

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-1)

The following is a list of the fruits and vegetables we carry as starter plants or bulbs. Many common vegetables are best started from seed planted directly in the garden. Many of these seeds can be found on our seed racks with very good directions on the packets as to when and how to plant.

Vegetables best grown from seed include: Beans, Beets, Carrots, Corn, Lettuce, Peas, Radishes and Spinach.

NOTE: The following list of plants offered this spring season was compiled using plants already in stock, listed on acknowledgments or from orders placed but not yet received. We make every effort to keep this list current and accurate before posting it online about April 15 of the current year. Before making the trip to Klein's, it's a good idea to give us a call to make sure that we actually have the sought after item in stock. Sometimes we don't receive ordered items or sometimes items are substituted by our vendors at their discretion. Other times we experience a crop failure for whatever reason. And oftentimes we simply run out of product as the season progresses. **Telephone: 608/244-5661** (or toll-free 888/244-5661)

ARUGULA (ROQUETTE): Easy to grow with an unmistakable peppery taste. Long, dark green, broad, arrow-shaped leaves form a loose, open bunch. Grows to 12-18" tall before bolting. Frost hardy, it can be grown from early spring through late fall. Use fresh in salads or in stir-fries and in pasta sauces. All parts; leaves, seeds, flowers and oil are edible. Flavor is horseradish-like. Grow in rich, well-drained soil in full to part-sun. (3 1/2" pot)

AFRICAN MELONS: Melons require a light soil in full sun locations, free from any shade. Keep the soil moist, especially in the early stages of growth and during pollination when the fruits are setting. After this do not water until the soil is very dry and the plants are looking somewhat stressed. Do not plant into the garden until the soil has thoroughly warmed--usually late May. Give plenty of room, planting in hills up to 6' apart. Melons are ripe when thumb pressure at the base of the stem causes the melon to separate from the vine.

Jelly Melon, 'Kiwano' or African Horned Melon (*Cucumis metuliferus*)--Very unusual fruit with spiny "horns". The green-yellow skin turns bright deep orange when ready to harvest, and the pulp inside the fruit resembles lime-green Jell-O. The fruit has a sweet-sour, banana-lime-tropical fruit taste; good juiced and sweetened. The fruit is starting to show up quite often at American markets. Native to Africa, it is very easy to grow. A beautiful vine and fruit! (3" coir pot)

Spiny Burr Gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*)--Cucumber-like vines produce loads of edible fruit, possibly from the country of Angola and was introduced to the West Indies, probably by the Portuguese. The burr gherkin is edible and may be pickled but must be picked when no longer than 1.5 inches long, since it becomes bitter and spiny if allowed to grow larger. Because they are not the same species as cucumbers, they do not

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attract any of the normal cucumber problems. Cucumber beetles, leaf borers and even powdery mildew leave them alone. (3" coir pot)

ARTICHOKES: Artichokes are very easy to grow. The choke is the flower bud, which includes the edible parts: the fleshy bases of the outer bracts, the receptacle and portions of the floral stem. Clip buds in late summer or early fall. Grow in rich, moist to well-drained soil in full sun. Very closely related to cardoon. Treat as an annual here in Wisconsin. Artichokes are considered a gourmet delight when steamed, then buttered. Try roasting them or use them in soups, stews, in dips, as a salad garnish or pickled.

Imperial Star--Produces very flavorful 4" diameter chokes in the first season! The sweet, mild flavored flower buds are round and thornless for easy picking. They stay closed on the plant longer, extending the harvest. Grows to 24-28" tall. (4 1/2" black pot)

ASIAN MELONS: Melons require a light soil in full sun locations, free from any shade. Keep the soil moist, especially in the early stages of growth and during pollination when the fruits are setting. After this do not water until the soil is very dry and the plants are looking somewhat stressed. Do not plant into the garden until the soil has thoroughly warmed--usually late May. Give plenty of room, planting in hills up to 6' apart. Melons are ripe when thumb pressure at the base of the stem causes the melon to separate from the vine.

Tigger--90 days. An amazing looking melon! The fruit is vibrant yellow with brilliant fire-red, zigzag stripes. A very fragrant melon with a rich, sweet, intoxicating aroma. The white flesh gets sweeter in drier climates. Mild tasting. Small in size, the fruits weigh up to 1 lb. The vigorous plants yield heavily. an Armenian heirloom. (3" coir pot)

ASPARAGUS: Perennial. Plant in early to mid-spring. Likes a sunny or only partially shaded spot richly fertilized with compost or aged manure. Set the crowns 12-16" apart in a trench 6-8" below ground level. Lay out the roots flat and cover with 1-2" of soil. As the spears grow, gradually fill the trench with soil. Keep free of weeds and irrigate well. A marsh hay mulch may be applied mid-summer. The leaves feed the roots and must not be cut back until they die naturally in the fall. Apply additional manure or compost each fall and spring. Full harvest will begin in the second season in mid-spring and thereafter for many years. Harvest by bending the spear until it snaps.

Jersey King/Knight--A very disease resistant and vigorous variety. This is an all male hybrid. Spears are extra-large and quite uniform. Can be harvested sooner after planting than open-pollinated types. (Sold 8 roots/pkg.)

Mary Washington--An heirloom from around 1900. The most popular standard variety. Produces an excellent yield of uniform, medium-green spears. Early, vigorous and resistant to rust. Great for freezing. (Sold 8 roots/pkg. and in 4 1/2" black pots)

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Purple Passion--Unique color with a sweet, nutty flavor with excellent rust and rot resistance. Sweeter and more tender than the green varieties. The spears turn green when cooked. Delicious raw. (Sold 8 roots/pkg. and in gallon pots)

BEANS: All types sold as seed.

BEETS: Sold as seed.

BITTER MELONS (*Mormodica charantia*), BALSAM PEAR: Fruit of an annual vegetable originating in tropical India that grows in the same conditions and has the same requirements as cucumbers. They have been consumed for centuries in Asia. While quite popular in China, India, Indonesia and Southeast Asia, it is a newcomer to Western markets. The fruit is 3-10" long and is shaped like a cucumber, with an edible pale green skin that is wrinkled and warty. The thick flesh is rather dry and contains numerous whitish seeds; its quinine content gives it a bitter taste, although it is less bitter while still green. The ripeness is indicated by color, which becomes yellow then orange at maturity. Too bitter to be eaten raw, it is usually peeled, seeds removed and cut into chunks, then steamed, boiled or marinated. For the American palate it is best blanched a few minutes to remove some of the bitterness or to 'sweat' it 30 minutes with salt then rinsed. Countless recipes are available on-line. (3" coir pot)

BLACKBERRIES: A usually prickly shrub, closely related to raspberries. Woodland brambles are of the same species. Fruits usually start out bright red, but turn nearly black as they ripen. Fruits are produced on new canes. Native to Europe and the Mediterranean. Culture is very similar to that of raspberries. Fruits are eaten raw, in desserts, in jams and preserves, syrups and in liqueurs. More popular in Europe than in America.

Chester Thornless--An extremely hardy, semi-erect variety. Medium to large berries are deep black, round and very sweet. High quality and high yielding. Fruits will not soften or lose their color in hot weather. Self-fertile. Late ripening and excellent for making blackberry wine. Canes grow to 4' tall. (1 root/pkg.)

Darrow--The most reliable producer of large crops of top quality fruit. Berries measure 1" long, are attractive, firm, juicy and have a honey sweet, true blackberry flavor. Excellent for all purposes. Plants are hardy, rust resistant and produce well at an early age. Canes are sturdy and upright. Self-fruitful. Fruits ripen in July and produce for weeks. (Gallon pot)

Ebony King--The hardiest of all blackberries available to us. Reliably Zone 4 hardy (most blackberries are Zone 5 hardy at best). This is a mid-season, thorned selection. (1 root/pkg.)

BLUEBERRIES: Blueberries like moist and acidic soil in full sun with a soil pH of 4.8. It's best to test the soil and have it amended as needed before planting blueberries because they won't thrive or even survive if grown in the wrong soil type. Use a water

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soluble acid fertilizer like Miracid for quickest results. Plants should be spaced 4-5' apart and planted at the same depth they're planted in upon purchase. Do not allow to flower during the first season and do not allow berries to form. Doing so puts the plants energy into root development. Do not prune during the first several years of growth. Do not begin harvesting until the third season. For best cross-pollination it's best to plant two varieties. Blueberries are reliably Zone 4 hardy.

Bluecrop--A highbush blueberry. Big clusters of big berries on very hardy bushes. All-purpose, all delicious. Ripens mid-season and is a good pollinator with Jersey. (1 plant/pkg. and gallon pots)

Duke--A highbush blueberry. A very hardy late summer variety. (1 plant/pkg.)

Jersey--A highbush blueberry. Big yields of large, light-blue berries in late June. Crack resistant berries on 6-7' tall bushes. Pollinate with Bluecrop for larger berries. (1 plant/pkg.)

Northcountry--A very productive blueberry introduced in 1988. Highly recommended for home gardens. Fruit is 1/2" in diameter and a lovely sky blue. Flavor is sweet and mild. Mature plants are 18-24" high. Partially self-fruitful. (Gallon pot)

Northland--Hybridized to adapt to northern Michigan so super-hardy! Fruit size is small and dark blue and has a wild berry flavor. Its limber branches will not break under heavy snow load. Makes a great ornamental. (Gallon pot)

Northsky--A very short blueberry at only 12-18" tall. Plants spread to 24-30". The fruit is medium-sized and sky blue. An abundant producer, one bush can produce up to 3 lbs. of delicious fruit. The foliage turns bright red in autumn. (Gallon pot)

Patriot--Huge berries on very hardy plants. Plants are very upright and slightly spreading and grow to 4-6' tall. Berries are firm and very delicious fresh. Plants are highly productive. Fall color is a stunning fiery orange. More adaptable to all soil types than most blueberries. (Gallon pot)

BROCCOLI: Broccoli is closely related to cabbage, kale and cauliflower (cole crops) and like these other members of the Brassica genus, requires a fertile soil with good moisture-holding capacity. Broccoli generally does not do well in hot weather. Best success is with an early spring or fall crop. Before flower buds open, cut center head. Side shoots, or spears, will form soon thereafter. Harvest these shoots often to encourage continued production. Plant in full sun. Crop rotation is essential.

