

SEEDS FOR 2023 SEED SHARE

AMARANTH: Seeds can be eaten but so can young leaves. This plant accumulates calcium as it grows and can be turned back into the soil to enrich it for next year's crops.

- **Midnight Red**—100 days. A tricolor variety, leaves may be eaten young in salads or cooked.

ARTICHOKE:

- **Green Globe**—150 days. Perennial plant in warm climates (we are marginal). Started early, allowed to chill without freezing, and set out after the last frost day, you should harvest a few the first summer. Otherwise protect through winter for harvest the second year.

ARUGULA: (35 days for baby, 45-50 adult) Fast-growing salad green with a slightly nutty taste and mild bite to it, unless grown in hot weather—then it becomes quite pungent. Direct sow in September or in spring as soon as ground can be worked. Thin to 8" apart, or sow in a block and cut all at once as baby leaves.

ASIAN GREENS: A typical stir fry ingredient, Pak choi (or bak choi) has lovely green leaves with thick white stems. Can be used in stir fries, soups and stews. Sow early in spring and thin to 10" apart.

- **Baby Bok Choy**—33 days. Small in size with dark green leaves and white ribs, this gourmet green is mild and tasty. Early to harvest.
- **Canton Pak Choi**—50-60 days. The best variety for hot areas like ours. Large dark green leaves and very thick white stems.
- **Tat Soi Chinese Cabbage** - 43 days. This herb is a great addition to salads and stir fries with its mild flavor! Very tender as well as nutritious! Planted thick for the baby leaf market, these small dark green shiny spoon shaped leaves are ready to harvest in 21 days after sowing. Spaced further apart leaves form a compact, thick rosette in 45 days, perfect for bunching. Cold tolerant, able to withstand temperatures as low as 15 degrees Fahrenheit! Average water needs. Attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds when allowed to go to seed.

ASPARAGUS: Perennial plant that needs a permanent bed with loose amended soil. Can be harvested for years once established. Seeds slow to germinate. Do not harvest the first year or two so roots become strong. Spears not harvested become lovely fern-like foliage that give roots more vigor.

- **Mary Washington**— An heirloom variety that has good production and some disease resistance.

BEAN: Plant beans 4-6 inches apart after last frost when soil is warmed.

- **Bush - Blue Lake 274**—65 days. Heirloom bush bean plant with high yields and dark green color! Stringless bean variety known for heavy yields of top quality beans. Blue Lake 274 beans have a a crisp and crunchy texture.
- **Bush - Provider**— Provider bush beans grow well in a variety of conditions and are very productive! Pods are 6" long, straight and green, while the seeds are purple. This bean variety has good disease resistance and matures in only 50 days. Good, tender, quality pods that are low in fiber. Provider bush bean plants are vigorous and strong rooted.
- **Bush- Tendergreen Improved** – is a great home garden bean variety for canning and freezing, as well as fresh eating. It is a sturdy and productive plant that bears stringless pods that are 6" long. It has excellent disease resistance, is heat tolerant, and matures in about 52 days.
- **Bush – Yellow Cherokee Wax Or Black – 55 days** Cherokee Wax yellow bean seeds grow a robust bush bean that will produce high yields of yellow wax beans in about 55 days! Dependable even in adverse weather, and resistant to common bean mosaic. The tasty oval pods are filled with black seeds and grow up to 6 inches long.
- **Calypso**—75 days. A bush bean used as a dried bean. These are black and white beautiful beans! Also known as Orca or Yin Yang beans. Grow out, let dry on the vine. Pull dried vine and harvest.
- **Fava – Broad Windsor** - 80 days. This Mediterranean heirloom can be planted early, just after the last frost. The 4' high bushy plant produces 5 to 8-inch pods filled with quarter-sized beans that are delicious when dried and eaten as shell beans. They can also be eaten fresh, along with the young leaves that are delightful spring greens.
- **Yard-long red bean** - 90 days. These beans make an unusual addition to a garden, with their deep maroon color and extreme length. Due to their tenderness and unique taste, they are well suited to salads and stir fry's. Pick at 18" long. Thin red bean pods produce over long season on tall vines. Quite flavorful.
- **Pole - Blue Lake FM1K**—60 days. Prolific climber to 5½-6'H. Produces 6L stringless, dark green, round, straight, smooth pods that set from base to the top of the vine. Stay sweet and crispy even at maturity! Yield until frost.
- **Pole- Kentucky Wonder** -65 days. A heavy producer with 7-10" pods. Pick young. Good flavor. This is a very old heirloom bean.
- **Bean – Lima- Henderson Lima** – 60-90 days Lima beans are ideal for growing in warmer climates with plenty of sun. They thrive in soils that drain well. They have been described as having a buttery texture with a delicate flavor and are great for canning and freezing.

BEET: Beets are extremely nutritious, and the entire plant can be eaten. Beet greens are wonderful steamed separately or on top of the chopped roots. They do not like acid soil, and prefer a loose, rich area of the garden in full sun. They do not like hot weather, so may not perform well during July and August. You can pre-soak the seeds overnight and sow directly into the bed for best germination. Plant your beets 3-4" apart and thin if they touch. Eat the thinned baby beets—they are delicious. Plant a small row of beets weekly for continued harvest.

- **Burpee's Golden Beet**—58 days. Uniform sweet roots, best eaten when small. This heirloom has been around since the 1800s. Leaves are tender and mild.
- **Chioggia**—55 days. Unique heirloom from Italy, this beet looks like a red and white bullseye when cut in cross section. Very sweet flavor and mild greens.
- **Detroit Dark Red**—56 days. Very dark red uniform beet with sweet flavor. Grows well in most climates.
- **Early Wonder**—33 days for greens, 60 days for beets. This heirloom is one of the best for mild, bright green leaves. The red beet is sweet and flavorful.
- **Ruby Queen**—55 days. This beet is an All-American Selections winner and produces very flavorful 3" beets. Can be used for canning, pickling, or steaming. Is more adaptable to our clay soil.

BROCCOLI: Best started in a flat and transplanted out to a spacing of 12-18" apart. Can direct sow and then thin (transplant thinnings if you are very careful with the roots).

