 degrees F. Plant carrot seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 inch apart. Later in the spring, thin carrot plants to 2-3 inches apart in rows 16-24 inches apart. As the shoulders of the carrots begin to emerge from the soil, mound a little mulch or dirt around the exposed root to prevent greening.



Danvers Carrot – A leading variety for home and market gardeners alike, this variety stores well and produces high yields even in clay and heavy soils. Its bright-orange flesh is nearly coreless, sweet, and tender. The uniform roots grow up to 8" long. 65-87 days.



Scarlet Nantes Carrot - Also known as Early Coreless, this variety stores well and adapts well to different conditions. Its cylindrical roots are 7" long with blunt tips, and its fine-grained, bright red-orange flesh is nearly coreless, offering great flavor that's sweet and crisp. Good when used as baby carrots, and excellent for freezing and juicing. Dating to the 1850s, the variety was developed in France by the seed company Vilmorin-Andrieux. 65-75 days.

Cucumbers

Plant Info: Direct-sow cucumber seeds after the danger of frost has passed and the soil temperature has warmed. In your garden, make 12 inch hills at least 6 feet apart. Plant 6-8 cucumber seeds per hill. Plan seeds 1 inch deep. After germination, thin to 3-4 plants per hill.



A & C Pickling Cucumber- Also known as Ace. Uniformly straight 10" fruits hold their dark-green color for a long time. Very productive and a good choice for pickling, as the name suggests. Excellent variety for home or market gardens. Best picked when 4-6" long.

FLOWERS



Red Marietta Marigold - A continuous succession of beautiful 2" orange-and-red blooms provides a spectacular hit of color all season long. Perfect for borders or scattered throughout the vegetable garden, this flower exudes the classic marigold fragrance wherever it is planted. Annual, 12-18" tall. Spacing: 12-15 inches apart. Petals are edible with a peppery taste.



Empress of India Nasturtium - Hardy annual plants grow 12-14 inches tall. Bright crimson flowers and dark blue-green leaves. Flower and leaves are edible. Great for container growing



Historic Pansies - Self-seeding biennial plants grow to 6-8 inches, mixture of many colored blossoms. Will grow in containers, good for ornamental border plantings. Blooms are edible.



Benary's Giant Zinnia - Magnificent when in bloom and easy to grow, this beautiful, large-flowered strain of zinnia is from Ernst Benary, one of the oldest German seed companies (founded in Erfurt in 1843). Its fully double blossoms measure 4-5" across and come in a wide array of colors. The long stems of this annual make it ideal for use in arrangements and bouquets. Annual, 3-4' tall.



Gift Zinnia - Extracted from the Moscow branch of the Vavilov Institute in a coup by breeders in 1991, this spectacular zinnia variety thankfully made its way to North America. It produces 3' tall upright plants with 3-4" single and double flowers that are brilliant red, with an occasional orange blossom. Easy to grow and great for arrangements. Annual.

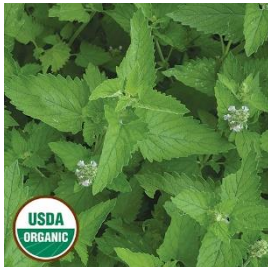


Jazzy Mix Zinnia - As its name suggests, this variety is a visual standout, even in the colorful world of zinnias. A kaleidoscopic array of petal colors yellow, cream, chestnut, and rosy red make it a festive selection for bouquets, as well as garden beds and borders. Its semi-double, 1½" flowers bloom from summer into fall. Annual.

HERBS



Genovese Basil - This classic large-leaved Italian sweet basil, prized for its flavor and heady aroma, is a top pick for many cooks when making pesto. Fragrant plants grow 18-24" and produce densely branched plants when pinched back regularly. Can be chopped and frozen in olive oil for winter use. Annual.



Catnip - Known for its euphoric effect on cats, this herb also makes a tasty tea for humans. Its bushy plants spread to 2-3' when mature. Catnip is very drought-tolerant once plants are established. Perennial in zones 3-9.



Chives - Every kitchen should have a steady supply of chives. From baked potatoes, to baked fish, to vichyssoise, to potato salad, this relative of the onion provides a great boost to many dishes. It's also a must in Alfredo sauce. Great for containers. Plants are 18 – 24 inches tall.



