

Fedco Seed Catalogs

1989

Fedco Seeds 1989

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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 2 full-time year-round co-ordinators, 2 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	Orders Due	Orders Shipped	Co-ordinator	Address
Seeds	early December	discounts: Feb. 3 final deadl. Mar.18	early delivery: mid Feb main orders: March	CR Lawn	52 Mayflower Waterville 04901 207-872-9093
Bulbs	June	August	October 5	Gene Frey	as above
Trees	September	December	April	John Bunker	Box 340 Palermo 04354 207-993-2837
Tubers/ OGSI	January	March	April	Gene Frey	52 Mayflower Waterville 04901 207-872-9093

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

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 melons, sweet corn and squashes, and savor the long blooms of sweet peas, asters, and zinnias. 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 collator for an ordering group please turn to 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 Scatterseed Project, the NOFA 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-grm 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.

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 60/40 consumer/worker cooperative. Consumers own 60% of the cooperative and workers 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 avoid repetition of information readily available elsewhere. Such economizing enables us to sell at a fraction of normal retail prices.
- 4. SEASONAL BUSINESSES:** We run a series of seasonal businesses, on a pre-order, prepay basis. We collate most of our orders at once and ship most at once. Such intensifying creates economies of scale and keeps costs down. Between seasons, overhead is minimal.
- 5. REGIONALISM:** We specialize in varieties particularly suited to our cold northeastern climate, and direct our outreach accordingly.

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 standbys which we have overlooked. 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.

**We are looking for a seed grower in Maine for our crop of Osaya Endo Snow Peas. Requires a quarter acre of fertile soil on which no pea crops have been sown for at least 3 years to plant 20 pounds of seed stock. Crop must be trellised. We may be able to pick, depending on location. We also have opportunities to grow squash and bean varieties. You must be a skilled grower.

**We are looking for antique seed catalogs that we could purchase or borrow. We would like to include copies of some of the beautiful line drawings found in these editions in our future catalogs.

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 Sat. 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 1st come, 1st 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 UNFILLED WITHOUT EXCEPTION!!**

Sat. Apr. 29: All adjustments, corrections, additions must be completed.

May 1-Sept 30: **CLOSED FOR THE SEASON!**

MINIMUM ORDER SENT TO US IS \$35. If your order is smaller you should get in with a group. Orders sent to us under \$35 will be rejected! **IF YOUR ORDER IS OVER \$100 please see section on volume discounts at the back of the catalog.**

Shipping Timetable

Wed. Feb. 15: Early delivery orders shipped.

Mon. Mar. 6-Fri. Mar. 17 9:30 AM-4:30 PM: Orders may be picked up at our warehouse in Winslow. No weekend pick-ups.

Wed. Mar. 8: January orders shipped by this date.

Wed. Mar. 15: February orders shipped by this date.

Mon. Mar. 20: March orders thru 3/11 shipped by this date. Orders after 3/11 please allow 1 week for processing, plus 1 week shipping time.

Please allow up to 7 days from date above for UPS shipment. If you have not received order within that time (for example, by Mar. 22 for February orders), please call us **immediately**. Don't delay, the sooner we track your missing order, the more likely it can be found.

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

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 down. That is why we don't offer the wide array of services claimed by some seed houses. For example:

We make no claim that 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.

But we do pledge to make every effort humanly possible to get it right and to correct any errors that you bring to our attention. You can improve your chances for a perfect order by ordering early. Last year we were more than twice as accurate in filling January orders than in filling later ones because we had more time to do quality control checks before the late season rush.

Generally, we do not take orders over the phone. But we do have two special call-in days that you can use to phone in orders.

If you've never gardened before, our catalog will not teach you all you need to know to begin. Our packets won't tell you how deep to plant the seed. But there are already numerous resources where you can get this information so that we don't feel the need to duplicate it at your expense.

You can't order just three small packets from us and we're not going to be available in mid-May to fill in what you forgot to order in January because we just can't do these things cost effectively.

We are not for everyone, and if you need extensive services, we may not be for you. But if you can read our descriptions, know what you want, and know what to do with it, then you can benefit from our low prices.

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-ordinator 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. Often 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 phoned-in orders only on our two special call-in days. Please don't phone in your order at any other time. Please stick it in the mail.
- 5) If we make an error in filling your order, please mail us the correction sheet which accompanies every shipment. Please don't call us for a few packets of missing seed. Reserve calls for major problems (ie missing an entire box or whole shipment, received someone else's shipment, need bulk quantities of some item/s.)
- 6) Please don't call to ask us when your order will be shipped. We adhere 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 won't get it there any faster.

By following these suggestions you 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.

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 rate 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 resort to multiple shipments where items and arrival dates dictate.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR SEED IS COMING FROM??

Probably not, unless you save your own. 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 seedpeople. Most of our seed comes 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.



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 form? We keep these orders separate because the items must be shipped at different times. Trees would freeze if shipped in March when people need their seeds.
- 2) Why don't you eliminate early delivery section and ship everything early? Because about a quarter of our items have not arrived by mid-February. Every order would face a huge back-order shipment and two seed breakdowns if we shipped this early.
- 3) Are your seeds organic? Very few are organic. Organically grown seed is hard to find and very expensive. However, all of our seed is untreated.
- 4) Why don't you carry more heirloom open-pollinated varieties, and why do you carry so many hybrids? We strive for a balance between open-pollinated varieties and hybrids. In many cases, hybrids now available outperform the old time OPs in earliness, disease resistance and attractiveness because almost all research in the last fifty years has concentrated on the development of hybrids, to the neglect of OPs. Where we do offer a choice between hybrids and OPs our customers often prefer hybrids: for example, we had 793 orders for the hybrid Snow Crown Cauliflower last year, only 272 for the OP Snowball T-3.

We have begun to cooperate with Maine seedpeople who are searching out cold climate heirloom varieties of outstanding merit for which to grow commercial seed stock. In 1987 and 1988 our Green Hokkaido Squash seed was raised organically in Maine. In 1990 we hope to offer seed for a delicious white-fleshed watermelon heirloom. Over the years, we expect this program will enable us to introduce a number of heirloom varieties noteworthy for their taste and regional adaptability.

5) Why red ink? We fill orders directly from your order forms. In our dimly lit chicken barn warehouse, we need your orders to stand out clearly so that our workers have no doubt what you want. Red ink does the job for us.

6) Why don't you list the seed in alphabetical order like other seed companies? Our unit pricing system requires that seed of like family/size be grouped together. We think it makes more sense for all the brassicas to be together than for cauliflower to follow carrots.

These descriptions are a composite taken from browsing through many seed catalogs and from my own personal experiences. 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 also trialed them at their plots.

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 deluge), we almost never experience drought. Crops which are able to mature at Shooting Star should be able to make it in all but the coldest spots in New England.

HOW WE SELECT VARIETIES: Customer response is our most important selection criterion. Each year's order is a collective judgment about each variety. In assessing vegetable characteristics we look at flavor and texture, earliness and adaptability to our cold climate, ability to hold quality on the plant or vine and after picking, per cent of marketable fruits as opposed to culls, ease of growing, and disease resistance. Appearance is especially important for market growers. In 1988 we trialed more than 300 cultivars at Shooting Star Farm.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE: Because there are so many variables in gardening and farming, success in our trials is not a guarantee of success on your plot. In particular, climate and soil type have significant impact on performance. We advise market growers to trial unfamiliar varieties on a small scale before making a full commitment, *particularly if your soil type is radically different from ours.*

New in 1989!

- Haricot Vert, Bahalores: Gourmet filet bean!
- Sweet Corn, D'Artagnan: Early SE bicolor!
- Muskmelon, Pulsar: Scrumptious 5 lb fruits!
- French Melon, Pancha: Indescribably aromatic!
- Crookneck, Sundance: Hybrid really cranks em!
- Carrot, Napoli: Early as Mokum, also sizes well!
- Pumpkin, Triple Treat: Paper-thin seed hulls!
- Tatsoi, Mizuna, Mei Qing Choi: Oriental greens!
- Romaine Lettuce, Romea: Best appearance!
- Celeriac: Bulbous root tastes like celery!
- Lettuce Leaf Basil: Double your yields!
- Salad Burnet: Salad herb gaining popularity!
- Aster, Crego Mix: Richer, longer lasting blooms!
- Snapdragon, Sonnet: Brightest colors we've seen!
- Zinnia, State Fair: Huge, brilliant blooms!
- Rose Globe Amaranth: Arrangers' choice!
- Fedco Seeds Sweatshirt: Zippered and hooded!

Ω "YUPPIE" VEGETABLES

Ω3 European Cucumber, Rollinson's Telegraph (60 days) European cucumbers have an entirely different texture from American ones. They have long (10-12 in.) slim, smooth-skinned fruits with a very delicate, mild flavor never bitter. Customarily they are trellised for optimum fruit quality, but the vines can be allowed to crawl without support. New!

Ω6 Patty Pan, Sunburst (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the summer squashes, and Sunburst is the most attractive of the Patty Pans with its bright yellow skin. 1985 All-America winner.

Ω9 Burpee's Golden Beet (55 days) Gains in popularity each year and now a market specialty. Roots are golden instead of red, and very sweet.

Ω12 Radicchio, Giulio (80 days) Verona type for spring planting does not require forcing. Compact, round heads with red leaves and white midribs make for a stunningly beautiful plant. Italian vegetable is currently very "in" for gourmet salads, but it is quite bitter. Use with a lot of oil until you acquire the taste for it.

Ω15 Broccoli, Romanesco (100 days) A unique heirloom Italian broccoli rediscovered as part of the renewed interest in gourmet vegetables. Makes a cone-shaped, somewhat irregular whorl of chartreuse florets of exquisite flavor. Should be started indoors in April and transplanted out late May to insure that it will head in time. Needs adequate spacing (3 ft.) and high soil fertility.

Ω18 Purple Cauliflower, Violet Queen (80 days) F-1 hybrid. About halfway between broccoli & cauliflower, each plant sets one purple head which doesn't require tying. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads and dips. Turns light green when blanched.

Ω21 Lettuce, Lollo Rossa (58 days) A unique type of lettuce generally harvested by cutting leaf by leaf instead of taking the whole plant. Frizzy foliage is light red on top, light green at base, a stunning contrast. Although somewhat bitter tasting, can be used to accent or garnish salads, or as a garden ornamental. Quite the rage in gourmet restaurants.

Ω24 Tomato, Golden Boy (88 days) Indeterminate. The best tasting large size yellow tomato. We prefer it over Taxi for the deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz fruits. We think it won't be long before these golden tomatoes catch on with the public! Low acid tomatoes sometimes develop blemishes when allowed to fully vine ripen. Sometimes they taste better when picked slightly underripe and allowed to finish ripening indoors.

A. BEANS

Bush Beans: 2 oz packet sows 25 feet, 1 pound, 200 feet. Pole Beans, 2 oz packet sows 20 poles, 6 per pole. Tender, will not survive frost. Plant 6 seeds/foot in rows 24-30 inches apart. Don't cultivate or pick when wet. Pick frequently to keep them producing.

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A-1 Bush Green, Strike (50 days) A good choice for earliest bush green bean. Fruit set is concentrated in first three pickings early in the season. Pods are straight and tasty. Excellent uniformity. From Asgrow.

