Who We Are
Fedco Seeds is a co-operative offering seasonal pre-orders of garden seeds and accessories; fruit and nut trees and berry bushes; spring flowering bulbs; and seed potatoes, onion sets, fall-flowering bulbs and cover crops (Tubers). We employ two full-time year-round co-ordinators, plus two part-time co-ordinators, plus up to 20 seasonal workers. If you are interested in working for us, send an application to Fedco Seeds, Personnel Committee, 52 Mayflower Hill Dr., Waterville, Me. 04901.

Order Forms Available
Seeds early December
Orders Due
final draft. Mar. 18

Bulbs June
final draft. Oct. 5

Trees September
final draft. December

Tubers/ January
OSGI

For further information, please write or call the appropriate co-ordinator.

Ordering Timetable
Fri. Feb. 3: Early orders due. Only orders received by this date eligible for early delivery and volume discounts. Orders may be called in to (207) 872-9093 on this day and on Feb. 25 ONLY.
Sat. Feb. 25: Orders may be called in to (207) 872-9093 on this day and on Feb. 3 ONLY. We do not replenish stock after this date.
Feb. 27-Mar 18: Orders accepted for available stock on a first come, first serve basis. These orders will experience some out-of-stocks. Based on past experience, expect the following out-of-stock (O/S) rate: Mar. 1 3%, Mar. 5 6%, Mar. 10 10%, Mar. 15 20%, Mar. 18 30%. You may elect to accept substitutions of similar varieties by checking the blank on your order sheet, thereby reducing your O/S rate.
Sat. Mar. 18: Last day orders accepted. No call-ins.
Orders received after this date WILL BE RETURNED UNFULFILLED WITHOUT EXCEPTION!
Sat. Apr. 29: All adjustments, corrections, additions must be completed by this date.
May 1-Sept. 30: CLOSED FOR THE SEASON!

Minimum Order Sent to US is $5. If your order is smaller than the above amount, we will ship your order within 48 hours. But we do pledge to stick to the shipping timetable in this catalog.

We do not promise that we will fill your order perfectly. We strive to meet your order in full but the information readily available elsewhere. Such economizing enables us to sell at a fraction of normal retail prices.

We encourage people to get together and order in groups. As a reward for co-operation, we offer volume discounts.

We make no claim that we will ship your order within 48 hours. If you have not received your order within that time, please call (207) 872-9093.

How Are We Different?
1. PROFIT-SHARING: We are one of the few seed companies in the United States organized as a cooperative. We are a joint 50/50 consumer/worker cooperative. Consumers own 60% of the cooperative and workers own 40%, and share proportionately in the cooperative's profits.

2. CO-OPERATION: We encourage people to get together and order in groups. As a reward for co-operation, we offer volume discounts.

3. ECONOMY: Group orders help us keep costs down. We strive to keep our farmers' share of the back of the catalog and read the detailed instructions for group orders. If you plan to order by yourself, or are not co-ordinating a group, you may skip that section.

Educational Subsidy
25% of our profit is allocated to our educational subsidy fund, used to further the goals of co-operation. With it we have supported such groups as The Scattered Seed Project, the MOFAA Annual Conference, The Seed Saver's Exchange, MOFGA's Education & Development Fund, and The Cultivator. We always accept additional donations to the fund.

Each year we have small and low-germ lots of seed leftover. We regularly donate these seeds to low income or community garden groups. Write if you have a group which would benefit from such a donation.

Welcome!
Welcome to our 11th annual co-operative garden seed pre-order! The summer of 1988 will be remembered for the unusual intensity and duration of its hot spells. The heat gave us an excellent opportunity to compare varieties of beans, sweet corn and squashes, and zucchini. This year we have had such good horticultural weather changes in our selections reveal some of what we learned.

Once again we are using the first few pages of our catalog to tell you a little about what makes Fedco Seeds different from most other seed companies. We hope you will take the time to read them before you peruse our selections. The more you understand why we do things, the better we can serve you.

Most of the folks who buy from us do so as members of a co-operative or ordering group. If you are a co-ordinator or co-ordinator for an ordering group, please turn to the back of the catalog. If you are not on a pre-order, please check the blank on the bulk sheet marked ASAP for your name.

We are looking for a seed grower in Maine for our crop of Osaya Endo Snow Pea. Requires a quarter acre of fertile soil on which no pea crops have been sown for at least 3 years. We will plant 20 pounds of seed stock. Must be able to harvest. We are willing to provide you with a variety which would be suitable. You will need a garden, yielding quality fruit. It should have outstanding taste and/or appearance.

BULK orders (from our bulk order form) can often be shipped by late February. If you require this service, please call the blank on the bulk sheet marked ASAP section.

We're sorry, we cannot RUSH orders. If you require early shipment, PLEASE ORDER early.

ON PRICES AND SERVICE
At Fedco Seeds our goal is to offer high quality seeds at the lowest possible prices. In order to keep prices down, we have to keep control over our expenses. Not all expenses are controllable. In the last two years we've absorbed considerable increases in workers' compensation rates, bulk mail and first class postage rates, paper and printing costs, and labor. Consequently, we have had to make our first significant price increase in a number of years. This year we are taking a major step to serve you better by hiring a customer service representative who will be available to answer the phone most of the time during regular business hours (9 to 5 weekdays) from Nov. 1 through March 31. No more recordings during regular hours!

Services cost money, and we are well aware of the trade off between offering more services, and keeping prices low. That is why we don't offer the wide array of services claimed by some seed houses. For example:

Our ordering service will ship your order within 48 hours. But we do pledge to stick to the shipping timetable in this catalog.

We do not promise that we will fill your order perfectly. We strive to meet your order in full but the information readily available elsewhere. Such economizing enables us to sell at a fraction of normal retail prices.

We encourage people to get together and order in groups. As a reward for co-operation, we offer volume discounts.

We make no claim that we will ship your order within 48 hours. If you have not received your order within that time, please call (207) 872-9093.

How You Can Help Us
**We are always looking for additional varieties to list. These can be heirlooms which have been rediscovered, new developments from modern breeding programs, or old varieties which have been reintroduced. Your suggestions are always carefully considered. So is your feedback on our present offerings.

**Do you have seed of an heirloom variety which you think has commercial potential? If you send us a sample, we will grow it out to see if we agree. A variety with commercial potential will ripen in our short growing season, yielding quality fruit. It should have outstanding taste and/or appearance.

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TELEPHONING US

In our society it has become almost a reflex action to pick up the phone. Indeed, the volume of phone calls to us has increased much faster than the size of our orders. This can be a problem because our office is also the residence of our co-owners, CR Lawn. Increasingly, the calls start at 7 am and sometimes don’t let up till after 9 pm.

In order for us to serve you better, we request that you observe the following courtesies:

1) TO AVOID THAT RECORDED MESSAGE! please restrict your phone calls to regular business hours, 9 am to 5 pm Mon thru Fri.

2) Before you phone, please read all the directions. Your question might be answered before you pick up the phone. You’ll save money, and we will, too.

3) We love getting mail. Of course, we are able to respond to your letters the same day that we get them. Please consider using the mail before you phone.

4) We accept backorders. This can be a problem because our office is also the residence of our co-owners. For someone else’s shipment, need bulk quantities of some item(s).)

5) Don’t call us for a few packets of missing seed. Reserve calls for major problems (ie missing an entire order or whole shipment). We refer to our shipping schedule in the catalog and cannot ship earlier than the first week of March.

6) Please don’t call to ask us when your order will be shipped. We observe strictly to our shipping schedule in the catalog and cannot ship earlier than the first week of March.

7) Please don’t call to ask us when backorders will arrive. We ship backorders as soon as the seed arrives. Calling the catalog and cannot ship earlier than the first week of March. Please don’t call to ask us when your order will be shipped. We observe strictly to our shipping schedule in the catalog and cannot ship earlier than the first week of March.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR SEED IS COMING FROM?

Probably not, unless you save your seed. Those folks who had a chance to attend the NOFA Conference workshop entitled Inside the Seed Company were surprised to learn that most retail seed companies grow very little or none of the seed that they sell. We did not grow any of the seeds we offer here. Only a few of the varieties were grown in Maine. Why? Because Maine’s climate is not ideal for growing many seed crops, and because we prefer to purchase quality seed grown in optimum climatic conditions by expert seedsmen.

In the United States, we receive seed from Idaho, Washington, California and other Western states, or is imported from Japan, Holland, Denmark and Germany. Although most of our seed is grown outside New England, all of the varieties we offer have been tested by us or other growers in Maine, and found to perform well in our cold climate.

Therefore, this year we are offering you the option of refusing back-orders. If you check the blank refusing back-orders you will be shipped everything we have on hand as of your shipping date, and refunded for those items which have not yet arrived. You should expect a slightly higher out-of-stock ratio than previously. If you decide to accept back-orders, you will not be refunded for late items, but will be expected to distribute them to your members when they arrive. We will try to limit back-orders to one shipment, but must request to multiple shipments where items and arrival dates dictate.

JUST WHAT YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW & WEREN’T AFRAID TO ASK!!

Here are answers to the questions we are most often asked:

1) Why don’t you combine trees, tubers and seeds into one order with one farm? We keep these orders separate because the items must be shipped at different times. Trees would freeze if shipped in March when people need them and the hybrid Snow Crown Cauliflower last year, only 272 broke down if we shipped this early.