- **Calabrese**—60-90 days. This Italian heirloom produces 5-8" heads and many side shoots. After the main stalk is harvested, lay the stalk on its side and it will create many side shoots to harvest. This broccoli is very frost tolerant, so start it early or overwinter it.
- **De Cicco**—50-70 days. Old time productive broccoli. Central head is not super big but side shoots are plentiful. Good broccoli flavor without being too strong.
- **Rapini/Raab**—60 days. Grown more for its stalks, leaves and small flowering tops, this broccoli is ready in under 40 days for harvest. Can plant both early spring and fall.
- **Romanesco**—100 days. This broccoli is technically a cauliflower, with apple-green color whirling together to form some of the best tasting broccoli. Does especially well in cool weather.
- **Purple Sprouting Broccoli** – 220 days. Maturing in March/April when fall planted, these tall 24-36 inch plants are covered with petite, very sweet tasting purple crown that turn green when cooked. Hardy to below 10F.
- **Waltham 29**—74 days. Old time broccoli that consistently produces medium sized heads of good flavor. Will produce side shoots.

CABBAGE: Prefers cool and moist conditions, so the earlier started in spring the better. Plan to harvest through June, or plant in July/August for fall harvest. Plants should be 24" apart.

- **Brunswick**—90 days. Large drumhead type cabbage. This cold hardy cabbage is perfect for fall growing. Makes excellent sauerkraut. Old heirloom variety.
- **Copenhagen Market** – 65 days - This early Cabbage variety holds up longer without splitting than any other variety! Great in size, excellent in flavor, and exceptional for the home garden!
- **Early Round Dutch**—75 days. Green, 2–5-pound heads that hold up fairly well in the heat.
- **Mammoth Red Rock** – 90 days – Has a beautiful reddish-purple tone to its heads which have a subtle, delicate, and sweet flavor. It is a hardy crop and does well in zone 1-10.
- **Red Acre**—75 days. Sustainable Seed Company says, “The Red Acre Cabbage is a supreme variety of cabbage and simply the best early OP Red Cabbage variety available.” This 3-pound cabbage holds in the garden well without splitting, and stores without yellowing.

CARROT: Can be planted year-round but is difficult to germinate in the heat of the summer. Try a piece of plywood held up by bricks on each end over your carrot bed until seeds germinate and keep them watered twice a day in summer. Carrot seeds are small and are barely covered with soil, so they dry out quickly. They can take 10 or more days to germinate, so don't give up!

- **Atomic Red**—70 days. Atomic Red carrot is at its best when cooked as this helps to make the lycopene more available to your body. Atomic Red carrot has 10” long tapered roots.
- **Cosmic Purple**—58 days. This purple carrot is sweet and tasty, and kids love it!
- **Danvers 126**—72 days. Heat tolerant and very tasty 6-7” long carrot. A real treat.
- **Parisian** - Parisian is an early orange-red carrot that grows almost more like the shape of a large radish. Excels in clay or rocky soil where other carrots have problems developing properly. Its flavor is legendary and is highly sought after by gourmet restaurants.
- **Red Core Chantenay**—70 days. A Golden orange carrot that is 5"-7" long and 2" in diameter. Chantenay red cored is known for its ability to handle relatively heavy soils and still produce. Resist splitting and forking. Reliable. Chantenay red cored makes a good storage carrot.
- **Scarlet Nantes**—68 days. Strong tops and excellent heirloom flavor in 18cm (7") roots that color up early for optional harvests as baby carrots. When Scarlet Nantes reach maturity, they are some of the best storage carrots, and they freeze particularly well for winter use. This is also one of the top yielding juicing carrots because its tender flesh is so easily rendered.
- **Solar Yellow**— (60 days) Sustainable Seed Company says this: “Yellow carrots have been around for a long time. As far as researchers can document, they originated in the Middle East sometime in the 900s. Now that is an heirloom carrot!” This sweet, crisp variety gets 6-7” long, so it's good for clay soils. Bright yellow and good for eye health.

- **Tendersweet**— (75 days) This variety is one of the sweetest carrots on the market! Deep orange roots of Tendersweet are top quality, great tasting and super for cooking! Easy to grow and care for! Reliable yields.

CAULIFLOWER: Difficult to grow in our hot summers. Needs to be started July (August in the valley) so it is mature by fall or started indoors in February so it ripens before the heat of summer. Make sure soil is well composted and high in nutrients so its growth is not interrupted.

- **Early Snowball Improved**—70-80 days. This cauliflower has large leaves that fold over the head to protect it from sun. If started early enough, it will produce in our area.

CELERY: Tall Utah 52-70—120 days. Utah 52-70 is an improved celery that grows taller, with longer ribs, deeper green color and sweeter than the original Utah.

COLLARDS: Although collards do better in cool weather, they can be harvested most of the summer. They get quite large so thin as they grow into each other, or space 18"-2' apart. Collards can be steamed, fried, or used in soups and stews. They are a little like a cabbage/kale cross and are mild and sweet. A very nutritious vegetable.

- **Champion**—74 days. Good disease resistance can be grown spring or fall.
- **Vates**—75 days. Great producer, 32" high, with tasty leaves, especially after a frost.

CORN: Plant 2-3 weeks after the last spring frost when the soil has warmed. Plant seeds in a block for best pollination. Corn is wind pollinated with crosses easily with other varieties of corn.

- **Ornamental – Rainbow** - This excellent decorative variety, Rainbow, matures in about 110 days. Kernels grow in an eye-catching rainbow of colors! Average water needs. Water regularly, but do not over water.
- **Popcorn - Japanese White Hulless**—86 days. Flavorful white popcorn that produces multiple ears on each 5' tall stalk.
- **Popcorn – Yellow** – 95 – 110 days. As easy to grow as sweet corn but leave the ears on the stock until corn is fully mature. (husks turn brown) Then harvest and allow the ears to dry further until the kernels easily run off the cob.
- **Painted Mountain** – 70-90 days. This corn is extremely cold and drought tolerant and was developed in Montana. It grows about 5' tall producing ears about 7" long. Painted Mountain makes tasty cornmeal. It can also be eaten fresh at the 'milk' state.
- **Sweet - Country Gentleman**—75-82 days. This is one of the oldest heirloom sweet corns, so seed can be saved if no other varieties of corn are grown in the area. It is a yellow corn with medium-sized ears. Should be eaten when tassels are brown, and kernels are filled out but still milky. Can be boiled one minute or if young and tender, eat raw in the field!