A-2 Bush Green Provider (50 days) For highest yields, earliness and taste, still the best we've found. Noted for its concentrated sets of round 5-5.5 inch pods with beany taste. A heavy yielder even under adverse conditions. Always our top seller. Released by USDA in 1965.

A-4 Bush Green Greencrop (53 days) An early, flat-podded Romano type especially adapted to the North. 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 purple pods which turn green when cooked. Somewhat difficult to pick because of all the foliage. Although I find pods tough, some folks really like the flavor. Developed by Professor E.M. Meader from an heirloom and released in 1957.

A-10 Bush Green, 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 to make our list. These are customarily harvested when very slim to capture the maximum in moist, tender flavor. Bahalores has scored high in taste tests and uniformity of pods. Pick when 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 in. long. Can command a premium in markets. New!

A-20 Bush Wax, Golden Rocky (54 days) Formerly known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best tasting wax bean. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and retains vigor even 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, Golden Butterwax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded butterwax impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods. Golden Butterwax is less juicy and more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold, Sungold etc.

A-30 Pole Bean, Northeast (55 days) If you love pole beans but find they take forever to ripen, try these. Ripen almost two full weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Early, vigorous climbers with outstanding flavor. Don't get tough even when big.

A-35 Pole Bean, Kentucky Wonder (68 days) The standard climbing variety that has been a favorite for generations. Pole beans have a nutty flavor that make them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality and production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds.

A-40 Fava 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) While 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 pods.

A-50 Scarlet Runner Bean (70 days) Climbing beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles, will grow to 10-12 ft. Can be eaten both as snap or shell (95 days) beans. Beautifully mottled purple & black seeds.

A-53 Dry Bean, Jacob's Cattle (88 days) An heirloom variety popular in New England. Kidney-shaped, dark-red speckles on wh. background. For soups & baking. Seed produced in Maine.

A-54 Dry Bean, Swedish Brown Bean (88 days) Rich flavored dry baking bean very adaptable to our cool climate. This heirloom is brown with a tiny, white eye. Easily ripened even during very poor 1986 season.

A-56 Dry Bean, Soldier (89 days) Offered every other year. Available in 1989. So named because red-brown figures on its eye look like a soldier. Large white kidney beans are excellent for baking. A New England favorite. Seed grown in Maine.

A-62 Dry Bean, Maine Yellow Eye (92 days) Ranks with Jacob's Cattle as our most popular dried beans. Plump, oval, medium-sized beans good for baking & stewing. Not quite as early as Jakes. Seed grown in Maine.

A-68 Dry Bean, Redcloud Kidney (102 days) Early maturing variety of light red kidney baking bean developed at Cornell University. Large stew & soup bean matures at least a week earlier than similar types.

A-85 Soybean, Butterbean (90 days) SORRY, CROP FAILURE, SEED NOT AVAILABLE IN 1989.

A-87 Soybean, Prize (92 days) We've selected this Burpee variety as a substitute for Butterbeans. Plants are laden with clusters of pods containing 2-3 oval-shaped bright green beans. These are a good substitute for limas which are hard to grow in our climate. New!

Note: Agate Pinto beans and Midnight Black Turtle beans offered every other year, will be available once again in 1990.

B. SWEET, POP, AND FIELD CORN

Sweet Corn: 2 oz packet sows 50 feet, 1 pound sows 400 feet. **CAUTION:** Our sweet corn seed is untreated and will not germinate in cold, wet soil. Please be patient and wait till soil temperature warms to at least 60 degrees F. before sowing. Tender, will not survive frost. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Rows 3 ft. apart, 6 seeds/foot. Thin to 1 ft. apart. **HINT:** If you have trouble with crows pulling up seedlings, cover sowings with floating row covers. Remove covers at 3-6 in. stage to avoid plant abrasion.

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B-3 Sweet Corn, Earlivee (69 days) yellow hybrid. Poorer quality than later hybrids, but very popular in short-season areas. Plants 4-5 feet tall with 6-7 in. ears, somewhat irregular. Developed by Dr. Ernie Kerr of Simcoe Experiment Station, Simcoe, Ontario.

B-4 Sweet Corn, Seneca Horizon (71 days) yellow, hybrid. Robson selection has developed a good reputation. Good eating for an early corn, with more uniformity and better appearance than Earlivee. Be sure not to harvest until ears are really filled; maturity can be deceptive.

B-8 Sweet Corn, Sugar Buns (74 days) Yellow, sugary enhanced hybrid from Crookham. Was 8-year old Benjamin's favorite of the dozen we tried in 1987. About as sweet as our palates like and really early for such fine eating quality.

B-9 Sweet Corn, Northern Sweet (75 days) yellow hybrid with shrunken "supersweet" gene. The earliest supersweet corn. 7 in. ears with 12 straight rows. Better germination and seeding vigor than other supersweet types at cold temperatures. Should be isolated from other corns shedding pollen at the same time, or else quality suffers. Seeds shrunken, higher count per oz.

B-12 Sweet Corn, Intrepid (83 days) Yellow hybrid. Big-eared main-season with distinct corny taste. Better tasting than Seneca Chief. Ears 8-9 inches long on 6-7 ft. plants. 16-18 rows of deep kernels. Stock up now; grower is planning to discontinue this variety soon.

B-23 Sweet Corn, Sugar & Gold (71 days) bicolor hybrid. Developed 1942 by Agway and still popular in New England. 4-5 foot plants produce 6.5 in. ears with 10 rows. Now surpassed by modern varieties and has become a generic name for all bicolors--much sold as Sugar & Gold is really some other bicolor corn. But we will continue to offer as long as customers demand it.

B-25 Sweet Corn, D'Artagnan (73 days) The earliest sugary enhanced bicolor sweet corn hybrid available. The 7-inch ears have superior quality for this early in the season. From Crookham. New!

B-26 Sweet Corn, Jazz (73 days) bicolor hybrid. Comes just after Sugar&Gold with ears almost 1 in. longer and plants about a foot taller. 12-16 rows of kernels. Corny taste.

B-30 Sweet Corn, Burgundy Delight (84 days) A midseason hybrid sweet corn from Johnny's with best flavor we've yet found in a bicolor. 7-8 in. ears have purple blush on husks.

B-43 Sweet Corn, Platinum Lady (83 days) white hybrid. We rate this as the best quality eating corn of all. Kernels stay sweet & tender over long picking period. Ears up to 8.5 in. long with 12-14 rows on 7 ft. stalks. Ornamental purple coloring on leaves makes plants very attractive. Exceptionally sweet. Very dependable in our climate, and highly recommended.

B-52 Sweet Corn, Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which sets the standard for eating quality in sweet corn. Large, handsome ears, with glossy white creamy, sweet kernels. Plants 7 feet high. CAUTION: germinates poorly in cold soil. Will not ripen in northernmost areas, but a good choice where adaptable.

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.

C GREEN SHELL PEAS

Peas: 2 oz packet sows 30 feet, 1 pound sows 240 feet. Young plants very hardy but frost stops production at the blossom or pod stage. Like cool, moist weather; dislike heat. Sow as early as ground can be worked for best yields. All peas produce more when staked; tall varieties must be supported. Plant 10 seeds/ft. rows 3 ft. apart (5 ft. if very tall varieties). Hint: early morning picking retards spread of powdery mildew disease and insures best flavor.

C-3 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most popular pea. Extremely heavy yielders under favorable conditions. Set record in our '82 trials with almost 50 pounds per 100 row feet. Long pods fill out only as peas ripen, so easy to pick. 3 foot vines. Does not hold quality well after picking; not a good shipper.

C-6 Sparkle (55 days) Has become the standard early short-vined type. 1.5-2 ft. vines do not require staking. Sets concentrated pick of fat 3-inch pods.

C-9 Thomas Laxton (58 days) Our customers let us know that we goofed when we tried to discontinue this old time favorite last year! Although we've never had outstanding total yields, Laxton does bear over an extended period. 3 foot vines need support.

C-12 Early Frosty (60 days) Outstanding quality and sweetness. 2d early variety good for freezing. Holds quality for a long time after picking. Vines grow up to 3 ft. Stake for best results. Susceptible to powdery mildew; performs best in early sowings. Year after year among the best yielding peas in our trials. My favorite.

C-14 Patriot (62 days) Has impressed us the past two years. A good yielder on only 2 1/2 foot vines, Patriot matched Mayfair with 8.1 peas per pod in our 1987 plot. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short span. Very sweet, good quality peas. Staking optional.

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

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. 3-3.5 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 try this staking pea from Agway developed at New York Experiment Station. Its 40-inch vines make concentrated sets of large, sweet pods which are easy to pick. In three of the last five years, including 1987 and 1988, it has been our highest yielding pea. Had record 8.1 peas per pod in 1987.

C-30 Alderman 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 avgd. almost 5 in. with 7.5 peas per pod, second best of our trials both in '85 and '86.

D. EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Snow/Snap Peas: Culture same as shell peas. Snow peas 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 plants. Easy to pick. Pods small (2-2.5 in.) but tender. In contrast to Snowflake: earlier, taller, pods shorter and lighter green, but sweeter and tenderer. Susceptible to yellows.

D-8 Snow Pea, Blizzard (61 days) We were, pardon the puns, snowed by an avalanche of pods from our small planting. The storm of sweet, thin, 3-inch pods quickly made Blizzard our favorite medium-vined snow pea. Easy to pick.

D-10 Snow Pea, Oregon Sugar Pod II (62 days) Short-vined snow pea from Oregon State University. Pods 4 inches long, vines 2 to 2.5 feet. Fruit tends to set within foliage so difficult to pick. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Good choice in sandy soils or under dry conditions.

D-15 Snow Pea, Mammoth Melting Sugar (72 days) The standard climbing snow pea. Vines grow 5-7 ft., must be staked. Very heavy yields of 4-5 in. pods. Continues to produce if kept picked clean provided powdery mildew does not strike. Very sweet eaten raw as well as sauteed.

D-25 Snap Pea, Sugar Ann (58 days) 1983 Silver All-America winner from Sugarsnap breeders Gallatin Valley. Dwarf 2 ft. vines. The earliest snap pea. Ripened June 21 in our 1982 trial. Very good quality. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season.

D-30 Snap Pea, Sugarsnap (68 days) The most exciting new vegetable variety in many years, won coveted Gold All-America selection in 1978. Vines grow 5-7 ft., must be staked. Best quality when pods are fully filled out. Delicious raw. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Heaviest yielding by far and sweetest of the snap peas.

D-35 Snap Pea, Sugarrae (71 days) Dwarf sugarsnap type with concentrated sets of pods. 2.5 ft. vines, resistant to powdery mildew, are a good choice for mid-late season crops. Pods tougher than Sugarsnap or Sugar Ann, not as sweet, but still good for extending the season.

E. CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers: 3 gram packet sows 15 feet, 1 ounce about 140 feet. Very tender, will not survive frost. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart or in hills 4 ft. apart thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or dust with rotenone, or use floating row covers, removing when cukes flower. Pick frequently for best production.

E-3 Pickling, Northern (48 days) Fine short-season pickler with excellent early yields. Black-spined fruits. Developed by U. of Maine.

E-4 Pickling, Express (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lived up to its name, outperforming all others in our 1987 trial. Bore most of its fruit in first three pickings in July when the market for cukes was still strong.