2) Why don’t you combine trees, tubers and seeds into one order with one farm? We keep these orders separate because the items must be shipped at different times. Trees would freeze if shipped in March when people need them and the hybrid Snow Crown Cauliflower last year, only 272 broke down if we shipped this early.

3) Why don’t you eliminate early delivery section and refusing back-orders. If you check the blank refusing back-orders you will be shipped everything we have on hand as of your shipping date, and refunded for those items which have not yet arrived. You should expect a slightly higher out-of-stock ratio than previously. If you decide to accept back-orders, you will not be refunded for late items, but will be expected to distribute them to your members when they arrive. We will try to limit back-orders to one shipment, but must request to multiple shipments where items and arrival dates dictate.

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5) Why red ink? We fill orders directly from your order form. We have bought in large quantities of some item(s).)

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The following suggestions will help us improve everyone’s service by enabling us to get our work done more quickly. You will also be helping us control our costs which will redound to your benefit.

BACK-ORDERS

Everyone hates back-orders. They are the bane of the seed business, causing you inconvenience and us anguish. Because we understand that they are particularly difficult for group and co-operative orders, we strive mightily to avoid them. However, we now offer so many varieties that the late arrival of a few is almost inevitable. Because many of our varieties have only one primary supplier, finding alternative supplies when they do not arrive on time is difficult, sometimes impossible.

These descriptions are a composite taken from browsing through many seed catalogs and from my own personal experience. I have been a gardener since 1973, and a small-scale intensive market grower since 1976. Over the years I have tried many of these varieties at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan, Me. Other staff members and customers have tested these varieties as well. ABOUT SHOOTING STAR FARM: Canaan is in Central Maine. Our final Spring frost normally occurs in the last week of May. June frosts are not uncommon. Average date for first fall frost is Sept. 11, leaving us barely 110 frost-free days. Our Bangor Silt Loam soil (with a clay subsoil) is slow to warm and drain in the spring, but has excellent fertility and moisture retention in the heat of summer. Although we occasionally suffer standing water in the spring (such as during the first week of June, 1984), we are almost never experienced a deluge. Crops which are able to mature at Shooting Star should be able to make it in all but the coldest spots in New England.

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New in 1989!

entirely different texture from American ones. They have
cucumber, Rollinson's
summer squashes, and Sunburst is the most attractive of
Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the
radicchio, Glullo (80 days) Verona type for
delicate, mild flavor never bitter. Customarily they are
fresno, and very sweet.
are golden instead of red. and very sweet.
All-America winner.
ripen. Sometimes they taste better when picked slightly
over-ripe for the deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz
tomatoes catch on with the public! Low acid tomatoes
require tying. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads
and uniformity of pods. Pick when 51/2 to 61/2 in.
tomatoes.. Pods can grow up to 8 inches long while still retaining
good quality.
A-7 Bush Royalty Purple Pod (55 days) Beautiful
large plants bear 5-inch bright red pods which turn
green when cooked. Somewhat difficult to pick because of
the foliage. Although I find pods tough, some folks
prefer them. Developed by Associator E.M. Meader from an heirloom and released in 1957.
A-10 Bush Bush, Bush Blue Lake 274 (57 days) The
best of the 10 green bean varieties we tried in 1985.
both in yield and uniformity. Its gourmet flavor makes it
a home garden favorite. Pods avg. 6 inches, fill slowly.
A-16 Haricot vert, Bahalores (52 days) The first
French filet bean. Make our list. These are customarily
harvested when very ripe, we have the maximum in
moist, tender flavor. Bahalores has scored high in taste
textures and uniformity of pods. Pick when 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 in.
long. Can command a premium. New!
A-20 Bush Wax, Golden Rocky (54 days) Formerly
known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best tasing wax
bean. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and reseeds
easily under cool night-time temperatures. Noteworthy for its slender, juicy pods that melt in your
mouth. Not beany. Pods grow to 6 inches.
A-25 Bush Wax, Butte Wax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded butterwax
impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods.
Golden Butterwax is more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold, Sungold etc.
A-30 Pole Bean, Northeast (55 days) If you love pole beans and have a large yard, give them a try. The
reason: They ripen almost two full weeks earlier than the Kentucky Wonder. Early. vigorous climbers with outstanding
flavor. Delicious! Long, slender pods. A-35 Pole Bean, Kentucky Wonder (68 days) The standard
climbing variety that has been a favorite for generations. Pole beans have a strong frost resistance and
make them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality and production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds.
A-40 Papa Bean, Windsor (75 days) This is the
standard variety. Large, flat beans in long, flat pods. Plants are frost hardy.
A-44 Bush Lima, Geneva (85 days) White limas are
hard to grow in the north, this one is worth a try because it will germinate in cooler soil than others.
A-48 Shell Bean, Dwarf Horticultural, Taylor (68 days) You've been asking for us to offer a shell bean.
Here is the standard variety, early with red-splashed pod. A-70 Boston beans (70 days) Climbing
beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles.
Pick regularly to keep them producing. About 10 beans in a pod. Pods about 3 inches long (95 days). Beans have a mild flavor and are excellent for freezing. Pick regularly to keep them producing. About 10 beans in a pod. Pods about 3 inches long (95 days). Beans have a mild flavor and are excellent for freezing.
B-52 Sweet Corn, Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which yields quality in a small corn. Large, handsome ears, with glossy white creamy, sweet kernels. Plants 7 feet high. CAUTION: germinates poorly in cold soil. Will not ripen in northermost areas, just a good choice where summers are long and cool; short maize variety.

B-56 Dry Field Corn, Mandan Bride (98 days) CROP FAILURE, WE REGRET SEED NOT AVAILABLE IN 1989.

B-63 Pop Corn, Tom Thumb (85 days) An extra early dwarf popcorn. Plants 3.5 ft. tall bear 1-2 ears 3-4 in. long. Refined from an heirloom by Professor Meader of UNH, and Johnny's. 2

C GREEN SHELL PEAS

C-3 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most avg. yields as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season. June 21 in our 1982 trial. Very good quality. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season.

C-18 Wando (64 days) The one to grow in midsummer, for its hot weather resistance. But quality cannot compare to Frosty, Lincoln, Mayfair. Blunt 3 in. pods on 2.5 foot vines.

C-21 Green Arrow (65 days) Sets the standard for mid-season varieties. Long pods with up to 10 peas per pod on vines up to 30 inches. Very heavy yielding. Easy to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top.

C-24 Lincoln (70 days) Many still consider this old favorite the sweetest pea. Mid-season. 3.5-3.5 inch slender curved pods filled with very sweet peas. Vines up to 3 feet. Stake for best results. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

C-27 Mayfair (72 days) More people should use this staking pea from Agway developed at New York Experiment Station. Its 40-inch vines make convenient harvesting of large, sweet pods which are easy to pick. In front of all others in our 1988 trials, we've been our highest yielding pea. Had record 8.1 peas per pod in 1987. C-42 Alabama or Telephone (75 days) Another old-time favorite, was the choice of our staff for taste in '85. Vines 5-6 ft. must be staked. Pods avg. almost 5 in. with 7.5 peas per pod, second best of our trials both in '85 and 36. 2

C-30 Alderman or Telephone (75 days) Another year favorite last year! Although we've never had a chance to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top. Pods auto-thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or dust with rotenone, or using floating row covers. Removing when cucumbers flower. Pick frequently for best production.

C-58 Pickling, Calypso (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lived up to its name, a great choice of market gardeners since its 1955 introduction. E-6 Pickling, Calypo (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy yielding hybrid of gourmets type. Fruits medium dark green with white spine. Heaviest yielding by far and sweetest of the snap peas.

C-63 Slicing, Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the best production. Regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.

C-14 Patriot (62 days) Has impressed us the past two years. A good year hybrid on only 2 1/2 foot vines, Patriot matched it with 8.1 peas per pod in our 1987 plot. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short harvest.

C-15 Little Marvel (63 days) Old-timy home garden bears tightly-packed, nearly-round pods on 18 inch vines. Very sweet. Surprising yields for such a dwarf plant.

D. EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Snow/Snap pornstar: Cultivated as shell pea. Snow pea should be harvested before pods fill out. Snap peas taste sweetest when fully filled.

D-5 Snow Pea, Dwarf White Sugar (59 days) A 1941 Agway introduction which ripens very early. 3 ft. vines need support, produce abundant yields at top of plant. Easy to pick. Pods 2.5 in. but tender. Pods outperforming all others in our 1987 trial. Bird most of its fruit in first three pickings when in the market for cool weather climates. But what satisfaction when they succeed! We got good for winters. Melons are very heavy feeders and need lots of space; place plants at least 5 feet apart. Do not plant cucumbers near melons as melons have no chance against such lusty competitors.

E-19 Slicing, Marketmore 80 (58 days) Small bush-type plants produce remarkable numbers of cucumbers in very small space. More a home garden than commercial variety. First pickings usually marketable. Produces much thinner fruits later in the season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.

E-6 Pickling, Calypo (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy yielding hybrid of gourmets type. Fruits medium dark green with white spine. Heaviest yielding by far and sweetest of the snap peas.

E-12 Slicing, Slicerfast (80 days) Small bush-type plants produce remarkable numbers of cucumbers in very small space. More a home garden than commercial variety. First pickings usually marketable. Produces much thinner fruits later in the season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.

E-20 F. MELONS

F-8 French Melon, Pancha (85 days) You have to be tickled to experience just how good a melon can be! The European-type melon is the closest to a cinch for vine-ripening melons in Maine. In 1987 we harvested our first ripe fruit on Aug. 15. Virtually all ripened before our first September frost. Cucumbers in very small space. More a home garden than commercial variety. First pickings usually marketable. Produces much thinner fruits later in the season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.