Premium Crop--58-65 days. AAS Winner. Very early with large, 8" heads that are firm with small beads. Vigorous grower and very uniform. Great for freezing. Excellent fresh or cooked. (4-pack)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Require a rich, well-drained and fertile soil. Heavy feeders

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that thrive in cool weather. Brussels sprouts need lots of moisture so a summer mulch of marsh hay is very beneficial. Will tolerate light shade. Transplant to 18-24" apart. Space rows 2-3' apart. To encourage development of the upper sprouts, pinch out the growing tip of the plant in late summer. Harvest sprouts from the bottom of the stalk as needed when they are about 1-1 1/2" in diameter. Sprouts will continue to bear and even be much improved in flavor after light frosts. Crop rotation is essential.

Jade--90-100 days. AAS Winner. A popular early maturing variety. Deep green sprouts are spaced closely on medium-sized plants. High yield of firm oval-shaped, medium-sized sprouts. Holds well in adverse weather. (4-pack)

CABBAGE: Cabbages are heavy feeders. It matures faster and tastes better if grown in fertile soil. Needs ample moisture, particularly during hot spells. Space 15-18" apart in rows at least 2' apart. Crop rotation is essential. Splitting of the heads is often a problem during the summer. To curb this, give the mature cabbage plant a turn in the ground, thus breaking off some of the feeder roots and slowing growth. Heads are ready to harvest when firm. Over maturity will also cause the heads to split. For Chinese Cabbage see 'Chinese Cabbage'.

Golden Acre--65 days. A summer cabbage with crisp, round heads. Average is 3-4 lbs./head and 5 1/2-6" in diameter. (4-pack)

Late Flat Dutch--100 days. A dependable variety with very large 10-12 lb. flat heads. One of the largest cabbages available. One of the best for making sauerkraut. (4-pack)

Ruby Perfection--85 days. AAS Winner. Deep red, round heads weigh 3 1/2 lbs. Strong heat and cold resistance. (4-pack)

Savoy Express--55 days. A previous AAS Winner. This early-maturing cabbage is sweet and tender. The compact size makes it ideal for small gardens. Heads weigh just over 1 lb. (4-pack)

CANTALOUPE, MUSKMELON: Melons require a light soil in full sun locations, free from any shade. Keep the soil moist, especially in the early stages of growth and during pollination when the fruits are setting. After this do not water until the soil is very dry and the plants are looking somewhat stressed. Do not plant into the garden until the soil has thoroughly warmed--usually late May. Give plenty of room, planting in hills up to 6' apart. Melons are ripe when thumb pressure at the base of the stem causes the melon to separate from the vine.

Ball 1776/2076--83 days. An excellent tasting muskmelon with very sweet 5 lb. fruit. Powdery mildew resistant. (3" coir pot)

CARDOON: Replaces celery in Italian and Mediterranean cuisines. Cardoon is a relative of the artichoke. But instead of eating the flower, one eats the center leaf stems. Chop and cook exactly as you'd use celery in soups and stews. Though they

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can be eaten raw, they are far more flavorful cooked. In the garden, stems can be blanched if desired. Plants enjoy full sun and lots of water. The large gray-green leaves are also a lovely garden ornamental, though they will not flower the first year in the garden. Blooms are large and thistle-like.

Porto Spineless--60 days. A lovely new 3-4' variety with silver-gray deeply serrated leaves. Hardy to Zone 6. (5" fiber pot in annuals area)

CARROTS: Sold as seed.

CAULIFLOWER: In general, cauliflower is grown like cabbage, like all cole crops. High fertility and an abundant supply of moisture throughout the season are most important. Plant 18" apart with 24-36" between rows. When small white heads become visible through the leaves, it's time for "blanching" by gathering the outer leaves over the head in tying them together with twine to preserve the white curd color. Although this practice is culturally not necessary, it helps prevent yellowing of the curd due to exposure to the sun. Cauliflower tends not to head well during very hot weather. Cauliflower is ready for harvest when heads are firm and still tightly clustered and adequately sized.

Self Blanche--65 days. 3 1/2-4 lb. pure white heads. Well-shaped heads with a fine texture. (4-pack)

CELERIAC (German or Root Celery): 100 days. Large, white, round root harvested late summer through fall at a 3-5" diameter. The crisp flesh is packed with pure celery flavor. Fall harvested roots store as easily as carrots to add to vegetable juice, soups and stews, and shredded like carrots for salads through fall and winter. Plant in full sun. Soil temps must be above 65 degrees F. Grow much the same as celery. (4-pack)

CELERY: Must be kept fertilized and well-watered throughout the season. Do not let the soil dry out. Plant 6-8" apart in rows 24-36" apart. Young plants must not be exposed temperatures below 55 degrees. Unlike most plants, the cool temperatures actually cause the plants to bolt and go to seed.

Golden Self-Blanching--110 days. Compact, early maturing with thick stems which blanch to a golden yellow. Free of strings. (4-pack)

CHARD, SWISS CHARD: This cool season green is a very close relative of the beet (whose foliage and stems are also delicious). Though more heat tolerant than most greens, chard is at its peak in early summer and again in the fall when the weather turns cooler. Though usually sown directly into the garden in early spring, chard transplants rather easily. Both the stems and leaves of chard are used in salads and sautees. When sautéing, the chopped stems should be added a few minutes before the leaves to ensure tenderness. The leaves can be used like and make a great substitute for spinach. Harvest as needed. Chard makes a lovely addition to the mixed flower bed or

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containers. The stems of many varieties are brightly colored and the leaves offer delightful texture to the landscape and pots.

Bright Lights--28 days baby, 55 days bunching. Probably the most beautiful of the chards with stems in shades of gold, pink, orange, purple and white and hints of every color in between. The flavor is milder than many chards (4-pack)

CHINESE CABBAGE, CELERY CABBAGE, PE-TSAI: Native to China, where it has been consumed for thousands of years. Similar in shape to romaine lettuce, the most common varieties are the Michihili and the Napa. Water content is higher than other cabbages, making it crisper and more refreshing. It is also less fibrous with a subtler flavor than head cabbage. It can be eaten raw in salads and marinades or cooked in stir-fries and soups.

Blues--57 days. High quality, extra early Napa-type is a vigorous grower that is extra slow to bolt. Tender, tasty leaves are good for both cooking and pickling. (4-pack)

China Express--72 days. Excellent bolt resistance. Stocky, barrel-shaped 4-5 lb. heads are nice medium green. A Michihili-type. (4-pack)

CHOKEBERRIES (Aronia): Not very common, black chokeberry is finally starting to get the recognition that it deserves. Glossy, pendulous clusters of black fruit suspended before lustrous green leaves are pleasing when viewed up close in summer, but the flower display and fall color are excellent even from afar. Seemingly phased by nothing, this shrub will tolerate anything thrown at it: swampy ground, dry sandy soil, drought, salt, and pollution. It is probably pickiest about its light, tolerating partial shade but becoming more leggy and affected by mildew with in darker corners. 1/4" in diameter, the bluish-black fruit hang down in clusters of 10 or so from red pedicels. They color in September, but aren't really noticed until the leaves change color and drop in the fall. The glossy fruit will persist through January, but will begin to dry out at that point. It derives the name 'chokeberry' from the extremely astringent taste that birds supposedly won't tolerate, but it can be quite a pleasant flavor with sweeteners.

Autumn Magic--Autumn Magic bears gorgeous white flower clusters in the spring, dark green foliage all summer, and dark blue-black fruits all winter. Grows to 5-7' tall. Great source of vitamin C and high in antioxidants. (Gallon pot)

Glossy Black--Large, flavorful blue-black fruits are high in vitamin C and delicious in jam and juices. Makes a beautiful blooming shrub in any garden. Grows to about 6'. (Gallon pot)

COLLARDS: A very close relative of kale but with far greater heat tolerance and far greater cold tolerance than cabbage, another close relative. Collards do not form a true head like cabbage, but instead grow in a large rosette of blue-green leaves. In spring set out plants 10-15" apart. Collards are very productive. Either harvest the lower leaves as needed or harvest the entire plant if desired. Leaves have a better flavor if

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harvested during cool fall weather or if the summer harvested leaves are refrigerated a few days before use. Flavor resembles cabbage. Most often the leaves are boiled.

Georgia--70-80 days. Probably the best variety on the market. A vigorous plant that produces tender, juicy greens. Blue-green large, crumpled leaves. Grows 30-36" tall. (4-pack)

CORN: Sold as seed.

CRANBERRIES: These small, red berries are deeply interwoven into the culinary roots of the United States, and it is truly a Native American plant, growing only on the North American continent. Most home gardeners will plant only a few cranberries as an interesting addition to their garden. In this case, the cranberries can be planted in an acidic soil with good drainage. The pH should be between 4.5 and 5.0. Cranberries can easily be grown in containers and even in hanging baskets. Plants are self-pollinating. Fruit should be harvested before frost and will usually ripen in October. Plants are a cold-hardy prostrate vining shrub, 6 inches high and 3 feet wide. They make a delightful ground cover or cascading vine, boasting small evergreen leaves and creamy pink blooms in early spring.

Pilgrim--The fruits of Pilgrim are the largest and the reddest of cultivated varieties. Fruits can reach the size of cherries! Plants are just 4" tall hug the soil and are great in containers. The shrubs are evergreen. Some fruiting will occur the first season, but production really kicks in during the third season. (Gallon pot)

CUCUMBERS: Do best in very fertile, mellow soil. They are heavy feeders. Need ample moisture and should never be allowed to wilt. Require full sun and are not at all shade tolerant. Plant only when the soil has thoroughly warmed, usually in late May. Allow 6" between plants in rows or hills that are 4-6' apart. Many varieties do well growing up a trellis. Be very careful as not to disturb the roots during transplanting to the garden. Do not allow the fruits to over ripen. Keep mature cukes picked off the vine to encourage continued production.