E-6 Pickling, Calypso (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy yielding hybrid of gynocious type. Fruits medium dark green with white spines.

E-13 Slicing, Spacemaster 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. Prone to misshapen fruits later in the season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor. This type is burpless.

E-16 Slicing, Gemini 7 (61 days) F-1 hybrid of gynocious type. White-spined. Keeps producing good quality dark green fruits till frost.

E-19 Slicing, Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the leading slicing variety in the Northeast. Dark green 8-8.5 in. fruits show good uniformity. Vines vigorous throughout season. Good disease resistance. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Cornell University.

E-23 Suvo Long (61 days) Unusual Chinese cucumber grows up to 15 inches long with a curly shape. A sweet but very mild burpless flavor.

E-31 Lemon or Apple (68 days) Salad chefs are rediscovering this specialty variety which dates back to 1894. Heavy yields of rounded 3 in. fruits shaped somewhat like lemons and yellow-skinned. Very crisp & sweet; never get bitter. SEED IN SHORT SUPPLY, ONLY 3 GRAM PACKET SIZE AVAILABLE IN 1989.

F. MELONS

Muskmelon: 1 gram pkt=35 seeds, plants 5 hills. Watermelon: 1 gram pkt=24 seeds, plants 4 hills. Very tender, cannot stand frost. Love warm weather, cold weather sets them back. Marginal in our climate, but what satisfaction when they succeed! We recommend starting indoors in peat pots, transplanting outdoors during warm spell, using floating row covers and black plastic. Melons are very heavy feeders and need lots of space: place hills at least 5 feet apart. Do not plant cucumbers or winter squash nearby as melons have no chance against such lusty competitors.

F-2 Charentais Melon, Flyer (75 days) F-1 hybrid. 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. Fruits small, very prolific, avg. 1.5 lbs. Firm, orange flesh quite tasty for such an early melon. Harvest fruits as rind begins turning orange, then ripen at room temp. for 48 hours.

F-5 Muskmelon, Sweet Granite (80 days) Another home garden melon for Northern areas. Oblong 2.5-3.5 pound fruits set very early. Developed by Professor Meader of UNH.

F-6 Muskmelon, Pulsar (82 days) F-1 hybrid. Replaces Alaska. Only a few days later than Alaska, but far its superior in sweetness, muskiness, and even size and disease resistance. These 5 lb fruits were among the stars of our outstanding 1988 melon trial. Orange flesh is slightly grainy, exceptionally sweet and aromatic. What a treat! New!

F-7 Muskmelon, Burpee Hybrid (84 days) YUM!! Vine-ripened Burpee Hybrid was best muskmelon I ever ate. Musky! Succulent! Sweet! Indescribably good! The choice of market gardeners since its 1955 introduction. Fruits avg. 3-4 lbs., heavily netted w/distinctive ribbing. Delectable orange flesh. Ripe at full slip.

F-8 French Melon, Pancha (85 days) You have to taste this cross between a French Charentais and American cantaloupe to experience just how good a melon can be! From Shepherd's, my favorite discovery of 1988. 2 1/2 to 3 lb oval fruits of exceptionally smooth texture, incomparably sweet, aromatic taste. Highly prolific vines just crank out the melons. Ripe at full slip. New!

F-9 Muskmelon, 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 very small cavity. Probably the sweetest melon on our list, a star on the fresh market. *Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.*

F-13 Watermelon, Yellow Doll (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, striped icebox 4-7 pound extra-sweet fruits on a semi-compact vine. Go ahead, try something new! This may be the best watermelon you ever tasted.

F-14 Watermelon, You Sweet Thing (75 days) F-1 hybrid. Round, luscious, rose-fleshed watermelon will produce fruits up to 12 pounds. Easier to vine-ripen than any other red type we've tried. Outstanding performer in 1987. Worth a try even if you have trouble with watermelon. From Sakata in Japan.

F-16 Watermelon, Sugar Baby (80 days) The standard northern icebox watermelon type grows fruits 8-10 lbs, dark green on outside and deep red on inside.

F-18 Watermelon, Sweet Favorite (88 days) F-1 hybrid. 1978 All-America winner from Sakata. The best oblong watermelon for the north. Set farm record with 13-pounder in 1987; consistently reaches 10 lbs. Flesh sweet, bright red. Green rind w/ dark stripes.

F-19 Watermelon, Moon and Stars (100 days) We were among the first seed companies to reintroduce this celebrated heirloom variety. Believed last offered commercially by Harris Seeds in the 1930s, this unique genetic mutation was almost lost forever. After nearly a 4-year search it was located by the Seed Savers Exchange on a farm near Macon, Missouri. Dark green watermelon is notable for its beautiful yellow spots which range in size from a pea to a silver dollar or larger. Pink flesh. **CAUTION:** Although we have seen several lusty specimens grown by Mainers, northern growers must coddle by starting indoors and using black plastic, floating row covers. Needs heat to set fruit.

F-23 Honeydew Melon, Earl-Dew (88 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed smooth-skinned melon suitable for cool northern areas. Fruits 2.5-3 lbs. about 5.5 in. in diameter blush yellow when mature. From Petoseed in Cal.

G. SUMMER SQUASH

Packet sows 10 hills, 1 ounce 40 hills. Tender, will not survive frost. Sow in hills 4 ft. apart, 6 seeds/hill. Thin to 2-3 best plants. Pick squash when small for best flavor. Floating row covers can hasten maturity by 1 to 2 weeks.

G-3 Zucchini, Seneca (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Early, very prolific slim dark green fruits. Very similar to Seneca Gourmet, which it replaces.

G-6 Zucchini, Cocozelle (53 days) Italian-style zucchini with light green stripes. **SEED IN SHORT SUPPLY. LIMIT 1/2 OZ PER CUSTOMER.**

G-8 Zucchini, Gold Rush (54 days) F-1 hybrid. Open plant habit and golden color make the cylindrical fruits easy to find. 1980 All-America winner has caught on with home gardeners & market growers. New!

G-13 Yellow, Seneca Prolific (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding yellow straightneck squash 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 1987! At last we have seed. New!

G-16 Yellow Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young.

H1. WINTER SQUASH/CUCURBITA FRUGALIS

Packets vary from 30-60 seeds, plant 5-10 hills. 1 oz sows 20-40 hills, depending upon seed size. Allow 4-7 feet per hill. Tender, not frost hardy. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Use floating row covers for earlier ripening. For best flavor and longer storage, field cure 2-4 weeks after harvest.

H-3 Ebony Acorn (90 days) 1.5-2 pound black-green ribbed fruits. Good for baking. Dry flesh. Best eaten within 3-4 mos. after harvest.

H-13 Bush Buttercup Emerald strain (80 days) Buttercup squash with a mostly-bush habit. Fruits generally a lighter-green than Burgess Buttercup, not as uniform but ready 2 weeks earlier, and vines taking up much less space.

H-16 Burgess Buttercup (95 days) Sweet-flavored deep orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb fruits have acorn-shaped button on the blossom end.

H-23 Ponca (90 days) Baby butternut type. Fruits average 2 lbs., ripen tan without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires too long a season, then Ponca 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 All-America winner. **CAUTION:** often fails to ripen in northernmost areas.

H-33 Baby Blue (95 days) Cross between a Blue Hubbard and a Bush Buttercup. 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 crawl 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.

H-48 Gourds, Small Ornamental Mixed (95 days) Mixture of early-maturing types, 8 kinds with small spoon, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent.

H-53 Pumpkin, Baby Pam (99 days) One of the finds of the 1985 season, an Agway pie pumpkin with deep orange color, excellent uniformity, and best of all, 80-90% of the fruits vine-ripen 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 5 pounds, slightly more than Baby Pam, but take a tad longer to ripen.

H-56 Pumpkin, Connecticut Field (115 days) Big pumpkin for Jack O'Lanterns gets 15-25 lbs., sometimes more. Ripen for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.

H2 WINTER SQUASH/CUCURBITA INFLATA

H-62 Burpee's Early Acorn Hybrid (84 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 Ebony. Saves some space with its large bush habit.

H71 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-73 Sweet Dumpling (100 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 Kurl (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 dry 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. Ribbed & rounded, fruits slightly smaller than a buttercup. Not heavy yielding.

H-90 Pumpkin, Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny, ornamental pumpkins weigh only about a half pound. They're great for decorations and a big hit 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, ripen to a deep orange.

H-97 Pumpkin, Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with hullless 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. CARROTS

Carrots: 5g packet sows 50 feet, 1 ounce 280 feet. Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Sow carrots for winter storage June or July. Thinning is critical: at 3 in. high thin to 1/2 in. apart, at 6 in. thin again to 1 in. apart.

I-3 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 soil emergence. Good choice for those yummy 1st carrots of the season.

I-6 Carrot, Minicor (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 Nantes variety with bright-orange roots averaging 6-7 inches.

I-15 Carrot, Nantes Fancy (68 days) A classy open-pollinated Nantes. Roots 7 in. long 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 core color. Grows slowly but makes good size. Imperator type with better flavor. Can be difficult to pull.

I-22 Carrot, Danvers 126 (75 days) Old-time open-pollinated variety considered a fine storage carrot. Orange red roots 7-7.5 in. long, 2-2.5 in. across taper to a blunt end.

I-28 Carrot, Napoli (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Replaces Mokum. Like Mokum sizes up very quickly so ideal for bunch carrots. Unlike Mokum will grow full 6-7 in. retaining sweet flavor and not developing green shoulders. Blunt tipped Nantes type, earliest of its class. **New!**

I-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 deep-orange color makes classy-looking roots, very long for a Nantes with outstanding taste. Very small seed.

J. 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:** 5 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 beet greens and bunching beets.

J-6 Beet, Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweet early season beets. 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 beet grows 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 winter storage. Fruits remain sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without any purple. For top performance thin to several inches apart.

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

J-23 Parsnip, Harris Model (120 days) Sweet-flavored, smooth-tapered roots average ten inches. For better performance, prepare raised beds, especially in heavy soils. Parsnips taste sweeter after overwintering, a real spring treat!

J-31 Radish, Cherry Belle (25 days) A good, smooth, red-skinned bunching radish, making uniform balls three-quarters of an inch across with firm white flesh.

J-32 Radish, Easter Egg (25 days) Kids love this fascinating radish which comes in shades of pink, purple, red, violet and white. Holds quality even when large.

J-33 Radish, Champlon (25 days) Smooth, scarlet roots with firm, mild flesh grow quickly to edible size. One of the easiest vegetables to grow.

J-36 Radish, White Icicle (30 days) Firm, tender white-fleshed roots for the home garden.

J-43 Dalkon Radish, Tokinashi (70 days) Large white roots gaining in popularity. A must in macrobiotic cooking. This variety well adapted to spring planting. Roots crisp and pungent.

J-53 Rutabaga, American Purple Top (90 days) Purple-top roots with pale yellow flesh.

J-63 Turnip, Purple Top, White Globe (50 days) Popular variety w/ purple tops, wh. bottoms.

K. ONIONS

Onions/Leeks: 3g packet= 800 seeds, 1 ounce almost 8,000. Start indoors in March and transplant out in May. Set leeks 1 ft. apart, onions 4-6 in. Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Survive light frosts.