Cilantro - No Mexican meal is complete without this multi-purpose herb. The fresh leaves are called cilantro, and the seeds are used as a spice called coriander. Successive sowings ensure a continuous supply. Slow bolting strain. 50-55 days to first leaf harvest, 90-120 days for seed.



Bouquet Dill - This widely grown dill variety is a prolific producer of edible flowers, leaves, and seeds, all of which can be used for flavoring everything from pickles and salads to sauces and condiments. Early-maturing plants have dark-green leaves, 6" flowering umbels, and an intoxicating scent. 45-55 days to leaf harvest, 70-90 days to seed harvest.



Giant From Italy Parsley - Prized by Italian cooks, this variety produces sizeable, bushy plants and a continuous supply of large, flat leaves with strong parsley flavor. Biennial in zones 6-9, grown as an annual. 85-90 days.



Thyme - One of the most versatile herbs used in cooking, can be used to season any meat or vegetable. Plants grow 6-12" tall with a sprawling habit. Perennial in zones 5-8.

Greens

Plant Info: Lettuce is an ideal crop for beginner growers and seed savers alike. Gardeners can choose looseleaf varieties that do not form heads or grow iceberg lettuces that form a head of tightly overlapping leaves. Plant in the spring or fall when temperatures are still cool (lettuce bolts in warm temperatures). Direct sow seeds 1/8 inch deep, 1 inch apart. Thin plants to 6-8 inches apart for Looseleaf. Lettuce can be grown in dense plantings to “cut and come again”.



Slobolt Lettuce - The leaves stay sweet at all stages of growth and plants are slow to bolt. Plants are upright and compact with light-green curled leaves. Heat tolerant. Great for containers. Light Needs: Full Sun. Plant Spacing: 1 inch

ONIONS

Plant Info: Plant onion seeds indoors 8–10 weeks before transplanting them outside just before the average last frost date in your area. Seeds should be sown ¼ inch deep. Onions require an open and sunny site, fertile soil, and good drainage. Seeds will germinate in 4-10 days when started indoors. Transplant outdoors just before the last frost. When transplanting your seedlings, space them at least 6 inches apart. Plant onion seedlings in the least weedy part of your garden; onion seedlings are small and do not compete well with weeds.



Ailsa Craig Onion - Ailsa Craig is globe-shaped and solid. Large straw-colored onions with small necks average 2 pounds. Best for fresh use, not extended storage. Long-day type



Yellow of Parma Onion - A top-quality, late-maturing onion with golden, globe-shaped bulbs weighing an average of 1 pound, this variety hails from northern Italy. It has a mild, sweet taste when fresh, but its flavor intensifies when it is stored. One of the best onions varieties for storage. Long-day type.



Prizetaker Leek - (aka Lyon) English historic variety that first appeared in American catalogs at the end of the 1880s. Very hardy 36" tall plants with thick, solid, pure-white base. Even with its large size, the stalk retains its tenderness and mild flavor. 110-135 days from transplant.

PEAS

Plant Info: It is easy to see why this early-season crop is a popular garden plant. Peas require little care beyond a trellis and pest protection, yet they produce prolific amounts of snappy pods throughout the spring and summer. Sow peas outdoors as soon as the soil can be worked, but do not sow outdoors when soil temperatures are below 50 degrees F as germination is erratic and poor in cold soil. Seeds should be planted at a depth of ½–1 inch and between 2–3 inches apart. Space rows of peas at least 18 inches apart. Pea plants require a trellis to support their climbing habit. Panels of thick wire, such as cattle panels, work well for this purpose. Alternatively, you can set up bamboo trellises or build a system of chicken wire or twine for peas to climb. Peas do not tolerate drought, excessive temperatures, or waterlogged soil. Peas should be grown in an open, sheltered position on moisture-retentive, deep, free-draining soil.



Amish Snap Pea - Superb snap pea reportedly grown in the Amish community long before present snap pea types. Vines grow 5-6' tall and are covered in 2" translucent green pods. Yields over a 6-week period if kept picked. Delicate and sweet even when the seeds develop. Snap, 60-70 days.

PEPPERS – Pepper seeds will not be restocked until next year.