Burpless Supreme--55 days. An excellent producer of sweet, burpless slicers with no hint of bitterness. The dark cukes grow to 12" long, most of them seedless. (3" coir pot)

Fanfare--63 days. Slicing type. 1994 AAS Winner. Semi-dwarf vines bear a steady crop of mild, dark green cukes, 8-9" long. Plants bear male and female flowers for complete pollination and high quality fruit. (3" coir pot)

Homemade Pickles--55 days. A heavy producer of solid, crisp pickles. Can be harvested at 2" long or at full maturity--5". Over an 8 week period, each plant can yield 45 or more fruits! One of the best pickling cukes on the market. (3" coir pot)

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Lancer Burpless--50-55 days. Excellent plant cover with long and cylindrical, dark green fruit. Very productive. Extremely disease resistant. Fruits are 9" long. (3" coir pot)

Lemon Apple--60 days. Vigorous and productive heirloom from the 1800's that produces fruits about the size and color of a lemon. Flesh is crispy white, sweet and burpless. Use for salads or pickling. Fruits are ripe when just starting to turn yellow, but can be used green or ripe. (3" coir pot)

Mexican Sour Gherkin (*Melothria scabra*)--70 days. Incredible, small cucumber-like fruit are shaped like baby watermelons. They are good added to salads or pickled. They have a cucumber-like taste with a touch of lemon. The ornamental vines have tiny leaves and flowers and are perfect in the cottage garden. Very unique and fun for kids. Huge yields! (3" coir pot)

Salad Bush--57 days. 8" fruit. Early, compact plants are great for small gardens and containers. Uniform, cylindrical dark green fruit. Resists CMV, scab. A past AAS Award Winner. (3" coir pot)

Salad Crop--62 days. Compact plants produce uniform, tasty, dark green fruit. Good for growing on fences and trellises. Disease resistant. Fruits are up to 9" long. (3" coir pot)

Slicemaster--58 days. Slicing type. A longtime favorite. This hybrid is deserving of a special place because of its extreme earliness and multiple disease resistant abilities. Blossoms are mostly female. Fruits are dark green and average 8 1/2" in length. Exceedingly prolific. (3" coir pot)

CURRANTS (RED): A deciduous and very hardy shrub. Many varieties are used as garden ornamentals. Flowers are greenish and borne in pendulous clusters. Native to Europe and the northern parts of Asia. Fruits are eaten raw or in jellies, jams, juices and in cold desserts. Fruits are very acidic.

Red Lake--Cluster of large, bright red berries borne on 2-3 year old wood in July-August. Semi-erect and vigorous to 3-6'. Very productive. Fruits are excellent in jams and jellies. An old variety from the U of Minnesota from 1933. Self-fruitful. (Gallon pot)

EGGPLANTS: Does best in very fertile soil in full sun. They are tropical so need warm weather and warm soil before being planted outside--usually late May. Do not do well when nighttime temperatures are below 55 degrees. Plant 20-30" apart. Harvest fruits on the early side before they become seedy. Clip fruits with a shears. Eggplants make a very attractive container plant because of their beautiful fruits and leaves and bushy habit.

Cloud Nine--75 days. Pure white 7" fruits are 3" in diameter and sweet with bitter-free flavor. Very disease resistant. (3-pack)

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Dusky--62 days. An extra early smaller fruited variety, perfect for our short growing season. Cylindrical shape with deep purple, glossy skin. Excellent flavor. Fruits average 8 x 3 1/2" on 36" plants. (3-pack)

Fairy Tale--50 days. 2005 AAS Winner. 18-24" plants that set fruit 2 weeks earlier than most varieties. Lavender flowers produce clusters of elongated fruit marked by white stripes. Best harvested when 4" long for sweet, bitter-free eating. Small habit makes it ideal for containers and small gardens. (3-pack)

Gretel--55 days. A teardrop-shaped, white variety that is also a 2009 AAS Winner and is the earliest white eggplant. Produces clusters of glossy white mini-fruit, about 3-4" long. The petite 3' plants are perfect for containers. (3-pack)

Hansel--55 days. 2007 AAS Winner. The stunning, glossy, dark purple fruits are borne in finger-like clusters and display a contrasting, bright green calyx color. Great for smaller gardens. An abundance of fruit is produced, so be prepared to bake, broil, stew or grill these nonbitter fruits. (3-pack)

Rosa Bianca--75-90 days. A high-demand Italian heirloom. Meaty, mild, 5-8" fruit. The color is a gorgeous light pink with white shading. A winner! (3-pack)

Satin Beauty--65 days. Very uniform, egg-shaped fruit with deep blackish purple skin. (3-pack)

Tycoon-Millionaire--59 days. An improvement over Ichiban with a smaller seed cavity. Shiny, medium purple fruit is shaped long (8-10") and very slim, similar to a cucumber. Adaptable for slicing, frying and baking. a heavy producer. (3-pack)

GARLIC: The largest bulbs are grown in heavily fertilized, well-drained soil. Break apart the bulbs at planting time and insert individual cloves, root end down, 1 1/2" deep and 4-6" apart in full sun. When the bottom 2-3 leaves have yellowed, loosen the soil with a fork and lift the plants. To dry, string up the bunches in an airy place. Stores 5-8 months. There are 3 types of garlic:

Softneck--The strongest flavored garlic and stores best. Bulbs produce medium-sized cloves on the outside and layers of smaller cloves in the center. Generally, not winter-hardy in Wisconsin, so best planted in the spring. We carry this type.

Stiffneck--The most cold-hardy type and best planted in the fall. They have large outside cloves and no inner ones. We offer these in the fall.

Elephant--Distinct in size and taste. More closely related to leeks. The large cloves are easy to peel and have a very mild taste. Not very hardy and best not grown in Wisconsin.

California--An easy-to-grow softneck for northern regions. Bulbs are large and often have up to 20 cloves. (3 bulbs/pkg.)

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Silver Rose--A late-season softneck. Stores very well. Sharp garlic flavor from cloves wrapped in a lovely pink skin. (3 bulbs/pkg.)

GOOSEBERRIES: A very hardy deciduous shrub native to Europe and Asia. Fruits are glossy and hairless and are closely related to currants. Large berries are borne singly or in pairs. Gooseberries are very popular in Germany. Fruits are used fresh or made into jams, desserts, syrups and are delicious in chutneys.

Pixwell--From 1932, this very productive variety has pale green fruit, becoming pink when ripe. Plants have relatively few thorns. Produces fruit on 2-3 year old wood. Plants grow to 3-5' and are self-fruitful. Fruits are ready in July and August. (Gallon pot)

GOURDS: Known for their curious colors and shapes--many are a must for fall decorating. Plant in any warm, well-drained soil with good fertility. They are heavy feeders. Mix plenty of organic matter in the soil to conserve moisture. Mulching is also recommended--conserving moisture and protecting developing fruit. Keep well-watered. Requires a sunny, sheltered location. Spacing depends upon variety, but generally like cucumbers or melons.

Autumn Wings Mix--100 days. Many colors and unusual shapes are in this mix. A must for fall decorating. Fruits are 8-12" long and the variety is astounding. (3" coir pot)

Birdhouse Gourds--110 days. Perfect for wrens, chickadees, bluebirds and others. Harvest when the shell begins to turn tan. Allow to dry then use for birdhouses or other crafts. (3" coir pot)

Gremlins--95-100 days. These beautiful 'freaks of nature' are bright, bold and crazy warty gourds 5 to 7 inches or more in size. They come in a variety of solid, striped and speckled vibrant colors and a multitude of shapes - stars, wings, acorns, mushrooms, necks and more. Part of the 'Super Freak' series of gourds and pumpkins. (3" coir pot)

Luffa (Sponge)--100 days. Fruits are edible when very young and the mature fruits are used as a beauty brush for bathing. As a scrubber, allow the fruit to ripen until the skin hardens and the stem turns yellow. Peel off the outer skin and remove the pulp by rinsing in running water and allow to dry. A great novelty plant for the garden! (3" coir pot)

Lunch Lady--95-100 days. Don't let these giant warty gourds freak you out! They come in a variety of sizes that range from 5 to 20 pounds and the colors are just as variable. All have very hard shells and lots of warts to make them interesting. They make wonderful, long-lasting additions to fall displays. (3" coir pot)

Mixed Small Types--95 days. A delightful collection of shapes and colors, both smooth and warty.

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GRAPES: A woody, deciduous, perennial vine that climbs via tendrils. Vines need strong support. Leaves are very large and toothed and are themselves edible and are used as food wraps in many cultures. Grapes are native to Middle Asia, though the insignificant muscadine grape is native to North America. Modern grapes are grafted on to hardy root stock. All grapes are self-fruitful.

Concord Blue--Blue-black and excellent for eating. Medium to large clusters. Berry size is medium to large. Vigorous plants. (1 plant/pkg.)

Concord Seedless--Fruit resembles standard Concords in color and flavor, but the clusters and berries are smaller. Berries are seedless. Highly regarded as a pie grape and excellent in jam and jelly. (Gallon pot)

Cayuga--The most productive white grape available. Sweet, tasty grapes ideal for fresh eating; also good for wine, producing a fruity flavor similar to Riesling. Ripening in September, Cayuga is notable for its hardiness and bunch rot resistance. (1 plant/pkg.)

Edelweiss--Developed at the University of Minnesota and released in 1978. This is one of the most disease resistant grapes available. Vigorous with green fruit that have a high sugar content. A very nice dessert and wine grape. Very hardy!! (Gallon Pot)

Foch--Foch is early-ripening and one of the hardiest French hybrids. Widely grown commercially. Birds prefer small, black, early grapes, so Marechal Foch is particularly attractive to them. As its clusters are relatively small, it should not be pruned severely. This variety is versatile, lending itself to both reds and rosés wines. (1 plant/pkg.)

Niagra--A very hardy green grape that produces huge bunches in the middle of the season. A nice table and wine grape for northern climates. (1 plant/pkg.)