K-2 Leek, King Richard (75 days) We've grown both King Richard and Inverno, and we feel that King Richard is the better. It is heavier yielding, can withstand our September frosts, and makes long, thick, delicate flavored stalks.

K-13 Mini Onion, Quicksilver (55 days) Matures in time to be enjoyed with peas. Skinless round white bulbs grow to ping pong ball size. Excellent picklers.

K-16 Bunching Onion, Evergreen Hardy White (65 days) For scallions. Hardy variety can be overwintered even in severe climates.

K-19 Onion, Early Yellow Globe (100 days) Medium-hard yellow onion with thin neck averaging 2.5-3 in. in diameter. Suitable for storage till mid-winter.

K-22 Onion, Copra (104 days) F-1 hybrid. Hard, medium-sized storage onions with blocky round shapes and thin necks.

K-25 Onion, Southport Red Globe (105 days) Purple-red round bulbs will store 4-6 months under proper conditions.

K-32 Onion, Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice for those customers who have been asking for a milder storage onion. As they store, the large onions mellow.

L. GREENS

Spinach: Packet sows about 40 feet, 1 oz plants 150-200 feet. Very hardy. Must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring to avoid early bolting. For fall crop try late July-Aug. sowing, to overwinter, sow late Aug.-Sept. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Hint: pick large leaves often for heavier production. **Collards:** 2 g packet sows 40 feet. Very hardy members of crucifer family. Sow mid-June for fall crop. **Chards:** 2g packet sows 10 feet, 1 oz plants 140 feet. Hardy. **Parsley:** 2g packet sows 35 feet, 1 ounce 500 feet. Very hardy. Very slow to germinate (up to 30 days). Use radishes to mark rows. **Chinese Greens:** 2g packet sows 40 feet, 1 ounce 550 feet. Combat flea beetles by using floating covers or dusting with rotenone.

L-3 Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant (50 days) Broad white stems, leaves dark green and savoyed with white veins. The standard variety.

L-6 Rhubarb Chard, Ruby Red (59 days) Deep crimson stalks, dark green leaves.

L-13 Chinese Cabbage, Nagoda (70 days) A versatile type suitable for spring and summer crops without bolting. 3-5 lb. barrel-shaped heads of good quality. F-1 hybrid.

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

L-31 Mizuna (Kyona) (40 days) Vigorous Japanese mustard produces slender white stalks with deeply cut and fringed dark green leaves. Not pungent. Only 1 planting needed for full season production. New!

L-33 Mustard, Green Wave (45 days) Bright green color. Hot, mustardy flavor.

L-34 Tatsol (45 days) Spoon shaped thick dark green leaves make compact rosettes with mild brassica flavor. Nikos' favorite green for 1988. Good stir-fried. New!

L-41 Mei Qing Chol (45 days) F-1 hybrid. The baby Pac Choi with green stems which likes cool temperatures. Bolt resistant. Vase shaped plants have broad petioles with beautiful green leaves. New!

L-43, Pac Chol Prize Choy (50 days) Classy pac-choi with celery-like white stems and vase-shaped 15-18 inch tall heads.

L-53 Parsley, Forest Green (75 days) Combination double & triple curled with long, upright stems. Holds color well all season.

L-56 Parsley, Plain Leaf (80 days) Dark Italian leaf parsley. Flat, glossy dark green leaves with strong parsley flavor.

L-61 Sorrel, (60 days) Perennial often known as "sour grass" likes cool weather, acid soil, and plenty of water. Lemony flavored sword-shaped leaves add tang to soups and salads. To maintain steady supply of tender leaves, keep cutting and never let seed stalks mature.

L-62 Mache, Vit (60 days) Miniature salad green also known as corn salad has become a gourmet specialty. Glossy green spoon-shaped tender leaves with mild mint-y flavor. New!

L-63 Rouquette (47 days) Tangy green will spice up your salad. Also known as Arugula. Good choice for fall harvest as bolts quickly in heat.

L-73 Spinach, Indian Summer (39 days) F-1 hybrid. A high-yielding dark-green spinach with partly crinkled leaves. Seems to require warmer soil than Long-Standing Bloomsdale, but it is much more bolt resistant in warm weather.

L-75 Spinach, Winter Bloomsdale (42 days) Dark green savoyed variety recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures.

L-76 Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale (42 days) The standard crinkly-leaved spinach. Very good cold emergence. Recent hybrids surpass it in production and bolt resistance.

L-79 Spinach, Tyee (44 days) F-1 Hybrid. Outstanding 4 straight years in our tests. Outperformed other varieties both in yields and ability to stand. Holds a week longer than other kinds. Upright habit. Leaves very savoyed.

L-82 Spinach, New Zealand or Tetragone (52 days) Don't let the name fool you. This is not a true spinach. Doesn't look like one or taste like one. But it stands through the hot summer when regular spinach bolts, and some find it an acceptable substitute. Will withstand frosts down to the low 20s. Nut-like seeds are customarily slow, poor germinators. Be patient and don't give up too soon. Only a few plants are needed to fill in your patch.

M. STANDARD BRASSICA (days to maturity from date of seeding). Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts: 1g packet almost 300 seeds, sows 25 feet, 2 grams sows 50 feet. Approx. 8,000 seeds per ounce. Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-Apr. for setting out in May, or direct-seeded in May. Require warm temperatures to germinate, but need 60s during seedling stage for optimal growth. Higher temperatures make seedlings leggy. Heavy feeders, need regular moisture, and 2-3 foot spacing for best growth. Combat flea beetles with rotenone, cabbage loopers with dipel. When cauliflower heads first appear, tie leaves over curd to prevent heads from discoloring. Some brassica varieties perform poorly in hot summers.

M-3 Broccoli, Waltham 29 (92 days) Seed stocks for this variety have deteriorated in quality. WE ARE DISCONTINUING IT UNTIL WE CAN FIND IMPROVED SEED, or can find a suitable replacement for it.

M-5 Broccoli, Umpqua (95 days) This new open-pollinated broccoli, developed near the Umpqua River in Oregon by the Territorial Seed Company, is being touted as an improvement over Waltham 29. Its 5-7 in. heads reportedly are more regular and darker green than Waltham 29. A small percentage of the plants will be inferior throwbacks with smaller heads. We are pleased to have obtained a limited quantity of seed for you to try. We invite your comments about its performance. We will be field trialing it in Canaan for the first time in 1989. We are hopeful that it will fill the glaring need for a reliable op type with decent tight heads. New!

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

M-32 Cabbage, Superlor Danish (98 days) Similar to Danish Ballhead but of superior quality in that it is earlier and heads grow larger. Heads blue-green with red tinges on wrapper leaves, can get to 7 or 8 pounds. Holds well in the field. Can be stored through first part of winter.

M-44 Cauliflower, Snowball T-3 (78 days) A good choice for early summer crops. Compact, domed heads usually free of defects.

M-53 Kale, Konserva (60 days) Heavier yielding than Vates. Plants grow 2-2.5 ft. tall, leaves curl in cold weather. Kale is very nutritious and exceptionally cold-hardy.

M-63 Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna (58 days) Early dwarf variety with short tops and medium-sized stems. Bulbs have white, crisp, tender flesh with a pungent taste. Best harvested young.

N. HYBRID BRASSICA & ANDES (days to maturity from date of seeding)

N-3 Broccoli, Packman (73 days) F-1 hybrid. An excellent choice for earliest broccoli, 6-7 in. heads ripening alongside or earlier than Bravo but with more uniformity. Hybrid type from Petoseed.

N-10 Broccoli, Emperor (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Growers' choice because it has the most perfectly domed heads which stay very tight on long stems. Heads avg 6-8 in., very uniform except in very hot weather. The best producer of side shoots we've ever seen, continuing nonstop till cold weather, some big enough to be marketed as main heads! Our best selling broccoli.

N-12 Broccoli, Premium Crop (82 days) F-1 hybrid. The standard main crop broccoli for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large 8-inch heads. Very few side shoots. Harvest early in rainy weather to avoid rot in centers. 1975 AAS winner from Takii in Japan.

N-15 Broccoli, Green Vallant (90 days) F-1 hybrid. The best fall broccoli but tends to irregular heads in midsummer heat. Compact plants with very dense light green heads on heavy stems. Even at 8-9 inches diameter, heads remain extremely tight. 2nd only to Emperor as prolific side shoot producer.

N-23 Brussels Sprouts, Jade Cross E (101 days) F-1 hybrid. This popular type sets firm medium-size sprouts beginning in late August. For best results start indoors in spring and transplant into rich soil. Tastes better after light frost.

N-30 Cabbage, Perfect Action (73 days) F-1 hybrid. Smaller version of Perfect Ball with round dark-green 2-4 lb heads ready 10 days earlier than Ball. Very classy for early cabbage. New!

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 tried in 1987, its firm, round 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 purple-red globe-shaped heads in the 4-6 pound range, occasionally 8 pounds.

N-43 Cauliflower, Snow Crown (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Makes 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 somewhat prone to fuzzy heads in adverse conditions. Tendency to self-blanche. Heads 5-7 inches in diameter, dense.

N-49 Cauliflower, Candid Charm (95 days) F-1 hybrid. A 1987 find recommended for late season only. Producer of large curds, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow white color a long time. We had some awesome heads. Our largest, 12x14 in., weighed 6.5 lbs. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

O1. LETTUCE BEGIN

Lettuce: 1 gram packet sows 25 feet, 2 grams 50 feet, 1 ounce 500-700 feet. May be started indoors in March and at regular intervals thereafter, or sowed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Grow best in cool weather, many kinds suffer bottom rot and tipburn in heat; select summer varieties carefully. Sow every 2 weeks for continuous supply. Lettuce will not head unless thinned religiously & continuously to final distance of 1 ft. Heavy nitrogen feeders.

O-3 Black Seeded Simpson (42 days) The earliest and most popular loose-leaf variety. Large, loose, crumpled juicy light-green leaves. Does not stand heat well, sow early as the ground can be worked.

O-7 Leaf lettuce, Salad Bowl (46 days) Bright-green notched leaves form compact rosette. Stands hot weather better than Black Seeded Simpson.

O-8 Leaf lettuce, Red Salad Bowl (46 days) Compact rosettes of spectacular bronze-red leaves. Quickly became one of our most popular lettuces.

O-9 Baby Bibb Lettuce, Tom Thumb (46 days) One salad lettuce. Miniature butterhead type which makes a small tightly-bunched head early. Outer leaves light medium-green, centers creamy white. Very attractive for early markets.

O-12 Leaf lettuce, Prizehead (48 days) Crinkly outer leaves tinged with red. Superior flavor. Very popular market type. Bolts in heat.

O-13 Leaf lettuce, Red Sails (49 days) Petoseed introduction a 1985 All-America selection. Our choice over Ruby because loose leaf head has delicious flavor. Splashes of purplish-red make plant most attractive. Quickly became a top seller and has remained a favorite of home gardeners and market growers alike. Stands heat better than Prizehead.

O-16 Buttercrunch (50 days) Refined Bibb-type. A 1963 All-America selection. Dark-green outer leaves with creamy center heart. Slow to bolt. Always our best selling lettuce.

O-18 Oakleaf lettuce, Lingue di Canarino (50 days) Refined oak leaf type that grows larger, and stands longer than the old favorite without bolting or getting bitter.