Plant Info: Peppers germinate and grow best when soil temperatures are above 75 degrees F. In most regions of the country, peppers should be started indoors and then transplanted outdoors as the weather warms. Sow peppers indoors 6-8 weeks before transplanting. Plant seeds at a depth of ¼ inch and make sure the soil remains warm throughout the germination period. Move pepper seedlings outdoors 4-6 weeks after the last frost, being sure they are hardened off (or gradually introduced to the direct sunlight, dry air, and cold nights). Plant seedlings 12-24 inches apart in the garden in rows at least 12 inches apart.



Georgia Flame (Hot) - A piquant pepper from the Republic of Georgia, up to eight inches long, with thick, crunchy flesh. Two-foot high plants produce copious amounts of fruit throughout the season. An excellent salsa pepper. 90 days from transplant. Hot. Grow to about 8 inches long.



Jalapeno (Traveler Strain) - Sturdy plants covered in cylindrical fruits that average 3" long. Fruits ripen from green to bright red. 70-90 days from transplant. Hot.



Bull Nose Bell (Bell) - Crisp fruits ripen from green to red with an excellent flavor. Productive, sturdy plants. 55-80 days from transplant. Sweet.

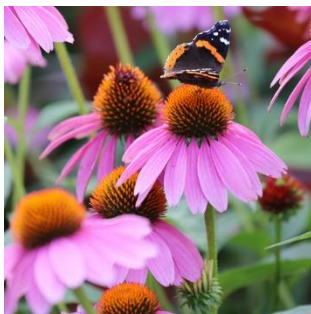


Feher Ozon Paprika - Originated in Hungary. All-around excellent paprika pepper for quality and performance. Extremely productive plants produce 3" by 4-5" long fruits that have exceptionally sweet flesh, up to 12 fruits per plant. 80-85 days from transplant. Sweet.

Pollinator Friendly



Butterfly Weed - (*Asclepias tuberosa*) From midsummer until early fall, beautiful bright-orange flowers cover butterfly weed. This North American native attracts bees, hummingbirds, moths, and butterflies and is an essential host plant for Monarch butterflies. Blooms reliably from seed the first year, if sown early. Plants will reach 2-3' tall and grow well in dry, sandy soil and in well-drained loams. Perennial. Hardy to zone 4.



Purple Coneflower - (*Echinacea purpurea*) One of the very best for attracting butterflies and birds, this showy and easy-to-grow plant adds a flashy touch to the late summer landscape. Blooms heavily from July through September. Will tolerate clay soils. Plants reach 3-4' tall. Perennial. Hardy to zone 4.



Common Milkweed - Native to the eastern half of the U.S. where it thrives in most any well-drained soil, this familiar milkweed species, also known as butterfly flower, produces clusters of stunning, sweetly scented, nectar-rich flowers in shades of pink on 3-4' plants. Monarch butterflies depend on milkweed plants for forage and to lay their eggs, making this a natural choice for habitat gardens or any border where butterflies are enjoyed. Perennial. Hardy to zone 4.

RADISH

Plant Info: Radishes are quick and easy to grow, and are a tasty addition to salads and roasted vegetable plates. Some radish varieties mature in one season, while others are over-wintered and produce seed in the second season. Plant radishes outdoors as soon as soil can be worked, in early to mid-spring and early fall. You can plant every 3-4 weeks for a continual harvest throughout the season. Sow seeds ½ inch deep in rows 2-3 inches apart.



Early Scarlet Globe - Early forcing radish for home or market gardeners, good for bunching. One-inch globes with bright red skin and white flesh. A sure cropper. Plant in the spring or fall.

Spinach

Highly nutritious and highly delicious, spinach will be one of the first plants to crop up every spring.



America Spinach - This high-quality, heat- and drought-tolerant spinach is well-suited for spring sowing in long-day areas. Growing 8" tall with thick, deep-green, savoyed leaves, the acclaimed variety is slow to bolt.

Squash

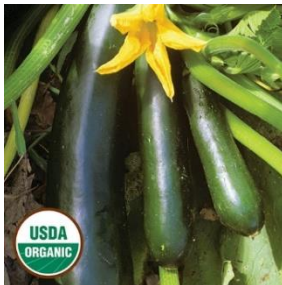
Plant Info: Sow seeds outdoors after danger of frost has passed in the spring, or start from seed indoors and transplant out in the spring. Create 12 inch diameter hills 6 feet apart. Plant 6-8 seeds per hill and later thin to 3-4 plants per hill. Sow seeds 1 inch deep.