F-14 E. MUDDLEBEANS

F. MELONS

F-9 French Melon, Pancha (85 days) You have to be tickled to experience just how good a melon can be! The European-type melon is the closest to a cinch for vine-ripening melons in Maine. In 1987 we harvested our first ripe fruit on Aug. 15. Virtually all ripened before our first September frost. Cucumbers in very small space. More a home garden than commercial variety. First pickings usually marketable. Produces much thinner fruits later in the season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.
F-9 Muskemelon, Ambrosia (91 days) This sweet, juicy, salmon-fleshed melon is the choice of discriminating growers in areas where the season is sufficiently long. Round fruits average 4 pounds with thick flesh, and the melon is one of the best sweet melons on our list; a star on the fresh market. Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.

F-13 Watermelon, Black Beauty (70 days) F-1 hybrid. We prefer yellow-fleshed watermelons to red for their rich, sweet flavor. This is one of the earliest and sweetest of the yellows. Round fruits average 4-5 lbs. in weight. Good for cooking, preserves, and dessert. Very hardy. Excellent for the north. High yields early. G-15 Yellow Crookneck Squash, Sundance (47 days) F-1 hybrid. Hybrid crookneck ripens almost 2 weeks earlier than standard Yellow Crookneck! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. We averaged 18 fruits per plant in 1997! At last we have the fruits we want this early! G-16 Yellow Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young.

H-11 WINTER SQUASH/CURRIBURATA FRUGALIS

H-12 Butternut Squash, Buttercup (89 days) A warm-weather type grows fruits 15-20 lbs. Moderate yield; 4 weeks later than standard Butternut! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it.

H-12 Butternut Squash, Buttercup (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young.

H-15 Winter Squash, Pink Beauty (88 days) A new hybrid that will produce from 3-5 lbs. of fruit. Good for storage. H-15 Winter Squash, Pink Beauty (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young.

H-16 Burgess Butternut (53 days) Sweet-flavored deep orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb fruits have aom-shaped button on the blossom end.

H-23 Poonca (90 days) Baby butternut type. Fruits average 2 lbs. ripen out without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires June planting, then Poonca is the one for you. H-26 Waltham Butternut (105 days) Elegant 9-in. long tan fruits weighing 4.5 lbs. Orange, dry flesh has a sweet, nutty flavor. Excellent keeper. 1970 American winner. Caution: often fails to ripen in northern areas.

H-33 Baby Blue (95 days) Cross between a Blue Hubbard and a Bush Butternut. Plants much more compact than Blue Hubbard, and fruits much smaller (2.4 lbs.).

H-36 Blue Hubbard Squash (100 days) Bright yellow-orange dry, sweet flesh. The one to grow if you have a large family. Vines clamp all over garden; fruits grow to 15 lbs. and up. Traditional New England favorite. Good stuffer.

H-43 Spaghetti Squash (88 days) A novelty item which caught on and now has devoted followers. Attraction is the spaghetti-like strings in the flesh. Flavor is rather bland. Buff skin turns pale yellow at maturity. A good variety for a fall crop.

H-48 Gourds, Small Ornamental Mixed (95 days) Mixtures of early-maturing types, 8 kinds with small, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent. H-107 Gold Cucurbita (One of the most popular of the 1950's season, an Agway pie pumpkin which has deep orange color, excellent uniformity, and best of all, 80-90% of the fruits ripe even in a bad squash year. 3-5 lb. avg.

H-55 Pumpkin, New England Pie (102 days) The standard small sugar pumpkin ideal for pies. Fruits average 8-10 lbs. Picked shortly more than Baby Pam, but take a tad longer to ripen. H-56 Pumpkin, Connecticut Field (115 days) Big, pumkin-like fruit. Jack O' Lantern's gets 15-25 lbs., sometimes more. Ripe for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.

H-11 WINTER SQUASH/CURRIBURATA INFLATA

H-62 Burpee's Early Acorn Hybrid (64 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweeter and drier than other acorns we've tried, this was one of 1987's big surprises. Large, top quality fruits get up to 4 pounds, yet ripen a week ahead of Early American! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. H-71 Delicata (100 days) In my opinion, the best winter squash. What a treat! Not only are the ivory-colored fruits with dark green stripes lovely, but also the flavor is unsurpassed. Fruits are small, weigh 1-2 pounds and are excellent keepers. Good for stuffing. Or cut in thin strips and bake. Highly recommended. H-72 Squash, Delicata (200 days) Elegant ivory colored with green stripes, shaped somewhat like a pumpkin, except in miniature. Fruits avg about 1 lb. Dry, orange flesh is not as sweet as Delicata, but is liked by many. H-81 Red Kuri (92 days) All agree the spectacular red-orange fruits are among the most attractive of squashes. But comments on their flavor have ranged from “the best winter squash” to “glorified zucchini, flavor like water.” We think the truth lies somewhere in between. We like the deep flesh of this Japanese squash. New!

H-83 Green Hokkaido (98 days) Seed organically raised in Maine. Slate-green fruits with the thick yellow, very dry flesh, have outstanding eating quality. Ripped & rounded, fruits slightly smaller than a butternut. Not heavy yielding.

H-90 Pumpkin, Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny, ornamental pumpkin ideal only about a half pound each. They're great for decorations and a bit with kids. Flattened, heavily ribbed miniatures with vigorous stems.

H-94 Pumpkin, Autumn Gold (98 days) F-1 hybrid. Even northernmost growers can vine-ripen medium-sized pumpkins with 1987 All-American winner Autumn Gold. 10-15 lb fruits are yellow, not green, when immature, ripening to an orange color at maturity.

H-97 Pumpkin, Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with bulbless seeds. What we found was a surprise: the seeds do have paper-thin hulls suitable for raw treats or roasting if you're not fussy. But the real surprise was the quality of the thick orange flesh which made some of the best pies we ever ate. Round fruits avg 6-8 lbs. somewhat late to ripen. New!

I-1 CARROTS

I-1 Carrot, Kinko 6 inch (55 days) This Chantenay type is an excellent early-season choice. Small, conical, stump-rooted carrots of deep color and sweet flavor. Good cold storage. Good choice for those 1st carrots of the season.

I-6 Carrot, Miniclear (55 days) Another excellent choice for 1st baby carrots of summer. So named for its very small cores. Very slender roots 6-7 in. long, of exceptionally sweet flavor. I-12 Carrot, Scarlet Nantes (68 days) Old-time favorite. This world-famous variety has been grown for over 100 years, with exceptionally good color, flavor. Very uniform. Does well even when overcrowded. Excellent keeper. Always our most popular carrot.

I-17 Carrot, A Plus (69 days) Noteworthy for its extra high vitamin A content and its rich color. Grows slowly but makes good size. Imperator type with better flavor than old-fashioned types. I-12 Carrot, Danvers 107 (75 days) Old-time open-polinated variety considered a fine storage carrot. Orange roots 7-2.5 in. long, in a mixture to 2 in. across taper to a blunt end. I-18 Carrot, Nantes (55 days) F-1 hybrid. Replaces Mokum. Like Mokum sizes up very quickly so can be difficult to pull. Unlike Mokum will grow fast 6-7 in. in retaining sweet flavor and not developing green shoulders. Blunt tipped Nantes type, earliest of its class. New!
**J-30 Carrot, Clarion (60 days) F-1 hybrid.** For years we preferred Pioneer in this class, but in 1986 the Clarion outperformed Harris' old favorite. Clarion sized early, so is suitable for both early and mid-season carrots. Crisp Nantes type of exceptional storage. Must be kept cool. Classy-looking roots, very long for a Nantes with outstanding taste. Very small seed.

**OTHER ROOT CROPS**

Beets: 5g packet sows 30 feet, 1 ounce about 180 feet. Hardy. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked. Thin for use as greens. Lutz variety must be thinned to 4 in. apart, others require less rigorous thinning. Radishes: 5g packet plants about 10 feet, 1 oz sows 50 feet. Hardy. Can be sown early. Easy to grow, quick to ripen. Rutabaga/Turnip: 5g gram packet sows 110 feet, 1 oz sows about 600 feet. Hardy member of Crucifer family (same as Cabbage).

**J-3 Beet, Early Wonder Tall Top (48 days) Quick emergence in cold soil and attractive purple tops make this the one to grow for early green and bunching beets.

**J-4 Beet, Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Strong early beet.** Market growers will really go for its uniformity and perfect shape. Very similar to Early Wonder but more refined.

**J-9 Beet, Formanova (56 days)** Customers demanded its return to our list. Cylindrical root, average 6 inches long. A good pickling or processing beet.

**J-12 Beet, Lutz Green Leaf (60 days)** This is the best one to grow for restaurant use. Proven remains sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without purple. For top performance thin in several inches apart.

**J-15 Beet, Detroit Dark Red Medium Top (60 days)** Standard late variety for home gardens and canners. Globular, smooth, uniform roots with tender red flesh.

**J-21 Collards, Champion (60 days)** Rich dark green selected from Vates to stand longer. We thought only southerners ate these, but you proved us wrong, so we're offering them again.

**J-31 Collards, Champion (60 days)** Dark rich dark green selected from Vates to stand longer. We thought only southerners ate these, but you proved us wrong, so we're offering them again.