- **Sweet – Stowell’s Evergreen Sweet Corn**— 95 days. “This delicious white sweet corn is regarded as the "King of All White Sweet Corn Varieties", has been popular for over 162 years. Stowell's Evergreen matures slowly over a long period, extending the usual harvest and produces 9-inch ears with 16 to 20 rows of plump, sweet white kernels.” Quote from Sustainable Seed Company, Chico.
- Country Gentleman is characterized by its tightly packed, but uneven rows of kernels. The corn ears reach 7-8 inches long and produce a sweet white kernel. Corn plants reach 8' tall and produce many tillers.

CUCUMBER: Direct seed cucumbers after soil is warm. Can be planted in groups of threes in circles, trellised, or planted in rows and allowed to run on the ground. Space seeds at least a foot apart.

- **Armenian**—63 days. Light-green, mild-tasting, deeply ribbed fruit. The elongated fruit yields uniform, easily digestible, fluted slices. They are apt to twist and coil growing on the ground but develop nice and straight when hanging from a trellis. Fruit reaches over 24 inches long, but best harvested at about 15 inches. The classic Armenian “cucumber” which is actually a melon genetically.
- **Boston Pickling** - Expect heavy and continual yields of 3 to 6-inch fruits, perfect for pickling. The dark green, blunt ended cucumbers can also be used in salad, and are ready in just 57 days.
- **Homemade Pickles** – 55-60 days A pickling variety with small white spines and crunch cores. Pick at 1-1/2 for gherkins or at 5” to 6” to make dill spears. Disease resistant.
- **Lemon**—60 days. Shape and size is like a lemon. Pick when only the palest of yellow color. Not only very easy to grow, these baseball sized cucumbers are tender and extra sweet. The bright lemon-yellow fruits are excellent in salads and for pickling. Try picking them at golf ball size for the best texture and flavor.
- **Marketmore 76**— Marketmore 76 holds its good flavor and color even in the hot summer sun! A very productive and widely adapted slicing variety with excellent disease resistance! Uniform, straight, cylindrical fruit average 8-9" and are slightly tapered toward the ends with no stippling. White spines. Resistant to CMV, DM, PM and Scab. 60-75 days to maturity. Average water needs. Water regularly, but don't over water. Plant is attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds. Good slicer.
- **Suyo Long** – Sweet flavor with a crisp texture, great fresh from the garden and has been used as a pickling cucumber. Burpless, this is a

Chinese heirloom. If left to grow on the ground can curl, but if trellised will grow straight.

- **Tendergreen Burpless** - 55-63 days- a sweet, tender, non-bitter and acid free cucumber. Most people experience very little if any burping. Its medium green, smooth, blocky fruit is at its best when harvested at eight inches or less. Pick soon for pickles.

EGGPLANT: Best started indoors and transplanted out 2-4 weeks after last frost date.

- **Black Beauty**—80 days. The standard eggplant, large plants, and fruit, dark purple.
- **Long Purple**—70 days. A thin dark purple eggplant that ripens fairly early. Pick at about 10”.
- **Rosa Bianca**—81 days. Beautiful pinky-white 6” fruit, good flavor.

KALE: Start kale early in the spring, and plant in rows or clumps scattered throughout the garden. It will bolt or become bitter when weather turns hot, and in fact, is sweetest of all after a few frosts when started in August and allowed to grow over the winter. Expect to be able to pick spring-sown kale through mid-June, and then pull the plants or cover with row covers if saving for seed production because the harlequin beetles devour it like candy until there is nothing left.

- **Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch** - Nutritious, tender, and crunchy, the plume-like leaves of Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch are finely curled and an attractive bluish-green color. Add to salads, stir-fries or boil or steam it! This hardy variety maintains color well and is slow to bolt. Dwarf plants grow up to 15" tall but can spread up to 30" wide. Good resistance to yellows in cool weather. Relative maturity is 55 to 90 days. Water regularly, but do not overwater.
- **Gulag Stars**—50 days. This Adaptive Seeds Company mix of colors and leaf shapes has a kale for every taste bud! Can survive all winter no problem, and some leaf types stay tender well into June.
- **Premier**—60 days. An early variety of kale that produces copious amounts of tasty green leaves. Smooth leaves with scalloped edges. Plant in the fall to over-winter Premier keeping the plant compact. This will result in a higher spring production and resist bolting 3-4 weeks longer.
- **Lacinato, or Dinosaur kale**—50 days. Strap-like leaves about 3” wide and 12” long, this kale is extremely winter hardy and very sweet after a few frosts.
- **Red Russian**—55 days. Can be eaten raw in salads as a baby leaf or steamed when full grown. Produces over a very long period when outer leaves only are harvested. Great winter crop, and very nutritious!

KOHLRABI: Not a well-known vegetable, kohlrabi forms a round ball at the base of its stem, which tastes like a mild sweet cabbage. Delicious grated into a salad or sliced on

a platter with dip. Sow early as possible in spring, and thin to 12" apart, or start indoors 4-6 weeks before last frost date and transplant out into the bed.

- **Purple Vienna**—63 days. Bright purple, eye catching ball, to be harvested at 2-3".

LEEK: Johnny's Selected Seeds has a chart for year-round leek production. It can be done! Leeks can easily be started by sowing 100 seeds in a 6" pot 8 weeks before the last frost. Cover the seeds with a small amount of soil and place the pot in a warm, sunny window or under grow lights. Keep the tops trimmed to 3" if you want stalky plants. Plant out in a trench about 6" deep, 4" apart. As the leek grows, fill the trench in. This blanches the stalk, making it tender. Eat any thinnings but remember that leeks like to grow close together. Harvest when 1/2" in diameter but can be left to get quite large and still be tasty.

- **American Flag** - American Flag's superior quality and taste make this a favorite of both home and market gardeners! Long, tasty, white stalks with a mild onion flavor add character to salads, soups, and stews! Compact and hardy 15-18 " plants with grayish green leaves. Matures in 120 to 155 days. Cold tolerant, will even overwinter for an early spring crop!

LETTUCE: Growth all year round depends on the lettuce variety. Summer is tough on lettuce, so plan to plant it under some afternoon shade from other vegetables or shade cloth. If protected in winter with a row cover, it will provide salads all winter long. If started indoors, plant seedlings out in March about 6" apart, eventually thinning to 12" apart. Can also direct seed close together and cut as baby lettuce with scissors. Lettuce produces seeds that are easy to save because it is self-pollinating. Plant only one variety in a patch to be on the safe side as varieties whose flowers touch can cross (will also cross with wild lettuce if it is close by). Cut lettuce flower stalk when at least half the flowers are in bloom and place upside down in a paper bag to dry a few weeks. Then shake the seeds to the bottom of the bag to save.

