

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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



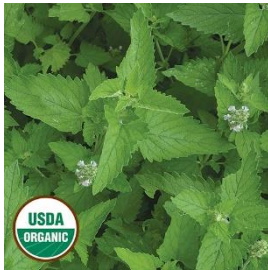
Cumin - A member of the umbelliferae family (dill, parsley, caraway) Cumin is native to the eastern Mediterranean region and has been grown as an herb, and dietary supplement, for thousands of years. Cumin is mentioned several times in the Bible, and was used heavily by the Greeks and Romans. Today it is used in Indian, Asian, Mediterranean, and Mexican cuisine. I grow it for use in my Chili recipes, and it doubles as a beautiful garden plant! Young leaves can be picked and added to salads, or you can allow the plant to flower and produce seeds. The seeds can be used fresh, or dried and ground into a powder.



Mammoth Long Island Dill - This annual has been known to take 70 days until harvest. It is a stemmy, fast growing plant and goes to seed quickly.



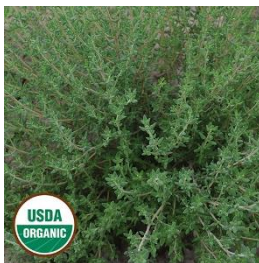
Catnip - Known for its euphoric effect on cats, this herb also makes a tasty tea for humans. Its bushy plants spread to 2-3' when mature. Catnip is very drought-tolerant once plants are established. Perennial in zones 3-9.



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 or biennial. Plants grow to 9-12 inches tall.



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. Tiny, green leaves grow on woody stems.



FLOWERS

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.



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.



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.



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



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.



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.

Purple Plum Radish - This French heirloom variety is a rare site in American gardens. Firm, white flesh (not pithy), purple skin, sweet flavor that is pleasantly hot. I consider these to be the tastiest of all radish varieties available, although they are quite spicy.



Cherry Belle Radish - This is my favorite radish. It's relatively mild and grows rapidly to its ideal size of 3/4". Nearly perfectly round globes with smooth, scarlet-red skin and a crisp white interior.



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.



PEPPERS

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.

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



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.



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.

Green Arrow - These vines grow approximately 30" and produce 10 to 11 seeds per pod. Pods are 4"-5" in length. This open-pollinated variety is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Powdery Mildew. Please be advised that peas are a cool-season crop and should be planted when the soil becomes workable in Spring.



Light Needs: Full Sun

Plant Spacing: 2-3 inches

Fruit Size: 2 inches

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.



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 - 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

Southern Giant Curled Mustard – This delicious and nutritious leafy vegetable is easy to grow and an excellent source of vitamins and minerals. Plants are cold tolerant and produce attractive, upright, bright green leaves with a mild, spicy flavor. Enjoy raw, steamed or cooked and serve alone or mixed with other greens.



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.



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 (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.



Carrots

Plant Info: Plant carrot seeds outdoors when the soil is above 45 degrees F. Plant carrot seeds ¼ 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.



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. Plant 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.



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.

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.



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.



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.