O-25 Butter/Romaine Lettuce, Winter Density (60 days) Is it a Boston lettuce or a romaine? Doesn't matter, either way was Gene's favorite in '86. He says the eating quality is superb. Starts out looking like a bibb with dark green leaves. Wrapper leaves fold tightly, forms a head like a romaine when mature.

O-33 Romaine lettuce, Parris Island Cos (68 days) The standard market Romaine. Upright heads 8-9 inches tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior greenish-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting even in heat.

O2. LETTUCE CONTINUE

O-46 Leaf Lettuce, Green Ice (45 days) Customers have been asking us to list this well-known Burpee variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt. New!

O-50 Leaf lettuce, Red Oakleaf (46 days) Shaped like green oakleaf, but develops deep red color in full sun.

O-51 Leaf lettuce, Royal Oakleaf (50 days) The most attractive green oakleaf, recommended for market growers. Darker than Lingue Di Canarino, and larger. New!

O-52 French Batavian, Canasta (50 days) Though difficult to categorize, this was my favorite new lettuce for 1986. A bunched looseleaf like Waldmann's, but with leaves tinged with purplish-red freckles and not crinkly. Very crisp and handsome. Amazing holding ability even in mid-July!

O-53 Continuity (50 days) One of the surprises of the '85 season looked even better in '86. We were enthralled by its striking purplish-red tinged leaves. Crisp Bibb-type that is slow to get bitter.

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 market.

O-55 Boston Lettuce, Pirat (55 days) Elegant bronzed large butterhead has looked good 2 years in a row. Has a delicious smooth taste, and seems to hold well even in early July heat. New!

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

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

O-70 Iceberg Lettuce, Ithaca (70 days) Dependable, early-heading variety developed by Dr. 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, Emplre (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crown on our 1987 order. We found it superior to King Crown in our grow out. Heads not as large as King Crown, but less prone to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca.

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

O-76 Romaine Lettuce, Cosmo (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 midsummer because susceptible 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, flat leaves range in color from green to bronze to red making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep moist to forestall bolting. Turns bitter in excess heat.

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

Tomatoes: half gram packet=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. Respond well to foliar sprays. Indeterminate (climbing) varieties 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 80s. Very tender, will not tolerate frost, will not set fruit in cold temperatures. Start indoors March or April. Set out June. Black plastic highly recommended. Eggplant: half gram packet=100 seeds. Culture similar to peppers.

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

P-8 Celeriac, Blanco (120 days) Celeriac is just becoming widely known in America. The bulbous swollen root crown is not much to look at, but its inner white flesh is crunchy, watery, 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-13 Eggplant, Dusky (65 days) F-1 hybrid. A dependable hybrid for the North. Glossy, black fruits medium-sized, oval-shaped, firm.

P-23 Hot Pepper, Hungarian Hot Wax (58 days) This semi-hot type requested by numerous customers. Hot, yellow, 5.5x1.5 in. fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Sets even in 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 customers asked for this semi-hot frying 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 blocky peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit.

P-29 Pepper, Staddon's Select (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, blocky market type pepper where fruits will set. CAUTION: Not adapted to northernmost areas.

P-33 Cherry Tomato, Whippersnapper (52 days) Bush plants very early producers of pinkish red fruits with a hint of tartness. Not disease resistant. Gene's favorite. Determinate.

P-35 Small Yellow Tomato, Ida Gold (59 days) Tomatoes are red? Not this delicious weirdo. Every year we're delighted by the quality of its orange 2-bite low-acid fruits, which ripen early and prolifically even in bad tomato years. Developed specially for the north by the University of Idaho. Determinate.

P-36 Cherry Tomato, Gardener's Delight (68 days) Fruits larger, deeper red and much sweeter than Whippersnapper. Often ripen just about when Whippersnapper is through. Larger plants need staking, bear till frost. Flavor unsurpassed, 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, Earlr rouge (65 days) Bush plants. Excellent quality early tomato for the north. 6 oz. fruits round to slightly oblate, deep crimson flesh very sweet. Almost crack free.

P-51 Tomato, Bonny Best (75 days) One of the richest tasting in our 1987 trial, this old time open pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and blemish prone for market. New!

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 before frost. Firm fruits on compact plants. Heavy yields early.

P-66 Paste Tomato, Bellstar (74 days) Red 4 oz plum tomatoes are much larger than others of this type. Some fruits will ripen within a week of Heinz, but ripening is less uniform. Good in salads. Determinate.

Q. HYBRID TOMATOES AND PEPPERS (days to maturity are from date of transplanting).

Q-3 Pepper, Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. A cinch to grow in the North. Resists blossom drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden kind.

Q-7 Pepper, Ringer (56 days) F-1 hybrid. This variety grown by Tim Christensen and Nikos Kavanya drew raves 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) open-pollinated but seed very expensive. A real find in 1986, the "year of no tomatoes," when fruit ripened in August. Seems to perform best during cool summers. Succulent 4 inch fruits of Russian parentage bred and developed by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University. Determinate vines develop fruits with some defects but rich flavor. Home garden type not suited for market growers.

Q-13 Tomato, Early Cascade (66 days) F-1 hybrid. Always very impressive. Begins producing 4 oz fruits very early, and keeps on till frost and beyond. Has delicious taste despite exceedingly firm skin. Holds quality on vine a long time. Good disease resistance. Needs staking. A favorite market variety.

Q-16 Tomato, Jackpot (71 days) One taste 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. Determinate. 1983 All-America winner from Petoseed deserved award for its impressive seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised.

Q-22 Tomato, Big Girl (85 days) F-1 hybrid. This famous Burpee 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-30 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-32 Cherry 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, exceptional yields, and outstanding fruit appearance. Almost no cracking or defects. Round fruits are larger than other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit relatively early and throughout the season. Indeterminate. New!

Q-33 Cherry Tomato, Sweet 100 (78 days) Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1 in. round, sweet fruits. Should be staked.

R HERBS

R-3 Basil, Sweet (Ocimum basilicum) Every good Hindu went to his long rest with a basil leaf on his breast. This was his pathway to paradise. Indispensable culinary herb native to Near East. Sow when soil warms in late spring. Use reemay to enhance early season vigor, speed maturity. Best when fresh, in salads, vinegars, spaghetti, pesto, tomato dishes. Harvest foliage before plants blossom. Packet contains 5 grams.

R-4 Basil, Lettuce Leaf (O. basilicum) Large seersucker leaves are twice the size of normal sweet basil leaves even though plant is the same size. Flavor is similar to sweet basil. A good choice for making pesto because of the high yields. New! Packet contains 2 grams.

R-5 Quarter ounce size of Lettuce Leaf Basil.

R-6 Basil, Small Leaf (O. basilicum minimum) has small leaves and the real Italian flavor. Space plants 4 in. apart, will grow like a small shrub. A good variety to bring indoors in fall. Packet contains one half gram.

R-7 Basil, Anise Scented Vigorous mulberry-tinted basil with anise fragrance is highly decorative, tall, bushy plant. Slow to bolt. Packet contains one half gram.

R-9 Basil, Lemon (O. basilicum citriodorum) Basil has intense lemon fragrance. Packet contains one half gram.

R-12 Basil, Purple Ruffles A major improvement over Dark Opal Basil, these deep purple plants with the serrated and crinkled leaves are much more vigorous growing up to 18 inches. An All-America winner. Packet contains one half gram.

R-13 Basil, Spicy Globe A naturally dwarf basil that grows as a mounded 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 (Borago officinalis) Two foot bushy plants produce many tiny blue flowers loved by bees. 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 after established. Likes sun or partial shade, 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 Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis) Hardy perennial easily raised from seed in moist, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring, after established will self sow. Flower heads ready to gather when 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 (Anthriscum cerefolium) Annual. Superior European strain that grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Delicate lacy leaves 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 & July, lovely in arrangements fresh or dried, are also edible. Need sun & well-drained soil. Seeds may be sown in fall or spring, clumps can be divided every third year. Packet = .5 gram.

R-24 Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) One of earliest known spices. Found in Egyptian tombs and used as meat preservative in Rome. Brought to America by 1st colonists. Useful for its fresh green foliage, known as cilantro, & for its dried seeds. Annual grows to 2 ft. with leaves finely cut. Flowers in June & July with rosy lavender blooms. Sow in spring. Will not stand transplanting. Thin early. Will self sow. Packet contains 2 grams.

R-27 Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) Name derived from the Norse dilla, meaning to lull, as the plant has soothing properties. Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 2.5 ft. Upright plant, branches out from single stalk, the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Foliage should be harvested early, before seed stalks mature. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring. Will self sow. Packet = 5 grams

R-30 Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) Perennial grown sometimes as an annual, 4 ft. with blue-green stems and feathery green leaves, yellow umbel flowers. Tender stalks and leaves are good for relishes, salads, and munching in the garden, leaves & seeds especially popular in France for fish seasonings. Seeds used in sweets, baked goods & beverages. Sow in spring when soil warms, in full sun. Packet contains 2 grams.

R-31 Zefa Fino Fennel This special strain of Fennel bred at the Swiss Federal Research Station is very slow bolting so that a spring planting will stand practically all summer. Packet contains .4 gram. New!

R-32 Garlic Chives (*Allium tuberosum*) 1 foot. Chive-like herb has strong garlic taste. Can be used as garlic substitute in salads and sauteed vegetables. Sow thinly in spring, harvest sparingly till plants are vigorous. Perennial, but protect in coldest areas. Packet = one half gram.

R-33 Lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*) Famous for centuries for its sweet, lasting scent, associated with purity & romance. Hardy perennial, reaching 3 ft., woody shrublike plant with grey-green foliage and lavender flowers growing on long-stemmed spikes. Seeds are slow to germinate, like the cool. Freeze them before planting for best results. May be sown outdoors in fall or spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained, alkaline soil. Pkt=.4 gram.

R-36 Lemon Balm (*Melissa officinalis*) Melissa is the Greek word for bee, as plant attracts them. A hardy perennial, growing to 2 ft., leaves yellow-green, heart-shaped and shiny, should be gathered before flowering. Delicious as a tea, with fruit, or dried for sachets. Likes well-drained soil, needs at least a half day of sun. Slow to germinate, may be started indoors or out in spring. Packet contains .3 gram.

R-39 Marjoram, Sweet (*Majorana hortensis*) Grown as an annual in North, 1 ft. with grey-green rounded leaves. Leaves used fresh or dried with vegetables, eggs & meats. Cut often to prevent flowering. Sow seeds indoors in spring, slow to germinate. Transplant to well-drained soil. Likes full sun. Packet contains 1 gram.

R-42 Mint, Common (*Mentha spicata*) We have substituted for spearmint & peppermint, as specific types cannot be counted on to come "true" from seed. This is the common tea mint. Packet contains one tenth of a gram.

R-45 Oregano (*Originum spicata*) True Greek Oregano. Hardy perennial 2 ft. leaves dull green & purple, stems & flowers pink, lilac & white. Leaves fresh or dry can be used in Italian dishes, in salads, w/tomatoes. Flowers may be dried. Sow seeds in spring, indoors for early results. Plant in full sun, in well-drained, slightly dry soil. Packet contains two tenths of a gram.