**L-56 Parsley, Plain Leaf (80 days)** Dark Italian leaf. superb flavor.

**L-6 Rhubarb Chard, Ruby Red (59 days)** Deep red stems with beautiful green leaves. New!

**L-21 Collards, Champion (60 days)** Rich dark green selected from Vates to stand longer. We thought only southerners ate these, but you proved us wrong, so we're offering them again.

**L-32 Onion, Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid.** The baby of the amarillo type. Very small, red skin. Pink inside. Needs refrigeration. Almost 8,000. Start indoors in March and transplant outside in May. Set leeks 1 ft. apart, onions 4-6 in. Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Save very light fronds.

**K-2 Leek, King Richard (75 days)** We've grown Richard the better. It is heavier yielding, can withstand frost better. The one to grow for restaurant use.

**K-25 Onion, Southport Red Globe (105 days)** Favorable variety in March. 2.5-3 in. in diameter. Suitable for storage till mid-winter.

**M-3 Broccoli, Waltham 29 (92 days)** Seed stocks are low. It performs better in heavy soils. Requires cool weather and plenty of space. Spring and fall plantings. Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts: 1g packet almost 300 seeds, sow 25 feet, 2 grams sows 50 feet. Approx. 8,000 per ounce. Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-April. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli require warm temperatures to germinate, but need 60° to 65° during stage planting for optimal growth. Higher temperatures reduce curds to the crisp, chalky stage. Heavy feeders, need regular moisture, and 2-3 foot spacing for best growth. Cabbage, Broccoli and other brassicas can develop clubroot. A root rot caused by bacteria. Cabbage, kale, and brassica vegetables are recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures. Lacinato kale is tolerant of severe cold.

**M-5 Broccoli, Umpqua (95 days)** This new variety was developed for Oregon by the Oregon State University. It is being tested as an improvement over Waltham 29. Its 5-7 in. heads, reportedly are more regular and darker green than Waltham 29. A smaller Heading plant will be inferior to the regular Waltham 29. We are pleased to have obtained a limited quantity of seed for you to try. We invite your comments about its performance. We will have obtained a limited quantity of seed for you to try. We invite your comments about its performance. We will have obtained a limited quantity of seed for you to try. We invite your comments about its performance.

**M-23 Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield (63 days) Standard, old variety with compact medium 2-3 lb pointy heads. A good early variety.
M-26 Red Cabbage, Laso (75 days) Slightly dwarfed variety with attractive round 2-3 lb. heads. Few wrapper leaves.

M-29 Cabbage, Savoy Chiffletan (90 days) This standard variety of open-pollinated savoy cabbage ready late mid-season. Large, firm round heads with crinkly "savoyed" leaves.

N-32 Cabbage, Perfect Ball (84 days) F-1 hybrid. We don't like superlatives like "perfect" in variety names, but in this case, the name fits. This was by far the best cabbage we grow. Compact, domed heads with wrapper leaves so tight even cabbage worms seemed to be denied entrance. Midseason, heads avg 5-6 lbs., hold in field a very long time.

N-33 Red Cabbage, Ruby Perfection (85 days) F-1 hybrid. This fancy hybrid midseason type has produced some of the loveliest cabbage we've ever seen: solid, deep crimson heads in the 4-6 pound range, occasionally 8 pounds.

N-43 Cauliflower, Snow Crown (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Midseason; cauliflower: a cinch to grow. Dependable producer of uniform 6-7 inch heads early summer through October. Drought resistant. Very early. Some tendency to turn pink in adverse conditions. 1975 All-America winner from Takii.

N-46 Cauliflower, Andes (88 days) Open-pollinated, but expensive seed. A fine cauliflower to grow for late summer & fall. Fairly uniform but some that prove in fuzzy heads in adverse conditions. Tendency to self-blanch. Heads ~7 inches in diameter, dense.

N-49 Colliflower, Candi Charm (95 days) F-1 hybrid. A 1987 Find country new. A midseason type that produces large, curling heads, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow white color a long time. We had a few that were awesome. Our largest, 12x14 in. weighed 6.5 lbs. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

O-1 LETTUCE BEGIN

Romaine lettuce. Rouge d'Hiver (65 days) The standard market Romaine. Upright heads 8-9 inches tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior is greenshade-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting in even heat.

O-46 Leaf Lettuce, Green Ice (45 days) Customers have been most enthusiastic to list this green Ice Iceberg variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt.

O-53 Continuity (50 days) One of the surprises of the '83 season looked even better in '86. We were entrallled by its striking purplish-red tinged leaves. Crips Bibb-lettuce that we've yet to duplicate.

O-54 Leaf Lettuce, Waldmann's Dark Green (50 days) Large, handsome crinkly-leaved heads of dark green lettuce. The most attractive green leaf Grand Rapids type for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large heads.

O-55 Boston Lettuce, Pllat (55 days) Elegant bronze large buttehrhead has looked good 2 years in a row. Has good tipburn resistance, and seems to hold well even in early late July. New!

O-56 Leaf Lettuce, La Brillianse (56 days) Large, big leaved, elegant looseleaf with shiny, handsome light-sedum green "heads" growing more than 1 foot across.

O-58 Bibb Lettuce, Nancy (58 days) Growers will be interested in this small but compact type which makes extra-large very tight heads. Taste & holds well for this type.

O-70 Iceberg Lettuce, Ithaca (70 days) Dependable, early-harvested variety developed by Wally Minotti of Cornell. Heads are mid-sized and very solid, well-wrapped with sparkling glossy-green ruffled leaves. Stands heat fairly well, does not bolt prematurely.

O-71 Iceberg Lettuce, Empire (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crow in our 1987 order. We found it superior in our mid-season, but our grow. Heads not as large as King-Crow, but same to get to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca.

O-74 Romaine Lettuce, Romaine (63 days) Best looking Romaine we've ever grown. Earlier than the Paris Island. Leaves fold over compactly to make a most elegant 'head.' New!

O-76 Leaf Lettuce, Cosmopolitan (65 days) A fancy tall Romaine (11 in.) which makes large, upright heads of green, puckered leaves. Recommended for early and late crops but not a good choice for midseason because suitable to tipburn. A beautiful plant when well-grown.

O-77 Romaine lettuce, Rouge d'Hiver (65 days) An attractive European heirloom Romaine lettuce. Its broad, shiny leaves are longer and it is a better head maker. For red making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep mature heads under 12 in. tall to help keep bitterness in excess heat.

P. INDOOR CROPS (66) due to maturity are from date of starting, not transplanting, not seeding.

Tomatoes: half gram packets=150 seeds, 10,000 seeds per oz. Tender, cannot tolerate frost. Must be started indoors Feb.-Apr. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Avoid heavy nitrogen as it causes lush foliage with few fruits. Heavy phosphorus requirements. Recommend starting in potting mix. Germination varies are customarily staked and pruned. Determinate (bush) may be staked, normally should not be pruned.
Peppers: half gram packet=50 seeds. Room temperature is not sufficient to germinate pepper seeds. They need 80-90° F. Seeds sprout from frost. Sow in beds that will not set fruit in cold temperatures. Start indoors March or April. Set out June. Black plastic highly recommended.

P-3 Celery, Utah 52-70R Improved (82 days) The standard strain throughout the country. Sturdy plants produce thick, smooth stems with crispy appearance. Does not get punky.

P-4 Celery, Blanco (120 days) Celery is just becoming widely known in America. The bulbous swollen root crown is not much to look at, but its inner white flesh is crisp and natural, not fibrous, and tastes like celery with a hint of parsley. Needs warm temperatures and fertile soil, and should be started indoors same time as celery. New!


P-23 Hot Pepper, Hungarian Hot Wax (56 days) This semi-hot type requested by numerous customers. Hot, yellow, 5.5-1.5 in. fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Scu in even cool weather.

P-26 Hot Pepper, Early Jalapeno (65 days) hot, hot, 3x1 in. sausage-shaped blunt fruits mature early.

P-27 Semi-hot Pepper, Cubanelle (70 days) Our popular hot pepper. Six by two inch waxy yellow-green fruits turn red. Mildly pungent.

P-28 Pepper, King of the North (60 days) Our most popular open-pollinated pepper returns after a year's absence. A good choice for those who want marketable peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit. P-29 Pepper, Bush puzzle (64 days) Early production of good-sized fruit in adverse conditions. Large, glossy, dark-green 3-4 lobed peppers on tall bushy plants. A good large diversity market type pepper where fruits will set. CAUTION: Not adapted to northernmost areas.

P-33 Cherry Tomato, Whippersnapper (52 days) Bush variety. A very early, blocky pepper but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit. Often ripen just about when Whippersnapper is through. Larger plants need staking, bear till fruit. Flavor unapparent, but fruits very prone to crack.

P-40 Tomato, Glacier (56 days) The best early small tomato we've found. Ripens around same time as the sub-arctic, and about the same size, with deep red color and much richer flavor. Few defects. From Siberia Seeds in Canada. Much superior to their highly touted Siberia Tomato. Vigorous determinate.

P-49 Tomato, Earltongue (65 days) Bush plants. Excellent quality early tomato for the north. 6 oz. fruits round to slightly oblate, deep crimson flesh very sweet. Almost could be eaten at the seedling stage.

P-51 Tomato, Bonny Best (75 days) One of the richest tasting in our 1987 trial, this old time pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and difficult for market. P-52 Tomato, Molra (76 days) Main crop bush beefsteak type for the north. Fruits uniform about 6 oz. with deep red color. Bush type has fewer defects than other determinate types.