- **Black Seeded Simpson**—48 days to maturity, this heirloom leaf lettuce is a favorite! Light green leaves are gorgeous and are most tender in spring and fall, but will survive a hot summer with some shade. Adds a nice loft to salads as leaves are crinkly and bright.
- **Bronze Mignonette Butterhead**— Bring something colorful to your salad with this heirloom butterhead. Emerald and bronze frilled leaves are crisp and delicious, on loose heads that can weigh up to a pound. This variety is slow to bolt and performs well in hot climates. Ready in 55 days.
- **Buttercrunch**—65 days to head. Lovely butterhead lettuce with soft green leaves and delicate flavor. Grows spring or fall. Received the All American Selections award for its performance.
- **Freckles Romaine** -26-55 days. Splashes of brilliant crimson on the leaves make this lettuce stand out. Very heat resistant, it usually will not bolt. Whether as baby or mature lettuce, this makes a show stopping addition to fresh salads.
- **Gourmet Greens Mesclun Mix**—(35-45 days) This is a gourmet greens mix. Contains: Arugula, Red Russian Kale, Greenwave, Tatsoi, and Mizuna Mustard, and Paris Island Cos Lettuce.

- **Heatwave Mix**— 45 days. Consists of a varied mix of leaf forms and is more heat tolerant varieties, such as bronze mignonette, Bronze Mignonette, Cimarron, Merveille des 4 Seasons, Oakleaf, Red Salad Bowl, Rouge D'Hiver, and Ruby.
- **Mixed Green Mix** – 45-65 days Mix feature a specialty blend of choice tender loose-leaf lettuce greens to help diversify the garden box. Mix contains: Vivian (green romaine), Silvia (red romaine), Red Salad Bowl, (red leaf), Black Seeded Simpson (green leaf), Summer Bibb (Bibb leaf)
- **Paris Island** -
- **Red Deer Tongue**— 48 days. Popular with pioneers because of its great productivity, Red Deer Tongue produces beautiful, crinkled lettuce leaves with good nutty flavor! Leaves are tender, variegated red and green in color. Slow to bolt! Water regularly, but do not over water.
- **Red Salad Bowl**—50 days. Deeply lobed red leafy lettuce, slow to bolt, that can be grown 12" apart or used as cut and come again baby leaves. With a little shade in summer, it can handle the heat.
- **Romaine, Parris Island Cos** – 65-70 days. This lettuce grows upright into tall heads of lettuce that are ready to harvest in 65 to 70 days. It is resistant to mosaic virus and the leaves have a mildly sweet flavor. Midribs are crunch and juicy. Because of their higher chlorophyll content, romaine lettuces are among the most nutritious of all lettuces.
- **Summer Bibb** – 43 days. Summer bibb is a fabulous tasting lettuce that is crisp, clean, and easy to grow. Crispy heads often self-blanch in the center.
- **Grand Rapid Romaine** – 50-60 days. These lettuce seeds grow into large green leaves that are resistant to tip burn. The Grand Rapids thrives in full sun or partial shade and can be grown in zones 3-12. The leaves have a mildly sweet flavor.

MELON: Direct seed 2-3 weeks after last frost and after soil warms. Can be trellised, grown in rows, or grown in circles of 3-4 seeds and picking the best two plants to remain.

- **Hales Best**—85 days. Hales Best Jumbo is one of the most popular open pollinated melon varieties. Great for the home vegetable garden! A standard early shipper with heavy coarse net and light ribs. Melons average 4 pounds and are packed with firm, salmon colored, great tasting flesh! Developed by a Japanese farmer in the California central valley. Large cantaloupe type with netted rind and sweet, orange flesh. A large, sweet muskmelon.
- **Honeydew, Green Flesh** - This is a well-known shipping and home garden melon variety that has a smooth creamy-white hard rind and thick, sweet, lime-green flesh. Fruit average 7.5-8" x 6.5-7" with a small seed cavity and high sugar content. 105-115 days.

- **Honeydew, Orange Flesh** - 98 days. Light green, smooth skin; orange flesh. An orange-fleshed version of the regular Honeydew; tasty. Typical honeydew rind but sweet, orange meat. Delicious!
- **Iroquois Melon** - Taking about 80 days to mature, Iroquois is worth the wait! Great, sweet flavored melons weigh from 5 to 7 lbs. Some disease resistance. Easy to grow-good yields!

MUSTARD: A common vegetable in Asian cooking and stir fries. Can be very hot or quite mild. Easy to grow and matures fast in cool weather. Tastes very strong and bitter when grown in summer. Direct seed mustard and thin to 8" apart. Cut outer leaves and steam or fry.

- **Red Giant** - Color up your salad with these popular red mustard greens and add some tasty zest, as well! Leaves are tender, and maroon in color with light green midribs and narrow stems. Winter hardy and slow to bolt. Full size leaf harvest in 45 days.
- **Tendergreen or Spinach Mustard**—45 days. A very mild large-leafed green mustard, hardy enough to grow all winter. Even the flowers and stems are delicious raw or cooked.

OKRA: Can start indoors 2-3 weeks after last frost date, or direct sow after soil is warm. Sow 6" apart and thin to a foot apart. These plants get big—5-6' tall and beautiful! Pick when small (3-4"). Use in soups, stews, or fry in oil until crisp. Save seeds if you are growing one variety!

- **Clemson Spineless**—55 days. green okra developed by Clemson University.
- **Burgundy**—55 days. Ornamental red pods are very tasty. Flowers are beautiful.

ONION: The natural cycle of an onion is to seed itself about August, grow through winter, form an onion in early summer, and form a seed stalk that will reseed itself in August again. However, onion seed can be started indoors in winter and planted out as early as February or March—onions will still be ready in summer but just won't be as big as Fall-planted onions. To plant seeds, surface sow on a flat or in a pot, and cover with a light layer of fine soil. The onions will grow through like little hairs. Short-day onions are usually grown in the South, whereas our day length allows intermediate or long-day onions to fully develop a bulb. All our selections are long-day or intermediate day onions.