Reliance Seedless--This juicy, deep-red grape is flavor-packed. Great for fresh eating and fruit salads-- and never worry about seeds. An irresistible (and healthy!) snack for kids. Vigorous vines give you generous clusters, ready for harvest in August. Blooms late to avoid late-spring frost and is disease resistant. (Gallon pot)

Swenson--Has large, round red fruit with a fine, sweet flavor and high sugar content. This is a delicious, crisp table grape, hardy dessert grape, or a distinctive white wine can be made from juice pressed without the skins. The Swenson Red has vigorous productive vines that are hardy to -30°F. It ripens in early September. (Gallon pot)

GROUND CHERRIES, HUSK TOMATOES: 75 days. Very closely related to both tomatillos and Chinese lanterns. Plant in full sun in warm soil. Fruits are ripe when the husks are straw colored and the fruits golden. More cold tolerant than tomatoes, they will bear till heavy frost. A very old-fashioned fruit. Flavor is sweet and a bit wild. Fruits can be eaten raw, dried like raisins, frozen, canned, or made into preserves, cooked pies, and desserts. (3-pack)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-13)

HONEYBERRIES: A very unique plant, Honeyberry is actually a species of Honeysuckle with sweet and tasty fruit. The Honeysuckle family consists of over 200 species of vines and bushes, almost all of which are used solely as decorative plants. This very hardy species is a small bush native to Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East, where, from ancient times, the native people have gathered and consumed the fruit in large quantities. Honeyberry is particularly valued for its tasty blueberry–like fruit, its extremely early ripening, at least two weeks before strawberries, and for its exceptional hardiness, to below minus 40° F. Honeyberry is not too fussy about soils and climate. Moist soils are best, either naturally or with irrigation. Not self–fertile. Plant at least two varieties if fruit is desired. Birds love the fruit, so netting the bushes may be necessary.

Polar Night & Jewel--Planted together in one pot eliminates any guessing about plant gender. Large, dark blue berries. White blooms in spring on pink stems, with lightly fragrant blue-green foliage turning yellow in fall. Ripens earlier than blueberries. Grows to 4-5' tall. (5 gallon pot)

HONEYDEW: Melons require a light soil in full sun locations, free from any shade. Keep the soil moist, especially in the early stages of growth and during pollination when the fruits are setting. After this do not water until the soil is very dry and the plants are looking somewhat stressed. Do not plant into the garden until the soil has thoroughly warmed--usually late May. Give plenty of room, planting in hills up to 6' apart. Melons are ripe when thumb pressure at the base of the stem causes the melon to separate from the vine.

Earlidew--75 days. A smooth skin early, northern honeydew. Fruit average 5 1/2", 2 1/2 lbs., turns greenish-gold at maturity, light green flesh. Honeydew taste. (3" coir pot)

HOPS: See Humulus in the Perennial Section. We usually carry two or three varieties.

HUSK TOMATOES: See Ground Cherry or Tomatillo

KALE: Adds color and visual appeal to any garden. In fact, rather than taking up valuable space in the vegetable garden, use in flower beds and harvest as needed. It was one of the earliest cultivated brassicas and is very closely related to collards. The succulent, mild flavor is a wonderful addition to salads, soups and stir-fries. As with all brassicas, kale performs best in cool weather and is one of the latest harvested vegetables in the fall. Light frosts enhance flavor. Always harvest the outer leaves first as not to damage the growing tip. Cultivation is as with cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli, etc. Flowering kale is edible, but has a more bitter taste and tougher leaves. A light frost generally improves flavor.

Dinosaur (Lacinato Blue)--50-60 days. Both tough and beautiful! Leaves are extremely cold tolerant and a even better tasting after a hard frost. Delicious and tender steamed, lightly boiled or in stir-fries. Use in the mixed flower border to save room in the vegetable garden. Very ornamental with large, puckered, blue-green leaves. (4-pack)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-14)

Red Russian--25 days baby, 50 days mature. Heirloom. The dark green, oak-shaped leaves color up after the first frosts. Delicious raw and tender and sweet when cooked. Stems are purple and the leaves are a deep gray-green with purple veining. Plants are medium tall and look lovely in mixed flower beds and containers. (4-pack)

Redbor--50 days. A gorgeous, completely magenta kale. This vigorous and cold hardy, edible landscape plant is both beautiful and tasty. Mild and crisp, this finely curled kale adds a flash of color to salads. Grows 18-24" tall. (3-pack)

KOHLRABI: Prefers cool weather, and can be grown throughout the season here in the north. The crop matures quickly so can be grown for wonderful late spring and fall harvests. Small plants can be grown close together at 5" apart in rows that are 12-18" apart. Wonderful raw or cooked. A cole crop so cultivation is similar to cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and kale. Harvest when the roots are 2 1/2" in diameter. They become woody when larger.

Early White Vienna--55 days. Standard flat globe roots are greenish-white with white flesh. Very slow to bolt. (4-pack)

Early Purple Vienna--55 days. Red-purple, flat globe. Roots have white flesh. (4-pack)

LEEKS: A large, upright, non-bulbing type of onion. Matures long, thick, blanched stems, topped with 1-1 1/2" wide flat leaves. When cooked, leeks lend to a creamy texture, and are sweeter than onions. For large leeks, provide very fertile soil. Plant individual plantlets 6" apart in rows that are 24" apart. Transplant rather deeply. While growing, hill the plants 2-3 times, higher with each hoeing. This forces the leaves higher up the plant, the end result being extra long blanched stalks, making a longer edible portion.

Titan--70 days. An extra-long, early type, of vigorous growth. The leaves are dark green with pure white stems. For summer culture. (3 1/2" pot)

LETTUCE, LEAF: Growing mixed leaf lettuces in containers continues to gain popularity. We grow many of these both early spring and again in fall. A few choices we've decided to grow in preplanted patio pots include:

City Garden Mix--A traditional mix of red and green lettuces that are easy on the palate. From the Simply Salad Series.

Gourmet Blend--Spicy mix includes arugula, mustard greens and an assortment of lettuces in an array of colors, shapes, textures and tastes. Good for salads and garnishes.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-15)

Mesclun Blend--Tasty, attractive blend of herbs and greens includes arugula, mizuna, tatsai, endive, chervil, radicchio and kale.

Mesclun Mix--Contains only lettuce varieties: Oak Leaf, Paris Island, Prizehead, Red Sails, Salad Bowl, and Simpson Elite.

LETTUCE, ROMAINE/COS: Normally lettuce is sown directly into the garden once the soil can be worked in early spring. But because they are slower to bolt, many head-types can be started earlier and transplanted into the garden for an even earlier harvest.

Paris Island Cos--70 days. An heirloom romaine lettuce. Tall, compact, dark-green plant. Slightly curly leaves with creamy-white hearts. Very slow to bolt and highly disease resistant. Flavor is very sweet. (4-pack)

Rouge de Hiver--Romaine type. Extremely beautiful European heirloom, large flat broad leaves are sweet with a buttery texture. Commonly used as a baby leaf variety, but also makes a stunning full size head. Color varies from green to bronze to deep red. Quick growing, very heat resistant (if kept watered) and will also grow well into the cooler months. Disease resistant.

MALABAR or CLIMBING SPINACH (Basella): 60 days. Unlike regular spinach, malabar's extreme love of heat allows for summering harvest. Twining plants can easily reach 10' in a single season. All parts; leaves, flowers and tender stems are edible. The glossy leaves are delightfully crisp and can be used fresh in salads or cooked in sautees and soups. Commonly used in African and Southeast Asian cuisine. The vine is also a stunning ornamental for pergolas or arbors. (4" coir pot)

MUSKMELON: See Cantaloupe.

MUSTARD GREENS: Add a special zest to salads or use cooked as with collards and kale for a truly southern treat. This member of the cabbage family is grown in exactly the same conditions. Plants are placed in the garden in early spring where they can be harvested fresh in just a few weeks for salad greens. Allow to mature for cooking, chopping the tougher stems and adding to the dish a bit before the coarsely chopped leaves. Flavor improves during cool weather or after a light frost. Sow late in summer for a fall crop.

Green Wave--21 days baby, 45 days full size. The slowest-to-bolt mustard green available. The heavily curled, frilly, bright green leaves are great for salads and for full-size bunches. The mustardy hot taste mellows when cooked. Often preferred over traditional Southern varieties. (4-pack)

OKRA: With the proper variety and culture, this southern specialty can also be productive in our cooler climate. Fried okra is a delicious southern staple along with gumbo; also in stir-fry and soup. Plant 2-3' apart in the garden. For better production use a black plastic mulch to heat the soil and keep weeds down. Fertilize regularly!

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-16)

Annie Oakley--52 days. A compact hybrid with long, slender pods that grows very well here in the north. An older variety replaced by Cajun Delight. (3" coir pot)

Cajun Delight--50 days. Early and prolific. A high yielder and the best choice for northern gardens. Medium height, strongly branched plants with flavorful, tender medium green pods. A 1997 AAS Winner. (3" coir pot--may not be available in 2010)

ONIONS: Like a light loam, well-drained fertile soil with plenty of organic matter. need even moisture, especially near the soil surface. Onions do best in full sun. Plant individual plantlet or sets 4" apart in rows 18-24" apart. Onions are quite hardy and should be planted in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Onions can be harvested early as scallions or green onions or in late summer or fall for full sized onions. Harvest when the tops begin to fall over, turn brown and wither. Tipping onions over to break some of the roots will speed drying. Onions must be stored cool and dry once cured.

Red Wethersfield--Red onion. An heirloom variety from 1843. Known for its storability. This long-day type is excellent for northern climates. (Available as sets, 80/bag)

Redwing--115 days. Large, very firm globe-shaped red bulbs have thick skin and good scale retention. Nice color throughout, which continues to develop during storage. (Available in open packs of ca. 100 plantlets)

Sweet White Spanish--110 days. Large, globe-shaped bulbs with white skin, fine flesh and excellent flavor. (Available in open packs of ca. 100 plantlets)

Sweet Yellow Spanish--130 days. Large bulbs have medium-firm flesh and brownish-yellow skin. (Available in open packs of ca. 100 plantlets)

White Ebenezer--(Available as sets, 80/bag)

Yellow Stuttgarter Riesen (Giant)--The most commonly grown onion sets in home garden. Mature onions are somewhat flat and broad. Excellent for storage and early bunching. (Available as sets, 80/bag).

PARSLEY: See Herb Section. (3" coir pot)

PARSLEY, HAMBURG ROOTED, Syn. Turnip-rooted parsley (*Petroselinum crispum tuberosum*): Parsley grown for its fleshy roots that are harvested and cooked much like celeriac. The roots are beige or white and long and carrot-like. The leaves can be used like ordinary parsley throughout the season. Excellent and beautiful in container gardens. The root has a nutty parsley flavor and is used primarily in soups and stews. (3 1/2" pot)

PARSNIP: Available as seed.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-17)

PEAS: Sold as seed.