P-63 Paste Tomato, Heinz 2653 (68 days) An amazingly early red plum type which often ripens all its 2.5-3 oz. fruits at once. Firm fruits on compact plants. Heavily yields early.

P-66 Paste Tomato, Bellstar (74 days) Red 4 oz. fruits - a much improved clone of the above. Some fruits will ripen within a week of Heinz, but ripening is less uniform. Good in salads. Determine.

P.17 Herb Plants

Q-3 Pepper, Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. A cinnch to get a consistent crop. Often blooms drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden type.

Q-7 Pepper, Ringer (56 days) F-1 hybrid. This variety grown by Tim Christensen and Nikos Kavanya drew rave at 1988 Common Ground Fair. A good choice for market: later than Ace, but larger, thicker and blockier. New!

Q-10 Tomato, Oregon Spring (58 days) F-1 hybrid. Solanum lycopersicum 'Ohio 222'. Produces fruits up to 1 lb. Vigorous determinate. Excellent flavor. Packet contains 5 grams.


Q-16 Tomato, Juliet (71 days) One type was all the convincing we needed. Fine mid-season variety for the north. Delicious 8 oz. fruits on determinate vines. F-1 hybrid.

Q-19 Tomato, Celebrity (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Determine. 1983 All-America winner from Petersen deserved award for its impressing seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz. fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised.

Q-22 Tomato, Bgl Girl (85 days) F-1 hybrid. This famous hybrid has been added at the request of several customers who wanted a large bright late midseason tomato. CAUTION: may not ripen in northernmost areas.

Q-28 Chili Pepper, Cubanelle (70 days) P-36 Chili Tomato, Gardener's Delight (68 days) Fruits larger, deeper red and much sweeter than Whippersnapper is through. Larger plants need staking, bear till fruit. Flavor unapparent, but fruits very prone to crack.

Q-29 Pepper, Staddon's Select (64 days) Early round, sweet fruit. Firm fruits on compact plants. Vigorous determinate.

Q-33 Cherry Tomato, Gold Nugget (58 days) Another release from Dr. Baggett. Several weeks earlier than yellow pear tomatoes. Prolific yellow cherry tomatoes turn almost golden when full ripe. Heavy bearing determinate plants short-lived; succession planting recommended. Very early, amazingly good, really worth a try!

Q-34 Hl♪ Tomato, Sweet Cherry (68 days) F-1 hybrid. If we could have only one cherry tomato, we would choose this outstanding performer. For 3 years in a row it has wowed us with its rich sweet taste, excellent color, and uniform fruit appearance. Almost no cracking or defects. Round fruits are larger than other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit relatively easily. Mid-season tomato. Indeterminate. New!

Q-33 Cherry Tomato, Gold Nugget (78 days) Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1 in. round, sweet fruits. Should be staked.

R HERBS

R-13 Basil, Purple Ruffles A naturally dwarf basil that grows as a mounted plant, great as an ornamental border or as a windowsill plant. Very fragrant and flavorful. Makes a cloud of tiny white flowers late in the season. Has been a sensation in Park's trials. Packet = .1 gram.

R-14 Borage (Boragof officialis) Two foot bushy plants produce many tiny blue flowers loved by bees. Clusters of blossoms frozen in ice cubes lend cucumber flavor to cold drinks. Hunters note: this is a great trap crop for white-tail deer who love to nibble the flowers! Annual will self sow. Direct seed in spring. Packet = 1 gram.

R-15 Catnip (Nepeta cataria) "If you set it, the cats will get it, if you sow it, they won't know it." Hardy perennial, will self-sow on its own. Good in rich or sandy soils. Tea made from leaves produces restful sleep and calms mild stomach disorders. Decorative when flowering. Packet contains 1 gram.

R-18 Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Hardy perennial easily raised from seed in moist, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring, after established will self sow. Flower heads gather nectar and petals fall back from center, a tea from these calms nerves and soothes the stomach. Packet contains one quarter gram.

R-20 Chervil, Brussels Winter (Anthriscus cerefolium) Annual. Superior European strain that grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Delicious leafy vegetables with distinct flavor good in soups, with fish and with asparagus. Packet = 1 gram.

R-21 Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Hardy perennial 1-3 ft. Hollow grasslike leaves. Good for an onion-flavored garnish in soups, salad dressings, stews. Lilac colored flowers bloom in June-C. July, lovely in the border or as a windowsill plant. Very fragrant and flavorful. Makes a cloud of tiny white flowers late in the season. Has been a sensation in Park's trials. Packet = .1 gram.
Greek word for bee. as plant attracts them. Ahardy
pereimial. growing to 2ft., leaves yellow-green,
in spring. Packet contains .3 gram.

Hardy perennial, reaching 3ft.,
spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained,

Garlic Chives (Allium tuberosum) 1foot.
bolting so that it spring planting will stand practically all
soil warms, in full sun. Packet contains 2grams.

Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age.

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) One of earliest

Sow indoors 8weeks before setting out. For bedding
plants of yellow, orange, pink and white. Like full sun.
Sow indoors 8 weeks before setting out. For bedding
plants, starts blooming early, can withstand heat and
transplanted to cold frame, keep watered. Seeds may be
counted on to come “true” from seed. This is
the common tea mint. Packet contains one tenth of a
gram.

Summer Savory (Satureja hortensis) Annual
grown as an ornamental as its purplish-red
flowers on 8in. plant. Very early and very dwarf 2.5-3 in. blooms in full
shade reaching three feet. Sun-loving, free-flowering all
summer. Germinates in 1 wk at 75 degrees F. Not frost hardy.

Dahlia, Rigollette Mixed (Dahlia pinnata) 13 inches.
Very early and very dwarf 2.5-3 in. blooms in shades of yellow, orange, pink and white. Like full sun.
Sow indoors 8 weeks before setting out. For bedding
planes, starts blooming early, can withstand heat and
transplanted to cold frame, keep watered. Seeds may be
counted on to come “true” from seed. This is
the common tea mint. Packet contains one tenth of a
gram.

Sage (Salvia officinalis) Hardy perennial to 3ft.

Red Salvia (Perilla frutescens) Annual also
used in oriental cuisine in sushi, with potatoes, lamb. Packet contains one
gram.

Here meaning “divine flowers.” After growing them for

Was sold as Midnight Magenta last year. Blooms arc

Cosmos (Nasturtium officinale) Hardy
perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors
and transplanted to cold frame, keep watered. Seeds may also
be sown directly in a bank of stream. Use in
salads and soups as it is rich in many vitamins & minerals.
Packet contains one third of a gram.

AU. U N I V E R S A L  F L O W E R S


Alyssum, Wonderland Deep Rose (Lobularia maritima) Dwarf white, free-flowering ground cover, blossoming from late spring thru summer. Start seed in cool place 2 mos. before setting out. Easy to grow, likes sun, can tolerate some shade.

Alyssum, Pastel Shades (Lobularia maritima) Pleasing pastel shades of rose pink, violet and white.

Aster, Early Charm Mixture (Callistephus chinensis) WIth resistant variety in full color range. New! For earlier blooming. Good for bedding plant or cut flowers. Sow indoors in warm spot late winter.

Aster, Creme Mix (Callistephus chinensis) About a week later than Early Charm Mix, but the common tea mint. Packet contains one
gram.

New! Excellent for cut flowers. New!


This type a mixture of pinks, reds, purples and whites.

Cosmos, Bright Lights Mixed (C. Sulphureus) A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades blooming three times, free-flowering all
summer. Germinates in 1 wk at 75 degrees F. Not frost hardy.

Calendula, Pacific Beauty Mixed (Calendula officinalis) Very popular bedding plant for flashy garden displays. Prefer partial shade, moist soil. For earlier blooms start refer partial shade, moist soil. For earlier blooms start
indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out. Pinch off lower flower spikes to make colors last longer.

Calendula, Touch o f Red Mixed (Calendula officinalis) Bright red blooms. 3feet tall. (C. bipinnatus) Largest-flowered cosmos variety needs little tending, can serve as an accent, screen or cut flowers. One of last to give in to frost, will flower 10 weeks after direct sowing.

Calendula, Kabiouna Orange (Calendula officinalis) Very popular bedding plant for flashy garden displays. Excellent for cut flowers. New!

Calendula, Pacific Beauty Mixed (Calendula officinalis) Very popular bedding plant for flashy garden displays. Excellent for cut flowers. New!

Calendula, Touch of Red Mixed (Calendula officinalis) Back of each petal is a deep mahogany red creating a rich contrast. These deep orange and yellow orange doubles do well in cool weather. Start indoors in cool place for early blooming, or sow outdoors after all frost. Don’t like crowding, enjoy full sun. Start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out. Pinch off lower flower spikes to make colors last longer.

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Calendula, Kabiouna Orange (Calendula officinalis) Very popular bedding plant for flashy garden displays. Excellent for cut flowers. New!
U-38 Flowering Kale, Mix (Brassica oleracea)
Color contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Prefer cool weather. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to bring color. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity.

U-48 Gazania, Sunshine Mix (Gazania splendens)
Colorful, low growing, spreading plant successful because accompanied with these stunnners! Large flowered mixture of exotic blooms of orange, carmine, orange, gold and bronze shades with many bicolors. Likes moist soil in warm weather. Start indoors 3 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Packet contains about 20 seeds.

U-62 Godetia, Dwarf Double Axials Mix (Clarkia amoena) 16 inches. So lovely, deserves to be better known. Its frilly, delicate blooms in pastel shades stand out in bouquets. Double and semi-double blooms in pink, rose, lavender and white. Direct seed in May or indoors in a cool place before setting out in May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support.