Summer Crookneck Squash - Bush plants produce copious amounts of yellow summer squash with warty rinds that are best harvested and eaten young; at maturity the fruits are very ornamental.



Golden Zucchini - Introduced in 1973 by W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia, bred from squash varieties supplied by Dr. Oved Shifress. This vivid yellow fruit was the first commercial B (bicolor gene) cultivar. Crisp and mild-flavored zucchinis are borne prolifically on bush plants. 50-55 days.



Black Beauty Zucchini Squash - Compact everbearing bush plants are loaded with glossy green-black fruits with firm white flesh. Best eaten when under 8" long. Excellent variety for freezing.



Spaghetti Squash - Plants bear cream-colored, cylindrical shaped fruits filled with spaghetti-like strands of delicately flavored flesh. Productive plants bear 3 - 4 lb fruits.



Waltham Butternut Squash - This butternut, an AAS winner in 1970, was the result of years of patient refinement and selection by Professor Robert Young of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station in Waltham. Prized for its straight necks, rich dry yellow-orange flesh, nutty flavor, and high-yielding vines. Fruits are 3-6 pounds and exceptional keepers. One of the most popular types of baking squash. 83-100 days.

Sunflowers



Arikara Sunflower - Sturdy plants grow up to 12' tall, flowers are single to multi-headed. Some single heads grow 12-16" across. Traditionally grown for its masses of edible seeds. Annual, 70 days. Light: Full Sun to Light Shade. Spacing: 6 inches apart, rows 24-36 inches apart. Will need support.



Evening Sun Sunflower - Large flowers in shades of orange, red, and burgundy. Very dark center. Multiple heads and an extended bloom period make this a great variety for cutting. Plants grow 6-8' tall.



Irish Eyes Sunflower - A favorite Heritage Farm sunflower. Dwarf plants loaded with multiple blooms that have pointed golden petals and green centers. One of the best for container gardening and cutting. Plants grow 24-30" tall. Annual, 60 days.

TOMATOES Plant Info: Tomato plants are regularly started indoors from 4-6 weeks before the last spring frost and transplanted outdoors when soils have warmed. Plant tomato seeds ¼ inch deep into small containers of potting soil, making sure to keep soil moist. Transplant tray-grown seedlings into 3-inch pots when two to three leaves have formed, keeping plants in a light, well-ventilated location. Transplant tomato seedlings outdoors in a sunny spot as soon as the soil has warmed and after all danger of frost has passed. Gradually harden off—introduce the seedlings to the direct sunlight, dry air, and cold nights—and plant outside when there is no danger of frost and air temperatures are at least 45 degrees F, with soil temperatures at a minimum of 50 degrees F.



Amish Paste - Large for a sauce tomato, slightly irregular plum to strawberry shaped fruits average 8-12 ounces with excellent flavor. These meaty tomatoes are good in salads and great for processing.



Beam's Yellow Pear - Little pear shaped yellow tomato, great addition to salads, these tasty little tomatoes are extremely prolific and grow quite tall, so stake well. Taste improves as the season progresses. Harvest only fully ripened fruit. Fruits average 1.5 inches in length.



Currant Sweet Pea Tomato - Great red currant tomato. Hundreds of fruits per plant. Excellent tomato flavor with a hint of wine. Fruits are borne in trusses of 10-12 on plants with a spreading habit. Great for use as a garnish. Indeterminate, 75-80 days from transplant.



Earliana - The fruits are round and uniform, weighing in at about 6 oz (170 g.). They are bright red to pink and firm, usually setting in clusters of 6 or more. Very good flavor. Indeterminate.



Matt's Wild Cherry Tomato - These small cherry tomatoes are deep red, have a tender smooth texture and sweet full flavor. High sugar content. Though flavor is superior, it doesn't yield as well as modern varieties, and the fruits are soft. Fantastic in salsa and for fresh eating. Some resistance to early and late blight.



Mortgage Lifter - Exceptionally meaty and typically crack-free. Great old-fashioned tomato flavor. Pink beefsteak tomatoes. Fruits grow to 1-2 pounds. Meaty flesh with old-time tomato flavor. Indeterminate - Fruit ripens throughout the season.