R-48 Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) "for remembrance" A tender perennial growing to 6 ft. Cannot stand temp. below 17 degrees F, may be wintered over indoors. Dark grey-green needle-like leaves conserve water, can be grown on dry soil. Blossoms range from deep blue to pale pink or white. Likes alkaline soil, well-drained. Seeds slow to germinate, start indoors. Great for teas, with potatoes, lamb. Packet contains one tenth of a gram.

R-51 Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) Hardy perennial to 3 ft. Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age, blue flowering. Likes sunny spot, well-drained soil. May be sown in early spring for a good fall crop. Tasty in stuffing blends, with eggs, cheese, poultry, pork. Packet contains 1 gram.

R-52 Salad Burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) The leaves of this perennial lend a cucumber flavor to salads, vinegars and cold drinks. Packet contains one gram. New!

R-53 Red Shiso (*Perilla frutescens*) Annual also known as perilla and used in oriental cuisine in sushi, sweet and sour sauces, and stir-fry. Grows up to 4 ft. Often grown as an ornamental as its purplish-red cinnamon-scented leaves are striking. Packet contains one half gram. New!

R-54 Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*) Annual grows to 1.5 ft. with narrow dark-green leaves and lavender flowers. Cut often during growing season, before blossoms appear. Sow in spring next to beans, their complement in the kitchen as well. Use with dry or green beans, rice & stuffings. Slow to germinate. Packet= 1 gram.

R-60 German Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) Creeping, low-matted perennial to 12 in. requiring good drainage & at least half day of sun. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds easy to germinate, broadcast thickly. Good in stews, stuffings & dressings, calms the nerves, a good headache tea. Packet contains two tenths of a gram.

R-63 Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) Hardy perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors and transplanted to cold frame, keep watered. Seeds may also be direct sown in soggy bank of stream. Use in salads and soups as it is rich in many vitamins & minerals. Packet contains one third of a gram.

U. ANNUAL FLOWERS

U-2 Ageratum, Blue Blazer (*Ageratum houstonianum*) F-1 hybrid. Showy. Puffy deep blue flowers on 8 in. plant. Very popular for borders & bedding. Starts blooming early, can withstand heat and continue into fall.

U-4 Alyssum, Carpet of Snow (*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.

U-5 Alyssum, Pastel Carpet (*Lobularia maritima*) Pleasing pastel shades of rose pink, violet and white. Culture as above.

U-7 Alyssum, Wonderland Deep Rose (*Lobularia maritima*) 1978 Fleuroselect Bronze Medal winner. The richest cherry-rose Alyssum. 3 in. Very dwarf and uniform.

U-10 Angel's Breath, Rosea (*Gypsophila elegans*) Pretty shell-pink single flowers blossoming all summer long on wispy stalks. Start in cool place indoors 2 mos. before setting outdoors or direct sow. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. 30 in. Good for cut flowers.

U-11 Aster, Early Charm Mixture (*Callistephus chinensis*) Wilt resistant variety in full color range. For early cutting. Good as bedding plant or cut flowers. Sow indoors in warm spot late winter.

U-12 Aster, Crego Mix (*Callistephus chinensis*) About a week later than Early Charm Mix, but the ostrich feather blooms are richer and seem to hold better in wet and/or cold conditions than Early Charm. 2 ft. plants with 4 in. diameter flowers in full range. New!

U-13 Bachelor Button, Blue Boy (*Centaurea cyanus*) Blue flowers. Showy annual cornflower is great for cut flowers. Start in warm place 2 months before setting out or direct seed in May. Likes a sunny location.

U-14 Bachelor Button, Plinkle (*Centaurea cyanus*). Bright pink blooms. 3 feet tall.

U-15 Bachelor Button, Garnet (*Centaurea cyanus*) Was sold as Midnight Magenta last year. Blooms are really deep red, not black. Stunning in our trials. A most unusual color for a cornflower. 3 feet.

U-18 Bachelor Button Mix (*Centaurea cyanus*) Blend of pink, red, white, blue double flowers. Very showy, and great for cut flowers.

U-21 Calendula, Kablouna Orange (*Calendula officinalis*) 18 inches. Distinct form of Calendula with a neat crested center not showing the eye. Deep orange flowers, great for cut flower arrangements, also edible. Just about the last flowers to succumb to fall frosts.

U-22 Calendula, Pacific Beauty Mixed (*Calendula officinalis*) Known as pot marigold, these beautiful yellow and orange double flowers 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.

U-23 Calendula, Touch of Red Mix (*Calendula officinalis*) Back of each petal is a deep mahogany red creating pleasing contrast to the yellow and orange. Excellent for cut flowers. New!

U-24 Coleus, Rainbow Mix (*Coleus x hybridus*) Very popular bedding plant for flashy garden displays. Prefer 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.

U-28 Cosmos, Sensation Mixed (*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 seeding. This type a mixture of pinks, reds, purples and whites.

U-29 Cosmos, Bright Lights Mixed (*C. Sulphureus*) A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades reaching three feet. Sun-loving, free-flowering all summer. Germinates in 1 wk at 75 degrees F. Not frost hardy.

U-32 Dahlia, Rigolotto 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 plants and cutflowers. Packet contains about 35 seeds. *Caution: To avoid disappointment you must control the tarnish plant bug!*

U-34 Dianthus, Chinensis Double Mix (*Dianthus chinensis*) The name Dianthus comes from the Greek meaning "divine flowers." After growing them for the first time in 1988, I think the name well fits the clustered, double dainty blooms in stunning colors. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out. Like cool weather. Avoid heavy nitrogen fertilizers. Also known as China Pinks. Height 14-20 inches.

U-35 Dusty Miller (*Centaurea candidissima*) Grown for its silvery white foliage and as a popular bedding plant for borders and accent. Large, lacinated leaves. Start indoors in a warm spot 10-12 weeks before setting out.

U-36 Flax, Scarlet (*Linum grandiflorum rubrum*) Five-petalled blooms up to 1 1/2 in. across on bushy 1 ft. plants. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked. Do not transplant. Bright red flowers. New!

U-37 Flowering Cabbage Mix Good ornamental for our climate because the colors deepen at the onset of cold weather. Good for accents and pattern plantings. Culture same as for flowering kale. New!

U-38 Flowering Kale, Mix (*Brassica oleracea*) Cool contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Prefer cool weather. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to speed coloring. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity. New!

U-40 Gazania, Sunshine Mix (*Gazania splendens*) clean seed. More folks should become acquainted with these stunners! Large flowered mixture of exotic blooms of carmine, orange, gold and bronze shades with many bicolors. 12-14 in. Sow indoors in warm place 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Packet contains about 50 seeds.

U-42 Godetia, Dwarf Double Azalea 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, red, rose and lilac. Direct seed in early May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support.

U-44 Impatiens, Sultan 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-46 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Blue Spire (*Consolida orientalis*) 4 feet. Long flower spikes are used as cutflowers or in dried arrangements. Dark-blue 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-47 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed (*Consolida orientalis*) Blooms throughout summer into early fall. Tall stalks densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white florets, make a beautiful background good for cutting. Start in a cool place indoors or out.

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

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

U-54 Marigold, French Dwarf Dbl Bolero (*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 (*T. patula*) Abundant color on neat, compact plants. Ruffled flowers good as beddings, in planters, or low borders. In rust, yellow, orange, red & bicolors. Sow outdoors after soil has warmed, or inside in a warm spot, 3 weeks before setting out. Likes full sun.

U-57 Marigold, Lemon Gem (*T. signata pumila*) Compact 10-12 in plant bears large bright lemon-yellow flowers early, through summer, into fall. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Replaces Lemondrop. Blooms are edible. New!

U-59 Marigold, Queen Sophia (*T. patula*) Award-winning anemone-flowered dwarf, each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for Queen Sophia of Spain

U-61 Marigold, Tall African Crackerjack Mix (*T. erecta*) A tall camation-flowered type. Early giant flowered mixture of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully doubled flowers rarely need staking.

U-62 Mexican Sunflower, Tithonia Sundance This "dwarfed" type grows 3 feet. Large, showy plants bear profuse stunning scarlet-orange flowers. Make good hedge or border. Attracted hummingbirds to our garden! New!

U-63 Morning Glory, Clarke's Heavenly Blue (*Ipomoea* species) Old favorite easily grown climber provides color & shade. Intense blue lightens toward center, a sun-loving vine. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting.

U-64 Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara (*Ipomoea Nil* L. Roth) Very large wine-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Culture as above. 10 foot vines.

U-66 Nasturtium, Jewel Mix (*Tropaeolum majus*) Non-trailing bushy variety holds bloom above foliage. Early free-flowering blend of colors. Blooms 6 weeks after sowing & continues to frost. Likes full sun and poor soil. Avoid excess nitrogen.

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. Old fashioned cutflower thrives in cool summers with full sun. Trumpet-shaped blooms in a mix of very bright colors with blues predominating. For earlier blooms start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. 15 inches.

U-71 Pansy, Swiss Giants Extra Finest Mix (*Viola x wittrockiana*) World renowned strain of immense flowers on long, erect stems. Best color in cool of spring, good for bedding or borders. Start 2 months prior to planting in a cool place. Likes partial sun.

U-73 Petunia, Multiflora Resisto Mix (*Petunia x hybrida* Hort.) F-1 hybrid. These compact 12 inch plants show breathtaking flower production over a long season and are particularly resistant to bad weather. Start indoors in warm place 8 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Do not cover seeds; light aids germination. New!

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

U-75 Pincushion Flower, Giant Hybrids (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*) Old-fashioned cutflower that 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 rhoeas*) Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. Start indoors in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting out, or outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow.

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

U-78 Portulaca, Extra Double Mix (*P. grandiflora*) The familiar moss rose blooms in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. Easy to grow. Can stand heat. Start in warm spot, bloom 8 weeks from sowing. Thrive in sandy soil, like full sun.

U-80 Snapdragon, Sonnet Mix (*Antirrhinum majus*) F-1 hybrid semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. 20 inches. See U-81 for culture. New!

U-81 Snapdragon, Panorama F2 (*Antirrhinum majus*) Non-hybrid mix produced from hybrid parents. High quality blended mix shows golden yellow, rose, orchid, bronze, red and white flowers. 2.5-3 ft. Sow indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate.

U-83 Stock, Dwarf Ten Weeks Mix (*Mathiola incana*) Formula blended. Replaces Giant Imperial Mixed. Is a more dwarf plant, 12-14 in. Each plant produces abundant flowers. For bedding & cutflowers. For earlier blooms sow indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost.

U-85 Sunflower, Mammoth Striped seeds are plump, well filled with meat and have thin shells. Excellent confectionary type matures in 80 days. 6-12 ft. tall, 8-18 in. heads. SEED IN SHORT SUPPLY, LIMIT 1 PKT 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, white, rose, lilac and blue. Produced best blooms in cool fall weather.

U-87 Sweet Pea, Knee-Hi Mix (*Lathyrus odoratus*) Semi-dwarf bush-type plants need no support, producing full-length stems. For earliest blooms, sow indoors 2 mos. before setting out, or sow direct in spring. Likes full sun.

U-89 Sweet Pea, Royal Family Mixture (*Lathyrus odoratus*) 4-6 feet staking variety. Showier flowers and longer stems than the Cuthbertson types. Rich mixture of crimsons, lavenders, scarlets, blues.