U-64 Impatiens wallerana, Hybrid Mix (Impatiens wallerana) Colorful shade-loving annuals. Easy to grow but somewhat difficult to germinate. Start indoors in warm place 2 months before setting out. Allow 2-3 weeks for germination at 70-75 degrees F.

U-66 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Blue Spire (Consolida orientalis) 4 feet. Long flower spikes are held about 30 inches above the foliage. A true double, blue-purple, delphinium-like flowers on upright long-stemmed plants. May be direct seeded in early spring or started indoors and set out in 8 weeks.

U-67 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed (Consolida orientalis) Blooms throughout summer into early fall. Tall stalks densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white flowers, make a beautiful background good for cutting. Sow in a cool place indoors or outdoors.

U-49 Lobelia, Crystal Palace Blue (L. erinus) With deep blue flowers on bronze-green foliage, this is perfect window box plant. Great for edging and borders. Sow indoors in a cool place before setting out or in pots. Tolerates some shade.

U-52 Marigold, French Dwarf Sgl Dainty Marletta (Tagetes patula) 10 inches. Eld favorite compact pale yellow single with mahogany markings in center.

U-54 Marigold, French Dwarf Dbl Belero (Tagetes patula) Earliest to flower of French dwarf types. Crested bright gold & red bicolor, double. 2 in. wide flowers on 10 in. plants. U-55 Marigold, French Dwarf Dbl Brocade Mix (Tagetes patula) Abundant color on neat, compact plants. Ruffled flowers good as bedding, in planters, or low borders. Start indoors in warm place, or direct sow outdoors in warm place 2 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Sow outdoors after soil has warmed but before frost with a warm spot with a neutral to acid soil. Likes full sun.

U-57 Marigold, Lemon Gem (T. signata pumila) Compact 10-12 in plant bears large bright lemon-yellow flowers evenly spaced along the stems. Start indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Replaces Lemondrop. Blooms are edible. New!

U-59 Marigold, Queen Sophie (T. patula) A favorite for多年 because each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for the Empress of Austria.

U-61 Marigold, Tall African Crackercrack Mix (T. erecta) A tall carminia-flowered type. Early flowering mixture of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully double flowers only needing thinning. New!

U-62 Mexican Sunflower, Tithonia Sundance This "dwarf" type grows 3 feet. Large, showy plants best grown from rooted cuttings or orange flowers. Make a good hedge or border. Attracted hummingbirds to our garden! New!

U-63 Morning Glory, Clarets Heavne Blue (Ipomoea species) Old fashioned Morning glory, blue flowers that self-seed. Easy to grow. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting.

U-64 Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara (Ipo. moschata) Large flowers in a range of very bright colors. 30 inches. Cul
ture as above. 10 foot vines.


U-67 Nasturtium, Tall Climbing Mix (T. majus) Tall single mix rises to 2 ft. in red, orange & gold shades. Plants will spread.

U-69 Painted Tongue, Dwarf Friendship Mix (Salpiglossis sinuata) Fleuroselect novelty. Another delicate beauty that deserves to be more widely grown. Exquisite veins and markings on the blooms. Good for borders, in planters, or direct sown outdoors after frost. Large flowered mixture of bi-colored flowers in shades of orange, red, white & gold. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. 2-3 in. diameter. Likes full sun. Do not cut directly after seed in May after soil has begun warming.

U-76 Portulaca, Extra Double Mix (P. grandiflora) The familiar rose moss shades of in bloom in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. 8-12 in. tall. Start in warm spot, 8 weeks before setting out. Thrive in sandy soil, like full sun.

U-80 Snapdragon, Sonnet Mix (Antirrhinum majus) Compact semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. 20 inches. Sow indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate.

U-83 Stock, Dwarf, Blue Flowers Mix (Matthiola incana) Old favorite for this old-fashioned variety with its lavender & scarlet. Developed aliking for this old-fashioned variety with its lavender & scarlet. Excellent companion for early blooms. 30 inches. Likes full sun and poor soil.

U-74 Phlox, Drummondii Mix Among the most colorful annuals for summer & fall borders, borders or window boxes. A large flowered mix of blue, lilac, crimson, scarlet, salmon, white and yellow flowers. Early indoor sowing or direct sow in spring. Likes moist, well-drained soil in full sun.

U-75 Pincushion Flower, Giant Hybrids (Scabiosa incana) Showy single and double flowers for cutting. Deserves to experience a revival. Blend of crimson, rose, lavender and white pincushion-like flowers on long stems. 3 feet. Start indoors 4 to 5 weeks before last frost. U-76 Poppy, Shirley Double Choice Mix (Papaver rhoes) Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. Start indoors in cool place 2 months before setting out, or outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow.

U-77 California Poppy, Mission Belts Mix (Eschscholtzia califomica) 2 feet. Colorful, semi-double flowers in a mixture of bi-colored flowers in shades of orange, red, white & gold. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. Flowers 2-3 in. diameter. Likes full sun. Do not cut directly after seed in May after soil has begun warming.

U-79 Portulaca, Extra Double Mix (P. grandiflora) The familiar rose moss shades of in bloom in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. 8-12 in. tall. Start in warm spot, 8 weeks before setting out. Thrive in sandy soil, like full sun.

U-81 Snapdragon, Sonnet Mix (Antirrhinum majus) Compact semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. 20 inches. Sow indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate.

U-83 Stock, Dwarf, Blue Flowers Mix (Matthiola incana) Old favorite for this old-fashioned variety with its lavender & scarlet. Excellent companion for early blooms. 30 inches. Likes full sun and poor soil.

U-89 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting.

V. EVERLASTINGS

V-3 Acreolimum (Helipterum roseum) Daisy-like everlasting flower which may be used as fresh cut flower. Pick in bed stage; will open as it dries. White, rose, and pink shades. Ideal for hanging planters. Ruffled flowers good as bedding, in planters, or low borders. Start 6 to 8 weeks prior to setting out after danger of frost.

U-85 Sunflower, Mammoth Striped seeds are plump, well filled with meal and have thin shells. Excellent confectionary type matures in 80 days. 6-12 ft. tall, 8-18 in. seeds. NEED IN SHORT SUPPLY. LIMIT 1 UNIT PER CUSTOMER. GROWER IS DISCONTINUING THIS VARIETY. Packet contains one third of an ounce.

U-86 Sweet Pea, Little Sweetheart Mix (Lathyrus odoratus) The most dwarf of all sweet peas, with bushes growing only 8-12 in. Bright color range of red, pink, orchid, purple, lilac and blue. Produced best blooms in cool weather.

U-87 Sweet Pea, Knee-Hi Mix (Lathyrus odoratus) Semi-dwarf bush-type plants need no support, produces full sized blooms. 20 inches. Early sowing, 2 mos. before setting out, or now direct in spring. Likes full sun.

U-88 Sweet Pea, Royal Family Mixture (Lathyrus odoratus) 4-6 ft. staking variety. Showier flowers and longer stems than the Cuthbertson types. Rich mixture of color, lavenders, scarlets, blues.

V-91 Zinnia, Black Prince Mix (Z. elegans) One of the easiest annuals to sow from seed. In sun, starts in May, after frost. Likes full sun. Very elegant blooms. About 10 seeds per packet.


U-95 Zinnia, Yellow Marvel (Z. elegans) Quickly became a favorite for the refinement and lasting quality of its profuse, rich, golden yellow 3.5 in. dahlia-type flowers. One of the best cutflowers. 1985 All-America winner. Open pollinated. 15 inches. Packet contains about 20 seeds.


U-99 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting.
Y-6 Celosia, Coral Garden Mix (Celosia cristata)
Compact plants have large 8 in. combs. Mix rich of brilliant lilac, orange, yellow, and red.

V-9 Chinese Lanterns (Physalis franchetii) 2 ft.
perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns", the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Use as a cut flower.

V-11 Sea Holly (Eryngium alpinum) Unusual pineapple-shaped blue flower clusters on 2.5 foot plants. SEEDS MUST BE SOWN, THEN GERMINATE HYBRIDS AT 70 DEGREES. Start indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out or else direct seed in fall. Perennial.

V-15 Globe Amaranth Mix (Gomphrena globosa)
Easily grown by sowing in place, it will spread, grows in any soil. Beautiful clover-like 1-1.5 in. flowers blooming in shades of purple, rose, lavender & white. Can also be enjoyed as a cut flower. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Clean seed.

V-16 Globe Amaranth, Rose (Gomphrena globosa) 8" flowers in shades of red, purple, white at once as a bedding plant.

V-18 Honesty or Silver Dollar (Lunaria annua)
This money plant. Hardy biennial has fragrant lavender flowers, but is usually grown for its large silver seed pods which are lovely in winter bouquets. Sow indoors in cool spot before setting out to a sunny location or direct sow now or fall.

V-21 Love in a Mist, Persian Jewels Mix (Nigella damascena) Profuse flowers from seed, in blue, pink & white shades. Flowers surrounded by cloud of greenery that looks lovely in flower borders, which can be dried. Seed pods are also decorative. Direct seed soon as ground can be worked, or sow indoors in a cool spot 2 months prior to setting out. Plant in full sun. Annual.

V-22 Quaker, Blue (Baptisia australis) Annual. Also known as Tetter Grass, an old favorite for floral designs. The 2.5 inch ruffle-like seed heads hang down from the plant for 10-14 in.