- **Evergreen White Bunching**—70 days. Green onion tops with small bulbs. This onion can be direct seeded close together and the thinnings used in salads and soups. This is not a bulbing onion.
- **Red Grano** - This medium-sized onion is crisp and mild, a great all-purpose variety for eating cooked or raw. Short day onion, with a short to medium storage life. Red Grano onion seeds mature in 112 days.
- **Ruby Onion** - Large, firm red onions are excellent for storage, lasting for five to six months. The medium-large bulbs have a strong but sweet flavor. These

Ruby Red onion seeds for sale are ready to harvest in about 110 days, or when the tops start falling over.

- **Texas Early Grano** – 110 days A short day variety with good yields for very sweet onions. They are excellent cooked or fresh and have a moderate storage life. This variety is disease resistant.
- **Walla Walla**— The Walla Walla sweet onion is an overwintering type that's good for fall or early spring sowing in the north! Award winning mild flavor and large size, great for slicing! Not one with great storing capabilities, you'll want to use these soon after harvest! Resistant to deer. Average water needs. Water regularly, but don't over water.
- **White Sweet Spanish**—110 days. A sweet yellow onion that can be stored up to 6 months. Can get quite large but always has a nice, mild flavor.
- **Yellow Sweet Spanish** – 120 days. The shiny, straw-colored skin of this Yellow Sweet Spanish onion covers a mild-flavored white flesh. This long-day onion is globe-shaped and can grow quite large in the right soil.

PARSNIP: Planted in the fall, parsnip will come to full root size by late spring of the following year. Dig the roots and put into stews and soups or cut into blocks and fry with a coating of curry or mixed peppers. Sow parsnip 1/4" deep and keep moist until it germinates. Germination is low and slow on parsnip seeds so plant plenty! These may take a month to germinate.

- **Hollow Crown** —120 days. Hollow Crown is a popular, high-quality parsnip with long, smooth, white roots that are up to 15" long and 3" in diameter with no side roots. The sweet white flesh has good flavor and keeps well over the winter. It yields best when grown in deeply prepared soils.

PEA: Edible-pod peas grow well in fall or early spring. If planted in late August, a crop may ripen before the winter gets too cold. Plant 4-6 inches apart and let them climb a fence.

- **Shelling Pea Early Frosty** - This is an improved version of Little Marvel that is popular and high quality! Vines don't require staking and produce great yields of 4" pods. This is an ideal cool climate variety that's great for canning and freezing! Average water needs. Water regularly, but don't over water.
- **Shelling Pea Lincoln Shell Garden** - 65-70 days. This Old English favorite is exceptionally tender, and one of the sweetest peas you can grow. Wonderful for fresh eating in the garden, and also excellent for freezing. They're the second most heat-resistant of all peas, and their compact growth habit make these the perfect choice for home gardens.
- **Oregon Sugar Pod II**— 65 days. The Oregon Sugar Pod II is an edible pod snow pea that grows up to 30 inches tall and produces large pods up to 5 inches long by 1 inch wide! This sweet variety has good disease resistance and thrives in cool temperatures. Crisp and flavorful pods freeze well without losing color or flavor! Approximately 60 days to maturity. Average water needs. Large flat pods are prolific and sweet. Give them something to climb.

- **Sugar Snap**—70 days. Powdery mildew resistant. An earlier, somewhat shorter-
vined version of Sugar Snap with the important addition of resistance to powdery
mildew. The vines avg. 5' or more and need trellising.

PEPPERS, HOT: Peppers like hot weather to ripen, but get sun scalded easily. Plant after soil is warm. Plant even two peppers close together, then 2-3' apart from the next two peppers. Peppers like company! They also like shade cloth or something to protect them from sun scald, like a row of sunflowers 3-4' in front of them on the south side.

- **Anaheim** - The Anaheim Chile Pepper is a classic, open pollinated pepper variety that matures in 70-90 days. Vigorous bushy upright plants grow 24 to 30 tall and provide good cover. Tapered fruits are 6 to 8 by 1.5 inches and dark green in color turning red at maturity. This popular, mildly hot pepper is used for canning, drying and fresh market. SHU of 900 to 3500. Average water needs.
- **Ancho/poblano**—75 days. Has a gentle heat, used for chile rellenos. Can roast and peel, then stuff with cheese or meat. Can be dried red and ground for the winter. Peppers are 3-6", plants are about 2 feet and quite stalky.
- **Big Jim** – Also called NuMex Big Jim these peppers produce some of the largest peppers, yields of 8' to 12' long are common, though they can grow larger. Big Jim peppers can range in spiciness, some plants producing mild heat while others can be a big spicier. Many growers pick these peppers while still green for use in green chilies.
- **Cayenne**—A bright red, quite hot pepper. Dry and grind for winter or use fresh in stews. Hot!
- **Habanero** - The Habanero is a VERY hot pepper-the hottest open pollinated pepper available, about 200 times hotter than the Jalapeno! Fruits are about 1" x 2" and green in color, turning to orange/red at maturity. Primarily used as a dry pepper powder, for oil extract, or in sauces. SHU of 280,000 units. 90 to 100 days to maturity. Average water needs.
- **Hungarian Hot Wax**—70 days The Hungarian Wax Hot is a bright yellow medium hot pepper that averages 5 inches in length and turns red when mature. Fruit is smooth, waxy and tapers to a point. Hungarian Hot Wax pepper seeds grow plants up to 24" tall and are very productive. Early and widely adapted, this is a great all-purpose pepper for processing and pickling, good for the home garden! SHU of 750 to 3,000. Suitable for growing in containers. Water regularly, but do not overwater.
- **Jalapeno M**— The Jalapeno M matures in 70 to 75 days. Sausage-shaped fruits average 3.5" x 1.5" and are very pungent dark green fruits that are slow to turn red. Upright dark green plants grow from 26" to 36" tall and will continue producing over an extended period of time, making this an excellent choice for

the home garden! A very popular seasoning in Mexican and American cuisine! Great for raw or pickled eating! SHU of 3,500 to 6,000. Average water needs. Water regularly, but do not over water.

- **Padron** – 75 days. Most of the peppers are relatively middle but an occasional unpredictable one can be quite hot.
- **Santa Fe Grande**—78 days. This pepper plant is beautiful! Very hardy, peppers produce continually, and are 3-4", yellow, white, red, orange, all on the plant at the same time. Use for pickles and salsa.
- **Serrano**—75 days. Strong plant produces many small peppers that can be used green or red. Spicy but with that distinct serrano flavor for salsa or hot sauces.