U-91 Zinnia, State Fair Mix (*Z. elegans*) We've developed a liking for this old-fashioned variety with its rich array of huge single and double blooms borne on 30 inch plants. New!

U-92 Zinnia, Cactus Bright Jewels Mix (*Z. elegans*) One of the easiest annuals to sow from seed, in sunny spot, outside after last frost. Cactus flowers with large ruffled blossoms resemble chrysanthemums. Profuse, immense blooms in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow. Full sun.

U-93 Zinnia, Pumila Mix (*Cut & Come Again*) (*Z. elegans*) Small plants with flowers 2.5-3 in. across. Wide range of colors includes orange, yellow, white, pink, lavender & scarlet.

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. These kept on coming till frost and made excellent cut flowers. 1985 All-America winner. Open pollinated. 15 inches. Packet contains about 20 seeds. New!

U-97 Zinnia, Ruffles Mix (*Z. elegans*) F-1 hybrid. Bred for bouquets. Flat-petaled, double to semi-double flowers on long stems. Free blooming, respond to frequent cutting. Yellow, scarlet, pink & cherry blooms. Form an elegant hedge 24-30 in. Grow easily from direct seeding. Very elegant blooms. About 10 seeds per packet.

U-99 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting.

V. EVERLASTINGS

V-3 Acroclium (*Helipterum roseum*) Daisy-like everlasting flower which may be used fresh as cutflower. Pick in bud stage; will open as it dries. White, rose & pink shades. Start in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting outdoors, or sow direct outdoors after frost. Annual.

V-5 Blazing Stars (*Liatris spicata*) Perennial. 18 inches. Spikes of rosy purple flowers for cutflowers or drying. Start indoors in late winter in cool place and set out in spring in 6-8 weeks or direct seed in spring.

V-6 **Celosia, Coral Garden Mix** (*Celosia cristata*) Compact plants have large 8 in. combs. Rich mixture of brilliant red, crimson, rose, orange and golden. New!

V-9 **Chinese Lantern** (*Physalis Franchetti*) 2 ft. perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns", the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Likes full sun. Perennial.

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

V-15 **Globe Amaranth Mix** (*Gomphrena globosa*) Easily grown annual everlasting likes hot sun, grows in any soil. Beautiful clover-like 1-1.5 in flowers bloom in shades of purple, rose, lavender & white. Can also be enjoyed as bedding plant. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Clean seed.

V-16 **Globe Amaranth, Rose** (*Gomphrena globosa*) Same as above in rose. New!

V-18 **Honesty or Silver Dollar** (*Lunaria annua*) The money plant. Winter 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 spring or fall.

V-21 **Love In a Mist, Persian Jewels Mixed** (*Nigella damascena*) Profuse bloomer in pink, blue & white shades. Flowers surrounded by cloud of greenery make lovely bouquets 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 **Quaking Grass** (*Briza maxima*) Annual. Also known as Totter Grass, an old favorite for floral designers. The large 2.5 inch rattle-like seed heads hang down from strong stems. 14-16 in.

V-23 **Safflower, Orange Ball** (*Carthamus tinctorius*) annual from Park. Try this for a different color for arrangements. Fluffy golden, orange balls tipped with deep orange borne on strong, erect stems are 1.5 in. in diameter. Start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in early spring or direct seed in early spring. Packet contains about 10 seeds.

V-24 **Sea Lavender Tatarica** also known as German Statice. Clean seed. 20 inches. Large silvery-white flower heads for drying. Sow indoors in a cool place 6 to 8 weeks, set out in early spring, or direct seed early spring or late fall. Perennial. Packet approximately 50 seeds.

V-25 **Starflower, Ping Pong** (*Scabiosa stellata*) Another selection from Park. The small white flowers dry to ball-shaped, intricate designed seed heads centered by delicate maroon stars. Should be seen to be appreciated. Packet contains about 10 seeds. Annual.

V-26-42 **Statice**, 4 colors and 1 mixture. V-26 Apricot, V-30: **Kampf's Blue** (medium deep, violet blue. V-33: **Rose** (red), V-36: **Royal Purple** (deep purple). V-42 Mixture of above colors. Faithful standby in everlasting bouquets. Easy to grow with long-lasting colors for winter. Reach 2-2.5 ft. on sturdy stems. Flowers may be gathered for drying many times throughout summer. Sow in warm spot 2 mos. prior to setting out. Grow in full sun. Seed is rubbed for easier germination. Individual colors: packets contain 60-90 seeds, mix 120 seeds. Annual. *Note: seed is already on hand for all the colors above so there will be no disappointments!*

V-48-51 **Strawflower** (*Helichrysum bracteatum*) 3 colors and 1 mixture. V-48: **Salmon**, V-49 **Fiery Red**, V-50 **White**, V-51 **Mix** (flowers of red, bronze, pink, yellow and white) All have large double flowers to 30 inches. The freeblooming strawflower is good for border color as well as for drying. Likes warm weather but will produce blossoms into fall. Gather blossoms before fully opened. Sow indoors in a warm spot 2 mos. before setting out. Grow in full sun. Ann.

V-53 **White Yarrow** (*Achillea millefolium*) Perennial. 2 feet. For borders and dried flower arrangements. Can be started indoors in cool place or direct seeded early in spring or fall.

V-54 **Xeranthemum, Immortelle Mix** Papery daisy-like flowers in a wide range of colors. Grow easily from seed, or can be started early indoors. Germinate at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Flowers 1.5 in across, grow to 3 ft. Ann.

W. PERENNIALS

W-3 **Perennial Aster**, (*Michaelmas Daisy*) **Alpinus Dwarf Mixed** Native to N. America but first popular in European gardens. Germinate 2-3 weeks at 70-75 degree optimum. Enjoy full sun in slightly moist location, average soil not too rich. 1 ft plants.

W-5 **Alyssum, Saxatile compactum** (*Aurinia saxatilis*) Popular yellow perennial alyssum used in rock gardens and perennial plantings. Sow early summer for bloom the following spring. Growers on clay soils beware flea beetle damage.

W-7 **Baby's Breath, Single Alba** (*Gypsophila paniculata*) Lovely as a border plant in masses, bearing many white tiny single flowers. If cut before fully opened, useful as an everlasting. Seeds may be sown direct, do not cover. Garden height: 3 ft.

W-9 **Canterbury Bells, Cup and Saucer Mix** (*Campanula medium*) biennial, not perennial. 2 feet. Blend of soft colors: white, rose and dark blue. Sow outdoors in June for blooms the next year. Good in borders and rock gardens.

W-10 **Columbine Mrs. Scott Elliot Mixed** (*Aquilegia caerulea*) free blooming white, red, lavender, pink and red 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.

W-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. Sow indoors for 2 months.

W-13 **Coral Bells, Bressingham Hybrids** (*Huechera sanguinea*) palest 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 **Coreopsis, Sunburst** (*Coreopsis grandiflora*) Bright golden yellow flowers excellent for cutting. Very hardy. Will flower first season if started indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot.

W-15 **Delphinium, Pacific Giant Lancelot** (*D. elatum L.*) Quite popular as a background plant and as a cutflower. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Lilac lavender with white "bee" or center.

W-16 **Delphinium, Connecticut Yankee Mix** (*D. x cultorum*) Dwarfed version grows only 3 feet, good where wind is a problem. 1965 All-America Selection in blue, purple, lavender and white.

W-18 **Digitalis, Gloxiniflora the Shirley** Favorite old perennial with 3-5 ft. stalks crowded with large thimble-like flowers drooping to one side. Useful in backgrounds or borders. Colors range from cream through pink & purple shades. Germinates 70-75 degrees in about 1 wk. Likes partial sun.

W-19 **Evening Primrose, Lamarkiana** (*Oenothera lamarkiana*) The true evening scented primrose with large yellow flowers borne on 3-foot plants. For early blooms sow indoors in a warm place 8 weeks before setting out.

W-21 **Forget-Me-Not, Blue Bird** (*Myosotis alpestris*) Yellow-eyed blue flowers, a few pink, self sow freely, lovely in bouquets. Can stand half shade. Nice beside a brook or pond, or for edging. Like moisture. Start indoors 2 mos. before setting out, will flower 1st season.

W-25 **Hollyhock, Chater's Double Mixed** (*Althea rosea*) An old time favorite for background color. Needs staking. Likes full sun and lots of room. Double-flowered biennial in shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Start indoors in a warm place 2 mos. prior to planting.

W-26 **Johnny Jump Up, Helen Mount** (*Viola cornuta*) 7 inches. This favorite comes in violet, lavender, and canary yellow. Small abundant flowers like partial shade. Can be direct seeded early spring for flowers late in season or sown in fall for earlier blooms the following year. Caution: can be invasive. Flowers are edible.

W-27 **Lupine, Russell Choice Mix** (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) Have dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They like a cool, moist spot and arid soil. Can be sown indoors in late winter, or outdoors in early spring, or late fall in a sunny spot.

W-28 **Mountain Blue** (*Centaurea montana*) 1 foot. Perennial cornflower features large blue flowers.

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

W-31 **Oriental Poppy, Dwarf Allegro** (*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.

W-32 **Rudbeckia, Marmalade** (*Orange Bedder*) (*Rudbeckia hirta*) 18 inches. Single Rudbeckia adapted for mass bedding, also with stems long enough to cut. 3 to 5 in. flowers are bright orange with chocolate centers. Can be started indoors for earlier bloom, or directly outdoors in early spring or late summer. Needs protection to winter over in cold spots.

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 in late summer or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage & likes lime.

W-39 **Thyme, Creeping Thyme** (*Thymus serpyllum*) Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers, good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, or on dry slopes. Likes good drainage, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slowly from seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside where they will grow, in early spring or fall. Sow thickly.

W-48 **Wildflower Mix** for the Northeast. A blend of 20 perennial and annual species native to or naturalized in Northeast US and Canada. Includes Dame's Rocket, Black Eyed Susan, Corn Poppy, Blazing Star and Cornflower. Start in cool place indoors two months before setting out, or broadcast in spring or fall in a sunny location.

Y ACCESSORIES

Y-1 **Legume Inoculant Garden Combo Treats 8#** These dry peat-based rhizobia cultures will increase the nitrogen fixation and stimulate your legumes to higher yields. Suitable for peas, beans, limas and sweet peas. Moisten seeds, sprinkle inoculant & shake. Packet treats 8# of seed.

Y-2 **Legume Inoculant Garden Combo Treats 50#** Much larger size packet than above.

Y-4 Dipel Wettable Powder 4 ounce size. Bacillus Thuringiensis (dipel is the trade name) kills only caterpillars, including cabbage & tomato loopers. BT causes stomach disease. 4 oz dipel is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg.

Y-5 Dipel Wettable Powder Commercial Strength 1 lb size. Commercial strength: 32,000 I.U. per mg. Will treat at least two acres. Avoid inhalation.

Y-6 Rotenone 1% Dust Fairly strong poison derived from the ground roots of Lonchocarpus utilis. Will control flea beetles, striped cucumber beetles, aphids, Japanese beetles, cabbage loopers etc. when milder methods are ineffective. Dust at 10-30 lbs. per acre or dilute to 6 Tbs/gal and blend with a wetting agent to promote even coverage as a spray. 1 lb. makes at least 10 gal. spray. Breaks down quickly, so may be used up to 1 day before harvest. Avoid inhalation & minimize skin contact.