V-23 Safflower, Orange Ball (Carthamus tinctorius) Annual from Peru. Try this for a different color for arrangements. Fluffy, golden yellow balls tipped with deep orange are attractive to finches and other birds. Sow early before this plant.

V-5 Alysium, Salkale compactum (Aurinia saxatilis) Popular yellow perennial alyssum used in rock gardens. Germinate 2-3 weeks at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Sow indoors in place 2 months before setting out. Annual.

W-5 Alyssium, S. aureum (Aurinia saxatilis) Popular yellow perennial alyssum used in rock gardens. Germinate 2-3 weeks at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Sow indoors in place 2 months before setting out. Annual.

W-21 Forget-Me-Not, Blue Bird (Myosotis alpestris) Yellow-eyed blue flowers, a few pink, self sow freely, lovely in bouquets. Can stand shade. Nice blue, purple, lavender, and mixed colors. Sow indoors 2 months before setting out, or outside where they are to grow in spring, or fall in a sunny location. Semi-annual.

W-27 Lupine, Russell Choice Mix (Lupinus polyphyllus) Have dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They are cool, moist and spot seed. Can be sow indoors two months before setting out, or outdoors in early spring, or late fall in a sunny spot.

W-28 Mountain Blue (Centaura montana) 1 foot. Perennial. Blue flower features large blue flower heads, blue and white flowers. Sow in early spring for fall in a sunny location.

W-30 Poppies, Garrford Giants Mix (Papaver nudicaule) Known as the Iceland Poppy. Delicate white, yellow, gold, orange, blossoms from May till frost. Sow where they are to grow in spring, in a sunny spot.

W-31 Oriental Poppies, Dwarf Allegra (Papaver orientalis) Long lived perennial. Fern-like leaves, showy buds, opening to dazzling scarlet flowers with contrasting black eyes. 16 inches. Sow in June, transplant in October for flowers the following summer.

V-33 Rose, White (Paeonia lactiflora) 3 ft. Flowers from seed, can be started indoors or outside where it will grow. annual or perennial. 100 seeds.

W-32 Rudbeckia, Marmalade (Rudbeckia hirta) 18 inches. Single Rudbeckia adapted for mass bedding, also with stems long enough to cut. 3 in. in diameter. Sow indoors 2 months before setting outdoors, or outside where it will grow. Annual.

W-36 Sweet William, Double Choice Mixed (Dianthus barbatus) A fragrant biennial in red, pink,white, lavender or mixed colors. May be started 2 mos. before setting outdoors, or sown where it will grow. annual. 50 seeds.

W-39 Thyme, Creeping Thyme (Thymus serpyllum) Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers, good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, and as a low growing ground cover. Likes dry conditions, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slow from the seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside where it will grow in early spring or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage 

Y-1 Legume Inoculant Garden Treats Combo
Y-10 Columbine Mrs. Scott Elliot Mixed (Aquilegia canadensis) free blooming white, red, lavender, pink and purple flowers rising to 30 inches on strong stems. Will bloom 1st season if seeds are sown indoors in early spring. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Flowers May & June.

Y-12 Coneflower, Purple (Echinacea purpurea)
Vigorous grower, long-lived. Beautiful daisy-like flowers in gradations of purple to 3 feet. Blooms first year from seed, 2 months before setting out.

Y-13 Coral Bells, Bressingham Hybrids (Heuchera sanguinea) Pale pink to deepest crimson sprays of graceful bells rise from hardy plants of heart-shaped foliage. Start indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out in partial shade. Need light to germinate.

W-14 Coneflower, Blue (Echinacea purpurea)
Will bloom first season if started indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot. In full sun plants will reach 3 feet in height with large globes. Can be started indoors for earlier bloom, or directly outdoors in early spring or late spring. Needs protection to winter over in cold spots.

Y-18 YACCESSORIES

Y-1 Legume Inoculant Garden Treats Combo
Y-8 These dry pea-blasted rhizobia cultures will increase the nitrogen fixation and stimulate your legumes to higher yields. Suitable for peas, beans, lentils, and mung beans. Sow seeds. Suitable for legumes 2 months before setting out, or outside where they are to grow in early spring, or late fall in a sunny spot. TREATS 8# of seed.

Y-2 Legume Inoculant Garden Treats Combo

Y-9 Much larger size packet than above.
caterpillars, including cabbage & tomato loopers. BT Bacillus Thuringiensis (the trade name) kills only

Y-3  Plant Trays For seedlings indoors. Known as
dilute to 1-2%. Prevent transplant shock.

Y-9  Garden Dust Combo 1# size. For home
gardeners wanting only one product. A blend of rotenone,
pyrethrins, botanical cube resins, copper & sulphur for
broad spectrum insect and disease control on vegetables
and small fruits. Can be applied to seed, root or leaf. Said to
increase the vigor of plants. Underground insects are killed.

Y-7  Rotenone 5% Dust 12 oz. size. Same as
above except commercial strength for market growers.

Y-6  Compost & Soil Thermometer Encased in
metal with a pointed tip, it probes 13 inches into the
compost or soil to monitor temperatures accurately. Calibrated
from 20 degrees to 220 degrees F. Takes the guesswork out
during a drought or when to plant the crop, or, whether your
compote is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted
organisms.

Y-17  Black plastic Mulch AVAILABLE ONLY IN 50
FOOT LENGTH. Use to suppress weeds and to increase
soil temperatures. Not very seaweedy but it gets the job
done. 4 foot wide, 1.5 mil low density high strength film.

Y-20-21 Reemay 67 inches wide spunbonded
polyester from Dupont. Available in 2 sizes: 50 feet and
250 feet. We gained two weeks on summer squash,
cucumbers, melons, basil with its use. It admits light and
water and can be laid lightly over plants without using
heating equipment. Do not stretch too much or it can be
become a barrier. Increases soil temperatures and KEEPS INSECTS OUT. Ideal for low-growing vine crops. We also found it to be an
effective sealer for young sweet corn seedlings! Truly spectacular results.

Y-22 Wall o' Water Offered in 3-packs. Season
extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection
dilute at rate of 8 tsp per gallon of water. As a foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 3 tsp per gallon of water.

Y-23 Bone Meal (3-27-0 plus 24% calcium) 5 lb bag. Steamed, ground bone mixed with soft rock phosphate. A complete soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant
stress. Use sparingly as compost supplement: a little goes a long way.

Y-3 Blood meal (11-0-0) 5 lb bag. Has the fastest
release time of the natural organic nitrogen sources. As a vegetable side dressing, apply at 3/4 lb/100 sq. ft 3 wks
after transplanting or 4 wks after sowing. Also acts as a
stimulant for root development.

Y-32 Bones Meal (3-30-0 plus 26% calcium) 5 lb bag. Barley meal, bone ground mixed with soft rock phosphate. A complete soil conditioner for gardens, greenhouses and flower
beds. Use 1-2 lb/100 sq. ft. New!

Y-33 #6 Seed Packets with logo hold up to 1/2 oz.
seeds. Purchase in units of 10. New!

Y-34 #6 Seed Packets with logo hold up to 2 oz.
seed. Purchase in units of 10. New!

Y35-38 T-Shirts Our T-shirts come in two styles
(regular and long-sleeved) and three background colors
(silver, black, and red). We screen them with our own
artwork. Staff and customers who've seen them are complimentary. Ours is the full
back or "winter style" of baseball cap with our logo
on the back with just the name Fedco Seeds in the front.

Y-39 Fedco Seeds Sweatshirt. These are hooded
and zipped for those chilly New England days. The design is
on the back with just the name Fedco Seeds in the front.

Note: Items Y-23-29 are from North American Kelp in
Waldoboro, Me.

Y-22 Wall o Water. Offered in 3-packs. Season
extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection
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foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 3 tsp per gallon of water.
6. The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, Rodale Press, 1990. How to start a gardening class as a 30-year gardening veteran. If you start your own seeds, you'll find much to learn from the practical suggestions. Includes new sections on raising garden flowers, wildflowers and trees and shrubs from seed!

7. Rodale's Garden Problem Solver by Jeff Ball, Rodale Press, 1988. In alphabetical order on plants includes planting times, cultural requirements, common pests and diseases. Similar sections on pests and diseases go into greater detail on symptoms and controls. The organization makes it easy to use.


9. Garden Answer Delivery, 2nd Edition, compiled by Kent Whealy, Seed Savers Exchange, 224pp. Updated (as of 1987) version of non-hybrid vegetable varieties being offered in the United States and Canada—more than 5,200 of them. An invaluable preservation tool and seed finder, especially with the garden seed industry in an almost violent state of flux since 1984 when the Federal Seed Law was passed.

10. Theme Gardens: How to Plan, Plant and Grow 16 Gorgeously Different Gardens by Barbara Damrosch, Workman Publishing, 224pp. Softcover. Maybe you've always wanted to plan a Moon Garden. This book, with sample design patterns and plant lists, will show you how. Or: "Hark! Hark! the lark at heaven's gate is run to Ypsilanti. Or maybe you want to attract butterflies or hummingbirds. This book will help you imagine your run wild. New!


12. American Country 102 pp. Softcover. Spring 1988 issue of new magazine from Mother Earth News contains catalog of many of the unusual vegetables and herbs that gardens throughout the '80s. Find out how to raise and cook with celeriac, fennel, chicory, rutabaga, mache, mizuna and many of the other exotic items in other country's gardens.