PEPPERS, SWEET: Require well-drained, warm soil of moderate fertility. They are light feeders, but enrich the soil with organic matter. Fertilize sparingly until the plants begin to set fruit. Too much nitrogen causes excess foliage and the dropping of flower buds. Provide even moisture, especially during flowering and fruit set. Plant in a wide open sunny location. Plant 24" apart in rows 18" apart. Peppers are very tender plants and must not be put in the garden before late May once the soil has thoroughly warmed. Blossoms will drop if the temperatures fall below 60 degrees F. Begin harvesting when the fruits reach a usable size and can be harvested at any stage during ripening.

NOTE: "Red Peppers" are simply fully ripened green peppers. The labels signify which peppers mature red rather than other colors. This is one of our most commonly asked questions regarding peppers and biggest misconception on the consumers' part. Peppers are offered in 4-packs and/or 3" coir pots.

Banana Supreme--65 days. An improvement over the old-time Sweet Banana--larger fruit (7-9" long and to 2 1/2" wide starts yellow and matures to a deep red (instead of orange) and produces much larger yields. Vigorous plants about 2' high, upright and spreading.

Bell Boy--70 days. AAS Winner. Fruit is medium-long, mostly 4-lobed, thick walled and green, ripening red. High yielding and disease-resistant. Fruit is 4 1/2" x 3 1/2".

Big Bertha--70-73 days. Giant yields, giant fruit--Big Bertha is the Grand Dame of sweet bells! Glossy green fruits reach 7 inches long, with thick walls and a firm shape!

Carmen--60 days. This beautiful Italian-type "bull's horn" type was a 2006 AAS Winner and with good reason. Carmen has a lovely, sweet taste for salads and roasting. Tapered fruits are 6" long and 2 1/2" wide, and ripen from bright green to a deep carmine red. Fruits ripen very early on upright, medium sized plants. Excellent in containers.

Chocolate Beauty--70 days. Dark green skin ripens to a dark brown. Fruits are very sweet. An interesting novelty to add color to your salads or cooking. Disease-free.

Chocolate Bell--75 days. Plant produces heavy yields of 4" long by 3 1/2" wide chocolate brown bell sweet peppers. Peppers turn from green to chocolate brown when mature. This is a high quality, heavy yielding variety. Excellent for salads and stuffing. Disease resistant.

Corno di Toro Red--75 days. This delicious heirloom Italian sweet frying pepper is named "bull's horn" for its distinctive twisted shape! The huge 8-inch fruits mature from glossy green to dark red, and have a taste both sweet and tangy. Try the pepper used in

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-18)

Italian sauces for generations by immigrants who introduced it to this country many decades ago!

Giant Marconi--62 days. AAS Winner. Bred in Italy, an early, heavy yielding variety that produces 6-8" green fruits that mature to a bright red. About 3" wide at the top, 3-lobed. A thin-skinned variety. Very disease resistant.

Golden California Wonder--70 days. Heirloom. Same as California Wonder except peppers are bright gold, changing to orange-red when mature.

Golden Marconi--90 days. Heirloom. Golden-yellow Italian sweet peppers are 3-lobbed and up to 1 foot long. Traditionally used for frying, but also sweet and delicious when eaten fresh. Tremendous yield of clear golden, high quality fruit.

Gypsy--60 days. AAS Winner. Very early, productive, multipurpose pepper for salads and cooking. Wedge-shaped, 3-4" pale green peppers with thick, crisp, tasty flesh. Matures to orange-red. The 18-20" plants bear as many as 18 fruits at once.

Pimiento Elite--73 days. The primary pepper-type used in making paprika. Good yields of sweet, thick-walled, 3x3 1/2" fruit. Beautiful red fruit when ripe. Fruit is oval and heart-shaped.

Purple Beauty--70 days. Blocky, 4x3 1/2", thick-walled fruit. Ripens from green to deep purple.

Red Beauty--68 days. An early, prolific green pepper bearing sweet, 4x 3 1/2", 4-lobed peppers with thick walls. Turns red quicker than most green bells.

Red Mini Bell--60 days. Tiny, red bell peppers are only about 1 1/2" tall and wide. They have thick red flesh that is very sweet. 2' tall plants produce loads of these little winners and early, too. Great for stuffing.

Sheepnose Pimento--75 days. An heirloom from Ohio. Extremely flavorful, sweet thick juicy flesh. Very meaty and good for canning. Keeps very long when refrigerated.

Sweet Ivory--68 days. Plant produces good yields of 4" long by 2 1/2" wide sweet bell peppers. Peppers turn from a ivory white to yellow when mature. The first true ivory white pepper.

Tequila Sunrise--70 days. Very ornamental peppers on sturdy plants, 12-16" tall. Carrot-shaped fruits, 4-5" long and 1" wide. Fruits ripen from green to golden orange. Firm, crunchy flesh with sweet, slightly sharp flavor when ripe.

PEPPERS, HOT: Require well-drained, warm soil of moderate fertility. They are light feeders, but enrich the soil with organic matter. Fertilize sparingly until the plants begin to set fruit. Too much nitrogen causes excess foliage and the dropping of flower

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-19)

buds. Provide even moisture, especially during flowering and fruit set. Plant in a wide open sunny location. Plant 24" apart in rows 18" apart. Peppers are very tender plants and must not be put in the garden before late May once the soil has thoroughly warmed. Blossoms will drop if the temperatures fall below 60 degrees F. Begin harvesting when the fruits reach a usable size and can be harvested at any stage during ripening. Also known as chile peppers. Peppers are offered in 4-packs and/or 3" coir pots, except the ornamentals which are in 4 1/2" pots, though completely edible. Spicy hot ornamentals we're selling in 2011 include: Black Pearl, Purple Flash and Tri-color Varengata.

A NOTE ON HEAT: We've ranked each pepper below with 1-5 stars with (*****) being the hottest and (*) the mildest. Heat within a variety can vary greatly from year to year depending upon the stress the plants are grown under, i.e. heat, humidity, drought, etc. Pepper pungency is about 10 times greater after drying.

Anaheim--77 days. Very pungent chili-type. Long, tapered dark green fruits are 7" long by 1 1/2" wide. Often used in chili rellenos. (**)

Ancho--See Poblano.

Caribbean Red--100 days. Seed for this habanero variety was found in the Caribbean and improved, resulting in a uniform, fiercely hot pepper that is way hotter than a regular habanero. This pepper must be used carefully. Bright red, wrinkled fruits are 1 1/2" long and 1" wide. (*****)

Cayenne Long Slim--70 days. Green turns red in mature stage. For pickles, canning or drying. Long, 6 x 1/2" fruits. (****)

Chilly Chili--A 2002 AAS Winner. Although technically a hot chili pepper, this variety has been bred to be non-pungent. Child-safe fruit that matures from greenish yellow to dark red. Fruit and habit are similar, but larger than 'Medusa'. Grows 6-10" tall.

Chiltepin, Chile Piquin or Bird Peppers--(95 days) The mother of all chile peppers, this wild variety is the evolutionary starting point of all hot peppers. Still growing wild in the southwest and Mexico, the oval fruits are no larger than a small bean. Dried fruits are a beautiful orange-red. The flavor is slightly sweet and smoky and the heat quotient is "fiery". Slow-growing, bushy plants are best grown in a container. Pruned hard, plants can be overwintered indoors. Folklore states that the pungency of these chiles will not "burn the next day". Klein's heirloom variety was harvested in the wild in Texas by one of our own employees. To propagate, soak the dried seeds in a 1:10 bleach solution for 5 minutes, then rinse and sow. Best started 2 weeks earlier than other peppers. (*****) (3" coir pot)

Fish Pepper--An African-American heirloom. The color of the fruit range from green, orange, brown, white and red, being spicy and hot. The foliage on this stunning plant is variegated green and white. Plants are 2' tall. Beautiful in the landscape.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-20)

Garden Salsa--65 days. The perfect variety for homemade salsa with just the right amount of heat. A long, tapered hot pepper that is a tremendous yielder, producing numerous 7-8" long green turning red fruits. Has a medium pungency. Not as hot as jalapenos. (***)

Habanero--95 days. Very hot. Light green, thin, crinkled flesh ripens to orange-red. Fruits are 1 1/2" long x 1" across and about 200 times hotter than jalapenos. Warm summers develop the hottest peppers. (*****)

Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot Banana)--70 days. Thick-walled, pendant, 6" fruit is smooth and tapered, yellow to red at maturity. High yield, uniform fruit; upright plants. A very nice "warm" hot. (***)

Inferno Hot Banana--60 days. Early high yielder produces big, 8" by 1-1/2" fruits with outstanding flavor - just hot enough to taste good with everything. Matures from yellow to red. (****)

Jalapeno--73 days. Dark green, tapered fruit, 3 x 1" turning dark red at maturity. Good for pickling or fresh. Due to familiarity it is the standard by which hot peppers are measured. (***)

Naga Jolokia (syn. Bhut Jolokia or Ghost Chili)--100+ days. A recently discovered heirloom chili that in 2006 was given the honor as the world's hottest pepper by the Guinness Book of World Records with a Scoville rating of 1,041,427 (and surpassed in December 2010 by Naga Viper). The pepper originates from northeastern India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Ripe fruits are 2 1/2" long and are an orange-red. Appearance is similar to a habanero. One seed alone can create intense pain in the mouth for 30 minutes. Extreme care must be taken when handling or ingesting this pepper. In India, the chili is used to remedy summer heat by inducing sweating. Plants grow to about 3' tall. Quantities are very limited. (4" coir pot) (*****)

Poblano/Ancho--70 days. Poblano describes the fresh pod and "ancho" is used to denote the dried form of this reasonably cool chile. Fruits are a very deep green and ripen red. Pablanoes are slightly pungent and are most widely used for chile rellenos. Dried, they are used to make chile powders. (***)

Serrano--75 days. very pungent fruit, 2 1/4" long and 1/2" in diameter. Slim and club-shaped green peppers with medium-thin walls maturing to a bright red on 30" tall plants. (***)