PEPPERS, SWEET: Wait until soil is warm and no danger of frost before planting out. We start all our peppers inside and transplant out in May. Plant two to a clump, then leave 2' between plants. Sweet peppers can be eaten green, but ripe usually means red, purple, orange or yellow. Peppers burn in intense summer sun so grow under shade cloth or as an understory crop.

- **Banana**— 80 to 100 days. Also known as yellow wax peppers, the bright yellow fruit grown from Sweet Banana Pepper seeds are sweet and crunchy averaging 4-6" long. They make an excellent pickling pepper.
- **Big Red**—70 days. High yielding plant produces thick, sweet-fleshed fruits maturing to a brilliant bright red skin.
- **Cubanelle**—62-70 days. A heirloom used in some Latin cuisine, it will produce light yellowish green peppers that will turn to orange then dark red when mature. Not a bell type.
- **Emerald Giant**— 77 days. is huge pepper was selected for heavy yields and large robust plant structures to support lots of peppers. Fruits are emerald green, thick walled, very sweet 4 1/2" long by 3 1/2" wide.
- **Golden California Wonder**—72 days. This sweet pepper changes color from green to yellow to orange, as it matures. The flesh is thick and of fine quality; the plant produces well and does well in both cool and warm weather.
- **Orange Sun**—77-82 days. Turning from green to bright orange when ripe, this beautiful pepper will add fun color to salads and stir fry. They're crisp and sweet, and great for grilling too.
- **Purple Beauty** – 70 days. Purple Beauty Pepper is a medium-sized pepper with the best purple color available. Resistant to Tobacco Mosaic Virus, this pepper is highly productive. A sweet crisp addition to any meal, they will look beautiful in any salad.
- **Sunbright Yellow Bell**—75 days. Add a splash of sunshine to your garden with Sunbright peppers. Changing from green to bright golden yellow when mature,

these sweet beauties are delicious fresh or cooked. They grow to five inches long.

PUMPKIN: Plant around June 1st, to be sure your pumpkin is not overly ripe by Halloween. Plant 3-4 seeds per hill and thin to 2, or plant in rows, at least 3' apart. Pumpkins take lots of room!

- **Atlantic Giant** - The Atlantic Giant Pumpkin is often grown for exhibition and known for growing to record sizes (some up to 1000 lbs!). Flesh may also be used for cooking. Fairly smooth orange skin. 120 days to maturity. This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds. Average water needs.
- **Connecticut Field** - 100 days. Add a splash of sunshine to your garden with Sunbright peppers. Changing from green to bright golden yellow when mature, these sweet beauties are delicious fresh or cooked. They grow to five inches long.
- **Howden's Field** - 110 days. This symmetrical pumpkin is equally good for pies, decor, or carving; it averages 25 pounds, and keeps well.
- **Jack O'Lantern**— Reaching 8 to 12 lbs., Jack O Lantern pumpkins have thick skin, and are great for carving! That's not the only thing they're good for though...these pumpkins are also known for making great pies! Jack O Lantern pumpkin seed reaches maturity in approximately 100 days. This plant requires consistently moist soil. Attractive to bees, butterflies and/or birds.
- **Small Sugar**—100 days. Heirloom also known as New England Pie pumpkin, they average 6-8" in diameter and weigh about 6 pounds. Sweet, thick flesh.
- **Winter Luxury** – 105 days. Winter Luxury is a great baking pumpkin, that makes terrific pumpkin cheesecakes, pies, puddings, muffins, and pancakes. Thick flesh and small seed cavity. Yields 3-4 pumpkins per vine. 5-7 pounds in size, it is known for its sweet savory flesh.

RADISH: Really a cool weather crop, radishes can grow in all but the hottest months here. They will do better in part shade in summer but produce a crop so fast that most of the year you will be eating radishes! Seeds are large and easy to plant, spaced 2-3" apart.

- **Cherry Belle**—25 days. This is the typical red, round, white-fleshed radish everyone loves. Never gets pithy.
- **Comet**—25 days. Red skin, white flesh, perfect round shape. Can be grown in hot weather.
- **Easter Egg**—30-39 days. Multicolored radishes, very fun and also flavorful.
- **French Breakfast**—28 days. This is an elongated French heirloom radish, with red top and white bottom. Tasty and attractive and just a little different.
- **Pinkie**—30 days. 1" pink radish with white flesh.

- **Purple Plum**—28 days. 1 1/2" round, bright purple radish is beautiful and very tasty.
- **Scarlet Globe**—23 days. The classic, round red radish with crisp white flesh that is mild and tasty. Has better warm weather tolerance than many.
- **Watermelon**—60 days. This radish is white on the outside and bright pink inside! Novel and tasty.

RUTABAGA Rutabagas or "Beggies" are root vegetable seeds that, once grown, are somewhat like a turnip. We grew up growing rutabaga seeds in the garden, and we used them a lot in our meals. We would chop them up with potatoes and make oven fries out of them that went along with our bratwurst and sauerkraut. They grow best on land that has not been under cultivation before. They can be stored in the cellar along with other root vegetables like carrots and potatoes for use in the winter months.

- **American Purple Top** - 90 days. This vegetable is great for winter storage! American Purple Top rutabagas produce large, round, yellow roots with a purple crown. Fine flavored flesh is firm and sweet and turns orange when cooked. This easy to grow variety matures in approximately 90 days. Self-sows freely and may be invasive, deadhead if you do not want volunteer seedlings. This plant requires consistently moist soil, and is attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds.

SALSIFY: A root vegetable planted in spring. By fall roots are ready to harvest. The second year it blooms with a purple flower beneficial insects love. (Black Salsify has a yellow flower). Be careful not to pull it out thinking it is a weed!

- **Mammoth Sandwich Island:** 120 days. White roots. Sow in early spring and harvest roots in fall or carry roots over the winter to see the blooms in spring. Will continue to be edible the following year.

SPINACH: Can be grown very early in spring or throughout winter with some protection. Heat makes spinach bolt (go to seed) and it will not germinate if it is too warm. A row cover helps it in winter and shade cloth helps it in spring.