13. Blue Corn and Squash Tomatoes: Unusual Facts about Common Garden Vegetables by Rebecca Rupp, Storey Comm., 222pp. History buff will love this tour through the early history and lore of 20 popular vegetables from beans to tomatoes. Amazing tales and riveting 19th century illustrations lend character to this well-researched volume. New!

14. The Opulentated Garden: Random Offshoots from an Alpine Garden by Edmund Cworthrood, 140 pages. Each year we try to find one selection for the curmudgeons among our customers. Do you wonder whether gardens are natural or unnatural environments? As you thin that endless row of carrots do you ponder the political implications of whether or not to use black plastic on your melon patch over yonder? If you do, you might like this book!

15. Lirellt's 1989 Moon Glow Book & Gardening Guide ed. Terry Buske, 416 pp, paperback. More than 100 of our customers were intrigued enough by the idea of planting by the moon to order this book last year. Not our most technical selection, but definitely our most popular in this section.

16. Coloring Fun with Insects by the Enthomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring. Nice for giving elementary kids chance to have fun, while at the same time teaching some basic entomology and raising everyone's consciousness about insects. A big hit two years in a row.

17. Fedco Seeds' Favorite Fables by CR Lawn, illustrated by Sam Sanborn. An irreverent look at a seedy business, through a mock catalog compilation of stereotypical practices. Not for the thin-skinned because nothing is too sacred to poke fun at. Meet such garden stalwarts as the Bean of Egypt, the Maine Yankee Leek and the Grey Hort Corton, and learn that not all dwarfs are to be found in the garden.

Att'n Group Co-ordinators! Your packet of 1989 Fedco Seeds order sheets is enclosed. The number of sheets you received was determined by the size of your group and the degree of interest it has shown in the past. We DO NOT SEND YOU ENOUGH FORMS PLEASE CONTACT US AND WE WILL SHIP MORE QUICKLY. If we have sent too many, please let us know so we can save money and trees in the future.

Please look these over carefully and decide whether or not your group would like to participate in this program. The success of the order is heavily dependent on the volunteer energy which your members contribute. Please distribute order forms to as many members as possible so that they will have ample time to order before the deadline. (The volume discounts your group could receive would much more than make up for the cost of mailing these order sheets to each active member.) If you are not the person in your group who should receive the regular orders, please contact the right person quickly to facilitate their distribution. Then please let us know you wish to be removed from our mailing list, and tell us who should be substituted.

IN THIS PACKET: Our CATALOG contains variety descriptions plus all the information you need to co-order various seeds and plants. Our catalog is available. ORDER FORMS go to individual members of your group to return to your group's collaborator. Each form contains your order page (front page). BULK ORDER FORMS are for growers wishing to purchase larger quantities of seed than available on our regular order form. PLEASE CIRCULATE catalogs and bulk order forms among those members who can use them.

If you have any questions, please call us at (207) 777-9093 between 9:30 to 4 p.m. weekdays. We welcome feedback, suggestions and other procrastinations on our selections and service. We are always trying to improve. If you know of people or groups who are not receiving our order forms, but who might be interested, please let us know.

Order Early: Get the Bennies!

ORDERS RECEIVED BY FRI. FEB. 3 are eligible for volume discounts and early delivery service. They are also the first to be shipped out. Last-minute orders may be called in on FEB. 3 to 777-9093.

ORDERS RECEIVED AFTER FRI. FEB. 3 are not eligible for early delivery service or volume discounts. They are shipped after January orders are out. We continue to replenish our stock until SAT. FEB. 25, Orders received after Feb. 25 take what's left, first come, first-served. Avoid out-of-stocks: order in January or February. 1987 OUT-OF-STOCK RATE

January 1.0% Last week Feb. 1.0% 1st week March 3.4% 2nd week March 19.8% ABSOLUTELY NO NEW ITEMS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER SAT. MAR. 18. OUR FINAL DEADLINE DISCOUNTS FOR JANUARY ORDERS Anyone can order, provided they meet our $35 order minimum, but we especially encourage group orders, through our pricing structure. IT IS EASY TO FORM A GROUP: just get together with friends, neighbors, club, gardeners, chapter, church or coop members. Provided we get your order by FRI. 3, large orders receive volume discounts. Use discounts as a group fund-raiser, or pass them on to those who got the orders. On, if you are the big organizer, pay yourself a salary. ORDERS OVER $100 DEDUCT 10% ORDERS OVER $250 DEDUCT 15% ORDERS OVER $500 DEDUCT 20%

Groups placing more than one order: The size of your order placed by Feb. 3 determines your discount level. Example: if your initial order placed Feb. 3 is $400 and your additional order on Feb. 20 is $100, your discount for both orders is 15%, not 20% or 10%. A $70 Jan. 20 order combined with a $40 Feb. 15 order does not receive a volume discount since the second order was under $100. In no case will a discount be allowed for a second order under $50, regardless of the size of the initial order. Our purpose is to encourage large groups to place a second order for large-order members, not to create a proliferation of small orders.

EARLY DELIVERY OPTION is available to your group for certain selections. We will ship by Wed. Feb. 15, with out-of-state orders going first class mail. This option would enable your members to start seedlings before mid-March, but it will necessitate your group having TWO seed breakdown/distributions, and is only available for orders received by Feb. 3. YOUR GROUP SHOULD DECIDE IF IT WISHES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EARLY DELIVERY OPTION. If it does, please refer to the early delivery page (front page) for instructions. Please record your early delivery order on its own page.

DO NOT RECORD IT IN THE MAIN BODY OF THE ORDER FORM. Some members have early delivery, and some do not, record the early delivery order on its own page, and the balance of the order for the same commodities in their normal order. YOUR GROUP MEMBERS ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO THE SAME TO MAKE YOUR COLLATING EASIER. If you are not interested in early delivery, tear the front pages off all the order forms in your packet before you circulate them.

Seed Deliveries HANDLING CHARGE: Orders under $50 please add $5 for handling and shipping. All other orders: WE PAY THE SHIPPING.

EXCEPT EARLY DELIVERY ITEMS, NO DELIVERIES OR PICK-UPS ARE POSSIBLE BEFORE MON. MAR. 6. Groups have the option of 1) Coming to our warehouse and packing their order, or 2) Having us ship the order for you. We will send pick-ups. 2) Receiving seeds via UPS, 3) We will mail seeds only if specifically requested, or if we cannot ship UPS to given address. GROUPS MUST INDICATE ON THEIR ORDER WHETHER THEY WANT TO USE THE OPTIONS THEY CHOOSE. Groups picking up their own orders may take a 10% discount PROVIDED: they come to the warehouse during designated pick-up times and do not request special arrangements.
YOUR GROUP'S CONTACT PERSON should keep a copy of your order. Upon receipt of seeds, groups must inventory your shipment to insure accuracy BEFORE dividing seeds among your members. This is the only way to insure accountability for errors. As an aid in this process, we code-label each packet with its catalog number and size. We cannot be responsible for errors made by group collators and workers at breakdowns. We WILL be responsible for errors made by us at our warehouse. We will see to it the group's order is filled; GROUPS MUST TAKE RESPONSIBILITY for seeing that their own members' orders are filled.

To Order:

1.) Groups choose a collator and collate own orders. The job of the collator is crucial to the success of your order. Some groups have used the savings realized from volume discounts to pay collators for their extensive labor. If you need help collating, please call us, as we have experimented with most possible and impossible systems!

2.) EACH GROUP should mail one order to Fedco Seeds, 52 Mayflower Hill Drive, Waterville, Me. 04901. ONLY ONE ORDER PER GROUP, PLEASE. ORDERS MUST REACH US by Fri. Feb. 3 to be eligible for early delivery service or volume discounts. If under last minute pressure, groups may call in orders to (207) 872-9093 on Fri. Feb. 3. No deletions from orders will be accepted after this date.

3.) PAYMENT: Fedco Seeds works on a preorder, prepay basis. Unless you have made other arrangements in advance, we expect groups to prepay for seeds. Each group sends one check payable to Fedco Seeds. Prepayment should accompany your order, or follow it immediately if you called in order. We will not ship orders until payment received. Call if you have a problem.

4.) If you wish immediate acknowledgment of your order, please send us a SASE; otherwise we will acknowledge your order and give you a progress report by Feb. 23.

5.) MINIMUM ORDER: $35. MAR. 18 IS FINAL ORDER DEADLINE.

6.) SUGGESTIONS: Group collators receiving multiple suggestion lists from members please collate them and send one list in with your order. YOUR SUGGESTION "VOTES" COUNT A LOT.

7.) NUMBER OF PERSONS ORDERING: Please tell us how many orders you received on the blank on page 1.

8.) MEMBERSHIP: If you have not already done so, you may become a member of Fedco Seeds by sending us a membership fee of $1 (if you sent $1 previously, please do not do so again). Membership is optional; not a requirement for purchasing seeds. Members are eligible to vote for our Board of Directors.

9.) MAILING LIST: Collators please include a list of all members who wish to be added to Johnny's mailing list.

10.) MAILING LIST EXCHANGES: If you want to receive mailings from other similar co-operative and/or agricultural organizations, please check the box on page 1. If you do not check the box, we will not give your name out.

11.) ADD-ONS: We accept later add-ons to your order, but generally we cannot combine them with your original order in one shipment. We treat them as separate orders.

12.) BACK-ORDERS: If you do not wish to receive back-order shipments please check the blank for no back orders. You will be refunded for any items which have not arrived by your shipping date. If you do not check this blank, you agree to take responsibility for getting back-order shipments distributed to your members.