Serrano Tampiqueno--85 days. Attractive fruits are club shaped smooth, about 1-1/2", with medium thick flesh. Peppers change from green to bright red and are very hot at both stages. Excellent for drying, pickling, salsas, sauces, stews and much more. (***)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-21)

Super Chile--75 days. Very productive, semi-compact plants produce upward facing, cone-shaped, 2 1/2x1 1/2" peppers with a spicy flavor. Great for ornamental use. Ripens green to red. (****)

Thai Hot--70 days. Our hottest pepper. In fact, it is often times just used ornamentally. Fruits are slim and dark green, no more than 3/4" long and they mature to a deep red. Fruits are borne upright and completely cover the plant. Be extremely careful when handling and eating. (*****)

POTATOES: Potatoes are rather flexible in the soil type they are grown in, as long as it is very well-drained--the reason that potatoes are often raised in sandy areas such as the Wisconsin River Valley north of Madison. Potato tubers are cut into pieces with at least one "eye" from where the new plant will start to grow. Allowing the fresh cut surfaces to cure one day before planting is advised. Small seed potatoes will not need to be cut. Simply plant, 2-3" deep, eye up if possible, in mid-spring. Potatoes are usually planted in rows, 12" between plants with rows 30-36" apart. Once the potatoes sprout, the rows are hilled. Hilling ensures that the forming potatoes are kept dry and not exposed to light which will cause them to "green". Potato beetles are the plants greatest insect enemy. Potatoes enjoy thorough waterings while actively growing. Potatoes can be harvested at any time during the season, beginning about 8 weeks after planting. Or in fall, after the foliage is dried up, make the final harvest. Allow dug potatoes to dry a day or two before final storage in a cool and dark place. Light and warmth will cause greening and sprouting. (Available in 1 and 3 lb. bags)

All-Blue--Deep purple skin and purple-blue flesh. First grown as a curiosity, these potatoes have become more valued for their excellent rich, mealy flavor. They make great mashed potatoes and a fun potato salad. Enjoy high yields of smooth, medium sized tubers.

Red Norland--An early season red. One of the best summer varieties for early digging and it stores well! Great baked, boiled and roasted. Potatoes have a smooth, red skin, white flesh and size rapidly. Introduced in 1957, this has been the standard red potato for years.

Russet Norkotah--A relatively new variety that is actually replacing Russet Burbank as the top selling russet. Versatile and very flavorful. Harvest is a bit earlier than other russets, starting in August. Has a very long storage life. Great baking appeal because it has very few eyes.

Yukon Gold--Early to mid-season. One of the best eating potatoes for boiling, roasting or salads. Flesh is a lovely gold. A very firm variety that is also easy to grow with a nice buttery flavor. Rather disease resistant. Excellent for long winter storage.

PUMPKINS: Prefer a rich, loamy soil of good fertility and moisture retention. They are heavy feeders so mix lots of organic matter into the soil. Heavy feeders tend to use alot of water. Mulch to maintain moisture in the soil. Try not to water leaves or flowers.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-22)

Plant in full sun. Hills should be 4-10' apart depending on whether or not they are bush or vine types. Pumpkins need warm soil so it is best not to plant until late May. Poor fruit setting is usually caused by male flowers produced before the female flowers, cold weather or a lack of pollinating insects. Harvest before a killing frost or when the pumpkins are a deep orange color. Cut the vines. Store in a cool, dry area.

Baby Boo (Mini White)--95 days. Miniature variety with stunning white fruit. Immature fruits retain the best pure white color. A real novelty. Harvested fruits oftentimes last through Christmas. (3" coir pot)

Big Max--120 days. Producing pumpkins up to 100 lbs., this variety needs plenty of space, water and fertilizer. (3" coir pot)

Galeuse D'Eysines--98 days. Some say it's ugly; others say beautiful. Either way, it's unique. A French heirloom virtually unknown in the U.S. The pumpkin is pink and shaped like a wheel of cheese, covered with beige scars and bumps that resemble peanuts. When cooked, the flesh is sweet and smooth. In France, it's used in soups and sauces. Pumpkins weigh 15-25 lbs. and keep for months! (3" coir pot)

Lumina--95 days. Large and white. Excellent for both carving and painting. Fruits average 12-16 lbs. and shapes can vary from near globular to deeply oblate. Blue patches may appear on some fruit under certain growing conditions. Bright orange flesh. Stores well. (3" coir pot)

Marina di Chioggia--98 days. Beautiful heirloom from Italy. Gorgeous, big, flat fruits average 20 lbs. They're green when immature and ripen to a deep, rich brown. The deep orange flesh is fine flavored. A great variety for baking and stores well. Introduced to America in 1899. (3" coir pot)

Orange Smoothie--90 days. This AAS Winner has smooth, dark orange, globe-shaped fruit on very strong stems. Semi-bush, determinate plants work well in small spaces. (3" coir pot)

Rouge Vif D'Etampes--95 days. The stereotypical Cinderella pumpkin from the fairytale grown for centuries in the heart of France. Beautiful fruits are deeply ribbed and somewhat flat. Normal size would be about 15" across, but fruits can reach 25 lbs. with plentiful water. Color is deep orange-red. The thick flesh is sweet and moist with outstanding flavor. (3" coir pot)

RADICCHIO: A stunningly beautiful gourmet salad vegetable of Italian origin. Appealingly bitter with a nutlike texture. Treated very much like a slow-growing lettuce. Burgundy red color with white veins, cabbage-like heads. Use raw or cooked. Grows best in cool weather. Carmen type. (3 1/2" pot)

RADISHES: Sold as seed.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-23)

RASPBERRIES: There are two main types of raspberries, June- and Everbearing. Raspberries are best grown in full sun in very well-drained soil, but need plenty of moisture. Soil that remains too wet often results in winter die-off. Space adequately allowing the plants to fill in over time. Space plants 28-36" apart. Spread roots laterally from the stem when planting and on the shallow side. Prune old canes in the fall, allowing the new canes to produce the following season.

Anne Golden--This yellow raspberry is highly productive. Bears starting in August and continuing until frost. The largest, best tasting yellow raspberry on the market. (Gallon pot)

Bristol--The very best black raspberry! Large, firm, gorgeous--rated the best-tasting. Wow! An all-purpose raspberry that has it all. For eating fresh, freezing or whipping up into preserves. Vigorous, upright canes don't need staking. Start harvest in early July. A licensed variety of Cornell University. Gallon pot

Caroline--One of the most productive varieties for the Midwest. It is considered the new standard for fall bearing varieties. Fruit is larger than Heritage and very flavorful. Vigorous and very rust tolerant. Ripens late August and early September. (Gallon pot)

Fall Gold--Fall Gold--An everbearing gold, considered the sweetest of the golds. (Available 1/pkg.)

Jewel--The largest fruited black raspberry. Ripens mid-season. (Available 1/pkg.)

Heritage--The most popular of the red raspberries. Fruits are large and sweet with outstanding yields and high quality fruit. This is a summer bearing variety. (Gallon pot)

Latham Red--A reliable favorite! Premium-quality berries have glowing pure red color, plus wonderfully sweet flavor. Firm, luscious fruit processes perfectly for jams and jellies. Self-pollinating. (Available 1/pkg.)

RHUBARB: Perennial plants that will yield for decades. Prefers an open, sunny place and fertile soil. To prepare the patch, dig in lots of compost or well-rotted manure. Turn the soil as deeply as possible. To plant, dig a narrow trench and set the plants 3-4' apart. Keep the growing point just at the soil surface. Firm the soil and water well. Keep the bed well weeded and watered the first summer. Experts suggest not harvesting any stalks the first year, allowing the plant to become well established. Harvest the stalks by pulling, rather than cutting. Don't remove more than half the stalks in a summer. Cut off any flower stalks as they emerge. This vegetable used as a fruit, is a member of the sorrel family.

Canadian Red--Sweet and productive. Long, thick stalks have a dark red color with a lighter red interior. Makes a nice strawberry-red sauce. Naturally sweet. (Available 1/pkg.)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-24)

Valentine--Deep red, sweet tasting stalks on 36-48" plants. Use in pies, jams, sauces and wine. A vigorous grower, well-suited to northern locations. (4 1/2" green and gallon pots)

Victoria--Greenish red stalks, 10-12" long. A very popular English variety excellent in pies. (Available 2/pkg.)

ROOT CELERY: See Celeriac

SHALLOTS: Considering their elegant reputation, shallots are remarkably easy to grow. Plant individual bulblets in early to mid-spring in full sun to part-shade. Push the bulblet into the soil about 3/4 their length deep, 6" apart in narrow rows. Large sets may be cut, as long as there is some root on the end of each piece. Each set will multiply 6-10 times, depending on fertility and planting time, with earlier plants more productive. Harvest in the summer when tops fall and begin to brown and dry in an airy place. Store in a cool, dry location.

Gourmet Red--Red shallots. Available as sets, 5/bag.

Golden Gourmet--Yellow shallots. Available as sets, 10/bag.

SPINACH: Sold as seed.

SQUASH, SUMMER & WINTER: Plant in any warm, well-drained soil with good fertility. They are heavy feeders. Mix plenty of organic matter in the soil to conserve moisture. Mulching is also recommended--conserving moisture and protecting developing fruit. Keep well-watered. Requires a sunny, sheltered location. Spacing depends upon variety, but generally like cucumbers or melons. Summer squash are harvested while still young and tender. Winter squash are left on the vines until maturity and their outer shells are hard. Mature winter squash are cut from the parent plant, leaving a stem attached to the fruit. Cure in the sun or an airy shed for a week or two before storing in a cool, dry place for winter use.

Aristocrat Zucchini--50 days. Past AAS Winner. Dark green, smooth skin with 7" fruit. A very high yielding summer squash. (3" coir pot)

Ball's Zucchini--46 days. Dark green, uniform, 8-10" summer squash is easy to harvest on open, very productive bushes. (3" coir pot)

Bush Delicata--80 days. Winter squash. Edible and ornamental, each 1 1/2-2 lb. squash has smooth textured flesh with a sweet, nutty flavor. The 8" long, 4" wide, white fruits have green striping. Semi-bush, 4-6' plants are ideal for small space gardens. Long storage life and strong powdery mildew tolerance. (3" coir pot)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-25)

Buttercup--90 days. Winter squash. Fruit is 4 1/2" x 6 1/2" and thin-skinned dark green with narrow gray stripes or mottlings and orange flesh. Many say it'd the best tasting squash available. 3-4 lbs. each. (3" coir pot)

Butternut Waltham--90 days. Cylindrical fruit, 7-10" long by 5" across, has a nutty flavor. Winter squash. (3" coir pot)

Costata Romanesco--52 days. Distinctive Italian heirloom zucchini, prominently ribbed. Medium-gray-green, with pale green flecks and ribs. Big, large-leafed bush with only about half the yield of hybrids, but much better tasting; clearly better textured, nutty and delicious, raw or cooked.