- **Bloodsail Longstanding**—30 days for baby leaves, 50-60 days mature. A very popular heirloom spinach, it is more heat tolerant than most. Germination may be slow but if planted in rich soil, baby leaves can be harvested in 30 days. Leaves are slightly crinkled, dark green and very flavorful.
- **Viroflay**—50 days. An old variety dating back to the mid 1800's in France. Great flavor fresh or cooked.

SQUASH: Both summer and winter squash are sown after the soil warms and there is no chance of frost, in either circles of 3-4 seeds, thinned to 2 best plants, or in rows 1' apart, thinned to 3' apart.

SUMMER SQUASH—

- **Bennings Green Tint Scallop** (Pattypan) 50 days. Large, upright bushes—give them some room. This tiny pale green squash resembles a saucer with scalloped

edges. In addition to good flavor and texture, this variety boasts excellent production and keeps well into the winter. Good quality if picked young.

- **Early Crookneck** - 50 days. Early Summer Crookneck is a popular early variety of crookneck squash seed that is great for the home vegetable garden or market. Holds and ships well. Bush type plants produce warted light-yellow curve-necked fruits with creamy-white flesh, with a good buttery flavor! Generally used at the 5-6" stage. Average water needs. Attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds.
- **Scallop yellow bush** (Pattypan) - This easy-to-grow patty pan squash has rich, creamy flavor. Bush growth habit makes it ideal for home gardens or market growers. Most tender when picked at 2" to 3" in diameter. Ready in just 49 days.
- **Tromboncino** (*C. moschata*)—70 days. This squash is amazing! Picked green at 8-10", it is a flavorful summer squash, but left to ripen to a tan color, it makes a great winter orange-fleshed tasty, sweet squash that stores for several months. It grows 3 or more feet long. Note that if it is the only *C. moschata* squash planted in your garden you can save seeds from it—it will not cross with *C. pepo* varieties. Seeds to this squash are often very hard to find. Long vines
- **Zucchini, Black Beauty** (This popular, and very productive home garden and shipping squash variety matures 50-60 days. Black beauty grows on semi-upright plants. Glossy black-green fruits average 6-8" long x 2" in diameter and are best when harvested young. Tender flesh is firm creamy-white and has a fine flavor. Great eating! Average water needs. Attractive to bees, butterflies, and/or birds.
- **Zucchini, Round** - Round Zucchini seed is a tasty and productive home garden variety for planting that can be picked in just 50 days! Fruits are round or oblong and work especially well for stuffed zucchini recipes! Pick at 2.5" in diameter. If you keep them harvested, it will keep on producing prolifically!

WINTER SQUASH:

- **Blue Hubbard** - 110 days. This popular Hubbard type, Blue Hubbard, produces football shaped fruits that weigh about 7 to 12 lbs. This variety has blue/gray skin and fine textured orange flesh. Sweet flavored and delicious in pies or steamed or baked. Great storing quality!
- **Ebony Acorn** – 90 days. Ebony Acorn is a delicious dark acorn type squash that is early and second only in flavor to Hubbard. Prolific 8' vines produce 1.5 to 2 pound fruits with thick walls and a small seed cavity. About 5-6 inches in diameter.
- **Galeux D'Eysines** - 90-99 days. Originating from France, this unusual, pink-tinted squash is named for its skin that is "embroidered with warts." Though the color and unique skin make it a stunning choice for decoration, the Galeux

d'Elysines is also known for its silky smooth, fiber free quality of flesh. 10 – 20 pounds. Sweet flesh.

- **Spaghetti** (C. pepo)—88 days. Yellow squash with yellow stringy flesh that people use in place of pasta. Very good when baked, and flesh is teased out with a fork, then topped with olive oil, basil, and parmesan cheese.
- **Sweet Dumpling** (C. pepo)—105 days. This tiny winter squash weighs in at an average of 7 ounces and is a favorite for roasting whole. It is pumpkin-shaped and has white skin with green striping. Fruits have sweet orange flesh. Tasty.
- **Waltham Butternut** (C. Moschata)—110 days. I believe this to be the sweetest, creamiest winter squash possible. Dark orange flesh is delightful. Stores all winter. Let it sit in a warm place after harvest for a few weeks to sweeten up.
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SWISS CHARD: Chard loves spring! Seeds can be direct sown April through early August, about 4" apart and thinned to a foot apart or start in flats in February and carefully transplant (chard does not really like being transplanted so take care not to damage the roots). Chard leaves can be steamed or used in stir fries or soups. Very nutritious vegetable.

- **Flamingo**—50 days. Lovely pink ribs with bright green contrasting leaves.
- **Fordhook Giant**—55 days. An heirloom from the 1920s, this is the standard green leafed chard with large white ribs. Can reach 2' tall easily. A very tasty, dependable chard.
- **Rainbow Mix**—35-60 days. A mix of stem colors ranging from gold, pink, purple, orange, red and white. Ornamental, nutritious and delicious.

TOMATO: If possible, start seeds in flats in a warm room. Tomatoes love to be transplanted, and if planted up to their first leaves in soil, they will send out additional roots from their stems. This helps them grow stronger and take in more nutrients. Otherwise, direct sow after last frost in warm soil. Tomatoes are classified as determinate, which means the plants grow laterally, do not need staking, and all tomatoes ripen at once, or indeterminate, which are vertically growing and do need staking. The indeterminates grow indefinitely and continue producing until frost.

- **Ace 55**—Determinate, 80-89 days. A nice acidic perfect-looking ball of a red tomato. One of our favorites! Ace 55 used to only be available as a hybrid, but now is also open pollinated (HINT: Save your seeds!)
- **Amish Paste** - 89 days. Indeterminate. Many seed savers believe this is the ultimate paste tomato. Giant, blocky, Roma type tomatoes have delicious red flesh that is perfect for paste and canning. It has world-class flavor and comes from an Amish community in Wisconsin.