Y-7 Rotenone 5% Dust 12 oz. size. Same as above except commercial strength for market growers. Dilute to 3 Tbs/gal for vine crops, 6 Tbs/gal for others.

Y-8 Rotenone 5% Dust 3# size. As above. For commercial growers.

Y-9 Garden Dust Combo 1# size. Good 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 flowers. Can be diluted and sprayed. Contains a green dye.

Y-10 Safers Concentrate Insecticidal Soap 8 oz size. The specific pest-controlling fatty acids in Safers are isolated from a plant and animal based soap. Compatible with other controls and foliar sprays, this biodegradable contact insecticide is gentle on beneficial insects. Controls aphids, mealy bugs, white flies, mites, scale, earwigs, spittle bugs. Mix 1 oz with 1 qt water or dilute to 1-2%.

Y-11 Jiffy 7s Peat pellets expand 7 times when you add water. Can be used for transplanting seedlings or sowing seed directly into pot. No need for filling pots with soil: 7s contain their own & their own fertilizer, too. Prevent transplant shock.

Y-12 Jiffy Pots 3 Inches round. Peat pots eliminate transplant shock as they can be stuck in the ground without pulling plant from pots. This size good for tomatoes, brassicas & many flowers.

Y-13 Plant Trays For seedlings indoors. Known as "1020" in the trade, these are actually 10.5x21x2.25 in. and hold at least 18 3 in. jiffy pots. Made of plastic. Have drain holes.

Y-14 Wooden Pot Labels 5 in. by 5/8 in. wooden sticks for identifying seedlings.

Y-15 Wooden Garden Stakes 12 in x 1 1/8 in. x 1/8 in. Made locally. Untreated.

Y-16 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 of when to plant the corn, or whether your compost pile is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted organisms.

Y-17 LaMotte garden pH kit An inexpensive method for approximating your soil's pH and determining amounts of limestone needed to redress imbalances. Includes instructions & materials for 15 tests.

Y-18 LaMotte garden soil test kit Contains reagents for approx. 30 soil pH tests, 15 nitrogen, 20 phosphorus and 15 potassium. Contains instructions, test tubes, & info booklet.

Y-19 Black Plastic Mulch AVAILABLE ONLY IN 50 FOOT LENGTH. Use to suppress weeds and to increase soil temperatures. Not very aesthetic 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 hoops. Do not stretch taut. With care it can be reused. Increases soil temperatures and **KEEPS INSECTS OUT.** Ideal for low-growing vine crops. We also found it to be an effective scarecrow 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 down to 16 degrees F. We haven't tested, but offer on the recommendation of several seasoned growers. Surrounds plants with plastic teepees 18 in. high, 18 in. across, holding 3 gal. water which absorb heat during day and release it at night to moderate temperature extremes. Easy to assemble kits.

Y-23 Wettable Sea Crop Powder 10.7 oz size, makes 1 gal. of seacrop liquid. A dehydrated form of sea crop liquid seaweed. To constitute: fill pint jar half full of hot or warm water. Add 3 tablespoons seacrop powder. Cover tightly and shake jar vigorously. Add remainder of water to fill jar and shake again. This pint of full strength seacrop should now be diluted and used at the rate of 3 teaspoons per gallon of water.

Y-24 Seacrop Liquid Seaweed 1 pint size. Produced from a blend of marine plants harvested on the coast of Maine. Provides nitrogen compounds and trace minerals. Can be applied to seed, root or leaf. Said to reduce transplant shock and make plants more frost resistant. As a transplanting medium or a germination aid, use 4 teaspoons per gal. of water. As a foliar feed use 3 teaspoons and also mix one quarter tsp of biodegradable detergent to help seacrop penetrate the foliage.

Y-25 Seacrop Liquid Seaweed 1 gal size.

Y-26 Seamix 1 pint size Seamix is a blend of plant foods from the ocean. Combines the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash of ocean fish emulsion with trace minerals & amino acids of liquid seaweed. Synthetic urea, potassium nitrate and phosphorus-phosphoric acid have been added to bring analysis up to 4-3-4. To be used as a foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 8 tsp per gallon of water. Contains a wetting agent to insure leaf penetration. For best results spray plants in forenoon at critical stages in growth cycle.

Y-27 Seamix 1 gallon size as above.

Y-28 Seaweed Meal Soil Conditioner 5 lb bag. Dried and ground seaweed. Mix into the soil at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet. Contains trace minerals, enzymes & amino acids. Can be used for animal feed.

Y-29 Seaweed Meal 50 lb bag. As above except **AVAILABLE TO PICK-UP CUSTOMERS ONLY! NO UPS!**

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

Y30 BioCast 3 lb. bag of worm castings. Slow-dried, odorless, granular compost provides a fast-acting, gentle soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant shock. Use sparingly as compost supplement: a little goes a long way.

Y31 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 seeding. Also acts as a temporary deer repellent. New!

Y32 Bone Meal (3-27-0 plus 24% calcium) 5 lb bag. Steamed, ground bone mixed with soft rock phosphate. A phosphorus source for gardens, greenhouses and flower bulbs. Use 1-2 lbs./100 sq ft. New!

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

Y-34 #8 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 (yellow, silver, and beige). Regular T-shirts are in yellow or silver. Long sleeved T-shirts are in silver or beige. All are 100% cotton, made by Hanes, and screened by Liberty Graphics of Liberty, Me. Design features red cosmos blossoms with yellow eyes, Fedco Seeds lettering in green. The long-sleeved T-shirts are of the beefy type. Sizes are xtra large, 46-48; large, 42-44; medium 38-40; and small 34-36. All styles shrink when washed. We have discontinued the French Cut style because we couldn't get it in 100% cotton.

Y-39 Fedco Seeds Sweatshirt These are hooded and zippered for those chilly New England days. The design is on the back with just the name Fedco Seeds in the front. Available in 3 sizes: medium, large, and extra-large and one color: grey heather. 50% cotton, 50% acrylic--only way we could get 'em. This puts us on the cutting edge of silkscreen shirt technology! New!

Y40 Fedco Seeds Hats These have caught on with our staff and customers who've seen them. Ours is the full back or "winter style" of baseball cap with our logo instead of the Red Sox'. One size fits all. Printed locally.

BOOK DESCRIPTIONS BY CR LAWN

1. MOFGA Technical Bulletins set of three by Dr. Eric Sideman: Basics of Organic Vegetable Growing, 16 pp., An Introduction to Soil Fertility Soil Testing and Soil Amendments with Details on Compost Making, 8 pp., Basics of Green Manuring and Crop Rotation, 12 pp. cover basics.

2. Knott's Handbook for Vegetable Growers, 3d Edition by James E. Knott, revised by O.A. Lorenz and D.N. Maynard, 390 pages, spiral. Invaluable reference for market vegetable growers combines useful information with abundant easy-to-follow tables and graphs.

3. Hort Ideas Published monthly by Greg and Pat Williams. We find this newsletter to be full of intriguing garden news about all sorts of topics from fruit to flowers. They gather their material from hundreds of popular and technical sources.

4. The Annual Garden by Peter Loewer, Rodale, 242pp. hardcover. We have found this to be a most useful reference. Lists over 300 annuals with cultural information and clear black and white drawings. Includes good sections on grasses and annual vines. Latin and Greek derivatives of flower names add zest: for instance myosotis (the Greek name for Forget-Me-Not) means 'mouse ears' referring to the shape of the plant's leaves. New!

5. The Book of Everlastings: Growing, Drying and Designing with Dried Flowers by Mark and Terry Silber, Knopf, 214 pp., hardcover. Called by Hort Ideas the most impressive gardening book they've seen so far this year! The authors run Hedgehog Hill Farm in Sumner, Me. where they grow and sell everlastings. This work of art showcases their skills in design and photojournalism as well as their horticultural knowledge. They discuss over 100 plants, covering cultural instructions, optimal picking times, and design arrangements with sequential views of arrangements in progress. New!

6. The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, Rodale, 385pp., softcover. Revised edition of a gardening classic by 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. New!

7. Rodale's Garden Problem Solver by Jeff Ball, Rodale, 550pp. hardcover. Alphabetized section 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. New!

8. Identifying Diseases of Vegetables by A.A. McNab, A.F. Sherf, and K.K. Springer, 62 pages softcover, University of Pennsylvania. Excellent photographs facilitate accurate disease identification. Includes all the popular vegetables and all the common diseases which affect them.

9. Garden Seed Inventory, 2nd Edition, compiled by Kent Whealy, Seed Savers Publications, 422 pp. 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 first edition came out. New!

10. Theme Gardens: How to Plan, Plant and Grow 16 Gloriously Different Gardens, by Barbara Damrosch, Workman Publishing, 224pp., softcover. Maybe you've always wanted to plant 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 sings." Your tastes run to Shakespeare. Or maybe you want to attract butterflies or hummingbirds. This book will help your imagination run wild. New!

11. Growing Garden Seeds 2nd Edition by Rob Johnston Jr. 32pp. paper. Simple instructions for saving seed of common vegetables. Good, clearly written introduction tells you what you need to know to be a successful seed saver.

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 are captivating American gardeners in the '80s. Find out how to raise and cook with celeriac, fennel, cilantro, rouquette, mache, mizuna and many of the other exotic items in our catalog. New!

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

14. The Opinionated Gardener: Random Offshoots from an Alpine Garden by Geoffrey B. Charlesworth, Godine, 196 pp. 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. New!

15. Llewellyn's 1989 Moon Sign 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 Entomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary kids a 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' Fanciful Favorites by CR Lawn, illustrated by Sam Sanborn. An irreverent look at a seedy business, through a mock catalog compilation of apocryphal varieties. 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 Gary Hart Carrot, and learn that not all dwarfs are to be found in the garden.

Attn. 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. If WE DID 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 order. The success of the order is heavily dependent on the volunteer energy which your members contribute. Please distribute order forms to members as quickly 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 offset the cost of mailing these order sheets to each active member.)

If you are not the person in your group who should receive this packet, we would appreciate it if you would 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-ordinate this order. Additional copies are available. ORDER FORMS go to individual members of your group to be returned to your group's collator. Each form contains an early delivery order page (the 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) 872-9093 between 9-5 weekdays. We welcome feedback, questions and suggestions on our selections and service. We are always trying to improve. If you know of people or groups who are not now 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 207-872-9093.

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 1.6%
1st week March 3.4% 2d week March 19.8%

ABSOLUTELY NO ORDERS 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, grange, chapter, church or coop members. Provided we receive your order by Fri. Feb. 3, large orders receive volume discounts. Use discounts as a group fund-raiser, or pass them on to those who got the order together, or, if you are the big organizer, pay yourself a salary.

ORDERS OVER \$100 DEDUCT 10%

ORDERS OVER \$200 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. 30 order combined with a \$40 Feb. 15 order does not receive a volume discount because the first 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 late-ordering members, not to create a proliferation of small add-ons.

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 Fri. 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 pages.

DO NOT RECORD IT IN THE MAIN BODY OF THE ORDER FORM. If some members want 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 places on the order form.

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 starting Mon. Mar. 6 to pick up the seeds. We will send directions. 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 WHICH OF 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.