Flying Saucer--50 days. Plant produces good yields of star-shaped fruit and multi-colored pattern squash. This squash has yellow, light green, dark green and cream colored patterns and flavorful scallop flesh. Can be harvested for small and tender baby squash. The squash will have less yellow and cream and more green under high temperature conditions. Patty-pan type summer squash. (3" coir pot)

Goldbar--60 days. One of the most popular of the yellow summer squash/zucchini. Superior quality, consistent, smooth golden-yellow fruits. Very prolific. (3" coir pot)

Peter Pan--50 days. Past AAS Winner. Green patty-pan type, scalloped summer squash. (3" coir pot)

Sweet Lightning--100 days. Almost too pretty to eat, this Delicata squash sets masses of small, pumpkin-like fruits with hard shells that keep them fresh for many weeks. Just 1 to 1 1/2 pounds each, they are filled with delectable flesh, and make excellent soup bowls and "shells" for stuffing. (3" coir pot)

Table Ace/Taybelle--70 days. Winter squash. A dark green acorn type producing 5 1/2" long fruit with less string meat than most varieties. (3" coir pot)

Table Queen--80 days. All America Winner from 1939. Heirloom. Acorn-type winter squash. 4 x 5" fruit; thick, deeply ribbed, dark green skin and thick orange flesh that cooks dry and sweet. Good keeper. (3" coir pot)

Turk's Cap/Turban--80-100 days. Distinctive turban-shaped fruits grow up to 12" in diameter and weigh an average of 5 pounds. Beautiful bright orange skin streaked with light and dark olive green. Great decorative squash for fall displays. Thick flesh is mildly sweet. (3" coir pot)

Vegetable Spaghetti--100 days. Oblong, mid-size yellow fruits. Tasty, paste-like interior. This winter squash is harvested in late summer or fall and can be stored several months in a cool and dark location. (3" coir pot)

STRAWBERRIES: Easy-to-grow perennial fruits. Please refer to the packages or a

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-26)

detailed guide for strawberry production. There are many techniques for growing strawberries successfully and much of it is personal choice. Key to strawberry production are:

- choosing a sunny, yet not too hot, location
- not planting the plants too deep. The crowns must remain at or slightly above the soil line.
- mulching for winter protection. The heave/thaw cycle kills a strawberry patch more than anything else.

June-bearing are the traditional strawberry, bearing one early bumper crop. The best choice for creating a strawberry patch because runner development is encouraged.

Everbearing types produce a crop of large berries in June, and a second crop of smaller fruit 6-8 weeks later. Remove runners to encourage crown development and, therefore, more fruit.

Berri Basket/Berries Galore--Everbearing type. Compact, bushy plants create lush hanging baskets. Creamy white flowers appear above the deep green, shiny leaves. Very attractive. Produces large, deep red, full-flavored berries until frost. Garden hardy to Zone 5. (3-pack)

Eclaire--June-bearing type. (Available 10/pkg.)

Eversweet--Everbearing type. Berries are large in size and uniform in shape. Foliage is rich and dark. Plants are vigorous. (Available 10/pkg.)

Quinault--Everbearing type. A rather new variety that produces fruit on unrooted runners. A great taster developed by Washington State University. An excellent choice for potted strawberries. Has an excellent track record for fruit size, taste and plant growth. It is also one of the most disease resistant everbearers ever tested. (Available 10/pkg.)

Sequoia--June-bearing-type. (Available 10/pkg.)

SWISS CHARD: See Chard

TOMATILLO: Grown like tomatoes--planted in full sun after the soil has thoroughly warmed. May be grown without support or in cages. The plants are quite large and unpruned, should be spaced 3' apart. The tips may be pinched off to control plant spread. Plants ripen fruit early and are actually quite adapted to the North. Plants are heavy yielders so one plant is usually enough for most gardeners, but two or more plants are required for pollination. Harvest when the paper husk loosen and the fruit turns from green to pale yellow. Tomatillos are closely related to ground cherries and Chinese lanterns.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-27)

Grande Rio Verde--75 days. Produces high yields of 3 oz., globe-shaped Mexican husk tomatoes on a medium, determinate plant. Unique flavor of the green fruit makes a tasty salsa verde. (3-pack)

TOMATOES: Plant in any warm, well-drained soil of good fertility. Plants are light feeders so avoid excessive nitrogen, especially before fruit set. It's important to provide even moisture at all times, particularly during fruit set and development. Grow in full sun and planting before late May is strongly discouraged or till the soil has thoroughly warmed. Plants are very susceptible to frost damage. Rotate plants in the garden to discourage soil-borne problems. Support is important to keep the foliage off the ground. A mulch is also helpful for moisture retention and to prevent splashing of the soil on the leaves. Pick the fruit when the fruit is firm and turning color. Overripe tomatoes rot quickly.

--In checking tomato varieties, note those with resistance to soil-borne diseases, including: V for verticillium wilt, F for fusarium wilt, N for nematodes, T for tobacco mosaic, A for alternaria and St for Stemphylium. There are two types of fusarium disease. A variety marked F is resistant to one type; those marked FF are resistant to both. It's a good idea to rotate the location of tomato crops from year to year. Tomatoes are available in 3-packs, 4" coir pots and 2 gallon tubs.

I=Indeterminate: They continue to vine, even after fruit set. Blossoms and fruit develop progressively. The harvest lasts several months. Plants tend to be large and sprawling and are best when staked. They are less susceptible to leaf diseases. They require more work, but are often more rewarding with larger and better flavored fruit. Yield is also greater.

D=Determinate: Means the vine terminates in a flower cluster. Blossoms and fruit develop over a short period of time; usually 7-10 days. Plants are bush type and seldom need staking. Tend to be the best varieties for containers and small gardens.

NOTE: '+++' before name denotes an **HEIRLOOM** variety and they include: Amana Orange, Amish Paste, Aunt Ruby's German Green, Black Cherry, Brandywine, Caspian Pink, Cherokee Purple, Djena Lee's Golden Girl, German Red Strawberry, Green Zebra, Mr. Stripey, Mortgage Lifter, Old German, Opalka, Oscar Klein Italian, Paul Robeson, Pineapple, Pink Accordion, Polish Linguisa, Ponderosa Pink, Purple Russian, Rosalita, Royal Chico, Rutgers Select, Sioux, Snowberry, Thessaloniki, Yellow Pear, and Yellow Plum. **Supplies on heirloom varieties may be extremely limited!**

+++Amana Orange--(I), 90 days, Heirloom. A beefsteak type from the Amana colonies in Iowa. Fruits are 5" in diameter with their famous orange color.

+++Amish Paste--(I), 74 days, Heirloom. Plant produces high yields of 8 to 12 oz plum shaped tomatoes. Tomatoes are mildly sweet, grow in clusters of two to four, and turn from green to medium red when mature. Excellent for making paste and sauce. A family heirloom variety from the USA.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-28)

+++Aunt Ruby's German Green-- (I), 80 days. An heirloom from Germany via Tennessee. Beefsteak fruits weigh 1 lb. or more. Sweet juicy flesh, refreshing spicy flavor. Ripeness determined by feel rather than look; ready when soft to the touch. Much tastier than most red tomatoes.

Beefmaster--(I), VFNA, 80 days. Formerly called Beefeater. Very large, deep red oblate-shaped fruit in the 30-32 oz. range. Strong vines yield large quantities of full-flavored tomatoes. The best beefsteak type.

Beefsteak--(I), 90 days. Also known as Red Ponderosa or Crimson Cushion. Extra-large, meaty, ribbed deep scarlet fruit. 12 oz. Fairly soft for easy slicing.

Better Boy--(I), VFNASt, 70 days. Probably our most popular tomato. Produces 16-20 oz. fruit over an extremely long season. Sturdy plants have large leaves for sun scald protection. High yields. One of the best all-around performers.

Big Beef--(I), VFFNASt, 73 days. 1994 AAS Winner. Old-time flavor, colossal fruit size, great disease resistance and high quality. 9-12 oz. fruit matures early.

Big Boy--(I), 80 days. Large, 14-16 oz. bright red fruits. Very productive. The most popular hybrid tomato nationwide. Smooth, firm, scarlet-red and thick-walled.

+++Black Cherry--(I), 75 days, Heirloom. Beautiful black cherries look like large, dusky purple-brown grapes; they have that rich flavor that makes black tomatoes famous. Large vines yield very well; very unique and delicious.

+++Brandywine--(I), an Amish heirloom, 78 days. The most popular heirloom (open-pollinated) variety that produces very large, rough, deeply lobed, slightly pinkish-red fruit, averaging 16-24 oz. Potato-leaf foliage. Flavor is excellent and of gourmet quality.

+++Caspian Pink--(I), 80 days, Heirloom. Some say it beats Brandywine in taste tests! Originally from Russia in the area between the Black and Caspian Seas. Fruits are large, flat and kind of pink in color.

Celebrity--(D), VFFNTA, 70 days. 1984 AAS Winner. Absolutely incredible set of exceptionally flavorful, firm 8-12 oz. fruit on strong vines with good cover and outstanding disease resistance. Large clusters of consistently large, beautiful tomatoes.

Champion--(I), VFNT, 62 days. Especially bred as a luscious sandwich tomato, solid, meaty slices with just the right sweetness. High yields of large fruit, bigger than Early Girl and earlier than Better Boy.

+++Cherokee Purple--(I), 85 days, Heirloom. An unusual tomato with medium-large, flattened globe fruits that are dusky pink with darker pink/purple shoulders. Relatively short vines for an indeterminate.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-29)

Delicious--(I), FV, 77 days. Huge red fruit is smooth, nearly solid and often weighs more than 2 lbs. Excellent flavor, tiny seed cavities, and very little cracking. This is the variety that holds the world record for the largest tomato ever grown!!