- **Arkansas Traveller** – 70 – 80 days. This variety produces 6 to 8-ounce red fruits. The fruits are meaty and have an outstanding flavor – ideal for sauces and fresh eating. True to its name, this variety was developed at the University of Arkansas.
- **Beefsteak**—Indeterminate, 70-80 days. Beefsteak is the old standby for a large garden tomato! Huge, delicious fruits often grow to over a pound! Vines are vigorous and bear very bright red, juicy fruit that is solid, flat and somewhat ribbed. It is used mostly in-home gardens and should be staked. Matures in 70 to 100 days. Certain parts of plant may be poisonous if ingested.
- **Big Rainbow Heirloom** – 80 to 102 days. Fully ripened fruits are gold on stem end, red on blossom end. Some weigh up to 2 lbs. Subject to cracks and cat facing but has superb flavor.
- **Black Krim**—Indeterminate, 75 days. The unusual Black Krim tomato comes from the Isle of Krim in the Black Sea. Its coloring varies from reddish brown to purple or green; the taste is bold and a little salty. This indeterminate variety requires staking or caging. Beefsteak type, green shoulders, purple tasty flesh.
- **Brandywine**—Indeterminate, 88 days. This is a large, potato-leafed plant that produces big pinky flavorful, dripping tomatoes. Dates to the 1880's, according to Sustainable Seed Company
- **Camalay** – Indeterminate – Beautiful and great tasting big red tomato. A local variant that we were fortunate to secure a small amount of seeds.
- **Cherokee Purple Heirloom** – 85 days. Indeterminate. These dusty rose-colored heirloom tomatoes mature in about 80 days and are extremely sweet flavored! Cherokee Purple is considered by many to be the best tasting tomato! Fruits average 12 ounces. A very productive heirloom variety! Certain parts of plant may be poisonous if ingested.
- **Farralones** - 82 days. This luscious beefsteak type orange tomato was gleaned from a compost pile on one of the Farallon Islands. it is meaty with few seeds and has a delicious sub-acid tomatoey flavor. Grows well here.
- **Golden Jubilee Heirloom** - 72 days. Indeterminate. Mild flavor and low acidity make this one of the best varieties for tomato juice. Bright, golden-orange fruits, 2-1/2 to 3" in diameter average 6 to 7 oz. apiece and have meaty, thick walls. Fruits are solid, with few seeds. Medium-sized plants need staking, and produce high yields, making them ideal for home garden or fresh market.
- **Golden Queen** – 65 days, Indeterminate, Produces large and smooth fruits that are a beautiful yellow-orange color. The fruit of the Golden Queen tomato plant are 8-12 ounces that are meaty with few seeds and a sweet flavor.

- **Green Zebra** — Indeterminate, 75 days. One outstanding and fun tomato! Green Zebra is striped and green, and when ripe becomes slightly blushed with yellow. Pick when only slightly gives to pressure for the full lemony goodness. This is a small tomato with big flavor, and it is lovely on a platter with red and orange tomatoes.
- **Manitoba** – 66 days. Determinate plants that thrive in cool climates with short seasons. An early producer with excellent yields producing 3 to 4-inch crimson red fruit.
- **Moneymaker** - 77 days Indeterminate vines, red colored tomatoes in clusters of 6 to 10 fruit. The uniform, smooth-skinned fruit are medium in size averaging 4-6 oz. Fruits are juicy with classic taste and a sweet bite. This is a medium-early, main season tomato, ok for the greenhouse.
- **Roma**—Determinate, 78 days. Roma is one of the most popular tomato varieties for pastes, sauces, and canning! Solid fruits with few seeds grow to about 3". Compact vining growth habit. This easy to grow variety bears heavily until frost. Open pollinated. Certain parts of plant may be poisonous if ingested.. Few seeds.
- **San Marzano**—Indeterminate, 78 days. Fruits form in clusters, very productive paste tomato. San Marzano is the premier canning tomato with heavy walls, very few seeds, and little juice.
- **Stupice**—55 days Semi-determinate. Pronounced “stoo-peech”, it is an heirloom from Czechoslovakia that is early, productive, and has good flavor. This cold-tolerant tomato ripens to sweet, red, slightly oval, 2-inch fruit. Pumps out fruit over the entire season.

CHERRY TOMATOES:

- **Black Cherry** – 64 days Indeterminate- Black cherry tomato has all the sweet flavor of the larger black tomatoes, packed into a small treat. Can get up to 8' in height, fruits are 1 inch with a deep mahogany brown color.
- **Isis Candy**—(67days) Indeterminate, Extremely sweet 1" yellow-orange tomato, some marbled and streaked with red.
- **Large Red Cherry**—Indeterminate, 72 days. Just your standard, red, 1-1 1/2" tasty cherry tomato, yummy in salads or for popping in your mouth. Ripens in clusters.
- **Val's OP orange cherry tomato**—(70days) This is the result of several years of selection for an orange cherry tomato similar to the hybrid Sungold. I think it's very close in appearance and taste. Some variation in plants but fairly stable.

- **Yellow Pear**—Indeterminate, 75 days. The cutest little pear-shaped yellow cherry tomatoes! The flavor is a bit bland, but they are great for drying as the flavor intensifies and they look great with dried red tomatoes. Nice change from red in a salad.

TOMATILLO: Verde (*Physalis ixocarpa*)—70-80 days. Standard green tomatillo produces 2" fruit that can be used in sauces or green salsas.

TURNIP: Very sweet root vegetable if grown in the fall.

- **Purple Top White Globe**—57 days. Purple Top White Globe turnip seed is the most widely grown turnip variety worldwide! The tops of this versatile vegetable can be cooked as greens, and its edible roots are good for storing, canning and freezing! Slightly tapered globe shaped roots, purple above ground and white below ground, are best harvested when 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh is sweet mild and fine-grained. Matures in 45 to 65 days.

VETCH – A great addition to any garden's bare land, this legume can loosen your soil and add nitrogen.

WATERMELON: Plant in hills of 3-4 seeds and thin to 1-2 seeds. They need room for the vines. Can be planted in a row, but each plant should be 12-18" apart.

- **Blacktail Mountain**—70 days (early for a watermelon!). Is good in heat and drought. Red flesh, 8-12 lbs. Variety was developed by Glenn Drowns, owner of Sand Hill Preservation Center, Iowa (per Baker Creek Whole Seed Catalog). They say it's one of the best!
- **Cal Sweet Supreme**—90 days. Cal Sweet Supreme is a red seeded watermelon with a dark green striped rind. Fruits are long and blocky. Grows to over 30 lbs. It has unique non-lobed leaves that protect the fruit from sunburn.
- **Crimson Sweet**—80 days. Very sweet heirloom with high sugar content. 20–25-pound fruits. Juicy, red flesh with few seeds. Vines spread 6-10 feet. Fusarium wilt and anthracnose resistant.
- **Sugar Baby**—78 days, one of my personal favorites! Small 6-10 lb. sweet, red-fleshed melon. Ripen in almost any climate.