+++Djena Lee's Golden Girl--(I), 80 days, Heirloom. An heirloom dating back to the 1920's that's rumored to have won 1st Place at the Chicago Fair 10 years in a row. Fruits are golden yellow to deep orange, globe shaped, meaty and weigh 8 to 12 oz. each. The perfect balance of acid and sugars gives it a sweet, yet tangy flavor.

Early Girl--(I), VFF, 52 days. The earliest slicing variety available and our most popular early variety. Yields a prolific crop of 4-6 oz. fruit all summer. Fruit is rich red.

+++German Red Strawberry--(I), 85 days, Heirloom. These unique tomatoes are shaped just like a strawberry, although at 10 oz-1 lb., they are much larger. The flavor is crisp and sweet.

+++Green Zebra--(I), 75 days, Heirloom. A unique, delicious salad tomato. 3 oz. green fruits ripen to amber-green with darker green stripes. The light green flesh is very flavorful, sweet yet zingy. This one is a real taste treat. Technically not an heirloom, but usually listed as such in catalogues.

Husky Red--(I), VFFASt, 68 days. Produces 5-7 oz. fruit. The upright plants can be grown staked or caged, without pinching.

Jubilee--(I), A, 80 days. An AAS Winner. Medium-sized golden-orange fruits weighing 6-7 oz. and having a great meaty flavor. Sweet and non-acidic.

La Roma Red--(D), VFNA, 76 days. The most popular Italian-type tomato. Popular for canning, cooking or paste. Vigorous vines produce excellent yield of bright red, plum-shaped, 3-4 oz. fruit. Bush habit.

Legend--(D), 68 days. A very early variety that sets large, 8 oz. fruit that are glossy red and round with very good flavor. Legend also has a strong resistance against the late blight fungus and sets fruit well under cool temperatures.

Lemon Boy--(I), VFNASt, 72 days. Not a golden, but a true yellow tomato. Produces large, deep oblate fruit averaging 7 oz. Outproduces all other golden or yellow tomatoes on the market. Ideal for mild-flavored, delicious and visually striking salads.

+++Mr. Stripey, (I), 80 days, Heirloom. Yellow beefsteak type fruit with red-streaked flesh. Large, flavorful fruits range from 14 oz.-3lbs.

+++Mortgage Lifter--(I), VFN, 85 days, Heirloom. An old, pink variety. Well-shaped, large fruit is meaty with few seeds.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-30)

+++Old German--(I), 75 days. An heirloom originally grown by the Mennonite community of Virginia, and one of the best varieties for slicing. Huge fruits weigh 1 1/2-2 lbs. each, with an unusual boat shape.

+++Opalka--(I), 85 days, Heirloom. One of the best sauce tomatoes on the market. The flavor is rich and very sweet. Fruits are almost seedless and are a bright red. Fruits are elongated and 3-5". Vines are vigorous and high-yielding.

+++Oscar Klein Italian--(I), Heirloom. One of our very own. We've been growing it for years and no longer know the source other than the fact that the seeds from this large-fruited Italian, paste-type were brought direct from Italy shortly after WW II. A beautiful and productive plant and a customers' favorite!

Patio--(D), FASt, 70 days. Excellent for pots or small gardens. Fruit is medium size, smooth and firm. A sturdy, dwarf, upright plant with crinkled foliage. Grows 24-30" tall. 3-4 oz. fruit.

+++Paul Robeson (I), 74 days. A Siberian heirloom with 7-10 oz. blackish-red fruit. Sets fruit at lower temperatures so is excellent for northern climates. Has a unique rich and exotic flavor. Has a cult following among serious tomato and heirloom gardeners.

+++Pineapple--(I), 85 days, Heirloom. Gorgeous 1 lb. red and yellow streaked fruit. Old-fashioned and very full-bodied. The flavor is wonderful, rich, fruity and very sweet. Strong vines bear an abundant crop.

+++Pink Accordion--(I), 72 days, Heirloom. One of the most uniquely shaped tomatoes we've ever grown. This tomato is just plain fun to grow! The 4-5 inch, attractive pink fruit is ruffled or deeply scalloped like an accordion. Looks much like a stuffing tomato, but it's really not. Slices are meaty, with excellent sweet low-acid flavor.

+++Polish Linguisa--(I), 73 days, Heirloom. Loaded with vitamins, fiber and potassium. This 19th century heirloom has vigorous plants that set more fruit than most. Fruits are 7-10 oz. and pie-shaped. Flesh is soft and very sweet.

+++Ponderosa Pink--(I), 95 days, Heirloom. Plant produces high yields of flavorful extra large 1 lb. pink beefsteak tomatoes. Tomatoes are almost seedless, low acidity, and very meaty.

+++Purple Russian--(I), 80 days, Ukrainian heirloom. Plum-shaped fruits are 3-4" long and weigh 6 oz. Great taste, sweet and meaty. One of the best purplish-black tomatoes since it rarely cracks.

+++Red Cherry, Large--(I), 75 days. Abundant clusters of firm, round cherry tomatoes, about 1 1/4" in diameter. Vigorous vines produce all season long.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-31)

Red Grape--(I), 75 days. High-quality, Santa-type produces long clusters of 20 or more tasty, bright red, baby grape tomatoes. Crack resistant and late blight tolerant.

+++Rosalita--(I), 60 days. A pink grape tomato. Long clusters of small, oval fruit are deep rosy pink and abundantly produced on tall vigorous plants. A very sweet choice for people who love grape tomatoes.

+++Royal Chico--(D), 72 days, Heirloom. Compact plant produces high yields of large 3 1/2 oz. bright red roma type tomatoes. It does well in humid areas. An excellent variety for fresh market and processing. Great for salads and sandwiches, or making sauces and puree.

+++Rutgers Select--(D), VFA, 75 days, Heirloom. Gardeners throughout the country are rediscovering this old-fashioned classic for its terrific flavor and productivity. This strain has moderate disease-resistance, which ensures large crops of crack-free, bright red 6-8 oz. fruit with delicious, old-time taste. This has always been a favorite for canning because of its abundance, juiciness and deep red color throughout. Developed in the 1920's.

+++Sioux--(I), 70 days, Heirloom. This variety was originally released in 1944 by the University of Nebraska. Has reliably large harvests, even in hot weather. Tomatoes weigh about 6 oz. Flavor is sweet, yet tangy--yet rich and complex.

+++Snowberry--(I), 75 days, Heirloom. Nicely rounded, 1-1/2 to 2 oz., firm fruits feature a creamy yellow color outside with a white inside, making this unique variety the closest thing to a pure white cherry available on the market today. Sturdy plants produce trusses of uniform fruits and are sweet and fruity with a typical tomato flavor.

Sugary--(D), 65 days. 2005 AAS Winner. Produces tiny, oval-shaped fruit with pointed ends. Very productive.

Sunny Boy--(I), 70 days. The plant produces good yields of 7 oz. golden yellow globe shaped tomatoes. These attractive tomatoes will be a lovely addition to your home garden! These tomatoes are flavorful and make great gourmet dishes! Excellent for salads, sandwiches, and gourmet dishes.

SunSugar--(I), FT, 62 days. Beautiful golden cherry tomato with the highest rated sweet taste. Good crack resistance, but with a fairly thin skin. Very vigorous plants.

Super Fantastic--(I), VFN, 70 days. A heavy producer of 10 oz. fruit. Smooth, solid, meaty fruits throughout the summer. Very crack-resistant. Flavor is a wonderful combination of sweet and acid.

Supersweet 100--(I), VF, 60 days. Probably the best tasting and highest yielding cherry tomato available and an improvement over the incomparable original Sweet 100. Plants

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-32)

produce hundreds cherry tomatoes on vigorous vines that can climb 10 feet if trained to do so. Fruits are high in vitamin C.

+++Thessaloniki--(I), 80 days, Heirloom. Plant produces good yields of red tomatoes. This variety has outstanding flavor. Excellent for salads and sandwiches. A variety from Greece.

Tumbler--(D), 45 days. Bushy plants have very pliable stems. Specially bred for hanging baskets. Look fantastic when mixed with lobelia and other annuals. Very sweet, bright red, cherry-type fruits. Available only in hanging baskets.

Viva Italia--(D), VFFNASt, 85-90 days. A beautiful, Italian sauce tomato with outstanding flavor and abundant mid-season yields. Vigorous vines produce decidedly firm, juicy fruit that ripen uniformly and store well--for up to 2 weeks.

Wisconsin 55--(I), 72 days. Medium-large oblate fruit. Developed at the University of Wisconsin in the 1940's and still one of our most popular tomatoes. Deep-red fruit, resistant to blossom end rot. Ripens evenly. Strong skin and solid walls.

+++Yellow Pear--(I), A, 78 days. By popular demand, we're offering this low-acid salad tomato. Tall, vigorous vine bears large quantities of small, 3/4-1 oz., lemon-yellow, pear-shaped fruit. These unusual tomatoes are a focal point when served whole in salads. Mild flavor.

+++Yellow Plum--(I), A, 75 days. 1" fruit. The best yellow plum available for cooking.

TURNIPS: Available as seed.

WATERMELON: Melons require a light soil in full sun locations, free from any shade. Keep the soil moist, especially in the early stages of growth and during pollination when the fruits are setting. After this do not water until the soil is very dry and the plants are looking somewhat stressed. Do not plant into the garden until the soil has thoroughly warmed--usually late May. Give plenty of room, planting in hills up to 6' apart. There are 3 ways to tell when a watermelon is ripe: 1) the tendril nearest the point on the vine where the fruit stem attaches is browning/dead, 2) the spot where the fruit rests on the ground is yellow, and 3) the classic mystery--you hear the "punk", as opposed to the "pink" or "pank", when you flick the melon with your finger.

Crimson Sweet--80 days. Fruits are light green with dark green stripes, flesh is deep red and fine textured. Melons are round and average about 25 lbs. Disease resistant. (3" coir pot)

Sugar Baby--80 days. A small very early melon that is sweet and red fleshed, thin rind, fine for home gardens. Fruit averages 8-12 lbs. (3" coir pot)

ZUCCHINI: See Squash.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-33)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES (B-34)