

# 2018 Franklin County PLANT SALE CATALOG

## Sat., May 19 9 am—1 pm

Master Gardeners available to help choose the best plants for your landscape/garden



Historic Plants from the Gass Garden available for sale  
Prairie Wild Rose ~ Oregon Grape Holly ~ 'Annabelle' Wild Hydrangea



*All plants are now located at the stream on the west side of Franklin Farm Lane*

Wide variety including native, pollinator friendly, heirloom and unusual varieties

Annuals  
Ground Covers  
Iris  
Shade Perennials  
Sun Perennials

Daylilies  
Herbs  
Milkweed  
Shrubs  
Trees

### Vegetables \*New location at stream

Carrots	Eggplants
Hot Peppers	Melons
Pumpkins	Sweet Peppers
Tomatoes-Paste, Salad, Slicers	Zucchini

181 Franklin Farm Lane, Chambersburg, PA 17202

717-263-9226



PennState Extension

[extension.psu.edu](http://extension.psu.edu)

## TERMS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

Maturity = Days from transplant to first harvest

The days to the first harvest depend on both the soil and air temperatures which are very different from location to location. Our estimates are based on averages suggested by a variety of seed sources.

Early season: Less than 70 days

Midseason: 70-80 days

Late: Over 80 days

DET = Determinate tomato plants

IND = Indeterminate tomato plants

(See *Tomato Information page*)

## LIFE CYCLE

A = Annual: grows during only one season; must be planted yearly

B = Biennial: needs 2 growing seasons; flowers 2nd year

P = Perennial: grows & produces flowers & seeds every year

TP = Tender perennial: requires shelter in winter in our area

## LIGHT REQUIREMENTS

S = Sun: 6 hours direct sunlight; 8 hours is better

PS = Part sun (tolerates some shade)

SH = Shade

## OTHER INFORMATION

N = Native Plant

H = Heirloom Plant

P = Pollinator Plant

## HARDENING OFF PLANTS

In the spring, indoor grown/greenhouse seedlings should be hardened-off at least two weeks before transplanting into the soil. This helps plants get used to outside conditions and prevents damage from sudden changes in light intensity and temperature. Plants not hardened off may suffer and recover but this can delay fruiting and flowering.

Planting time is after the last estimated frost date. In Chambersburg that is May 12. If there is a frost warning after planting, cover the plants with paper or cloth. Do not use plastic as it will freeze where it touches the plant.

Place seedlings and small plants in a sheltered area and expose them to outdoor conditions for several hours on mild days. At night, place plants on a sheltered porch or garage area, away from gas and engine exhaust, to protect them from cool nighttime temperatures that can damage them. Gradually, during the next two weeks, move plants into sunlight, increasing the time each day. Do not put tender seedlings outdoors on windy days or when temperatures are below 45°F. Reduce the frequency of watering to prevent lush, weak growth, but do not allow plants to wilt.

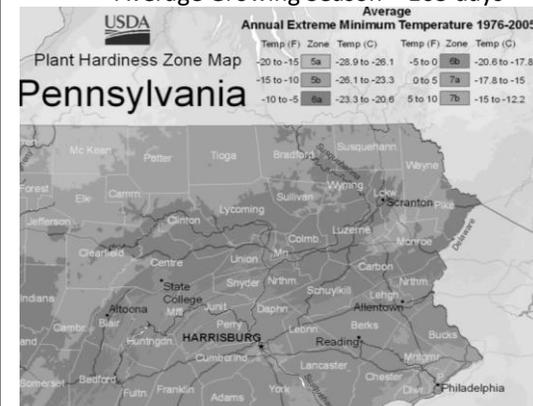
### GROWING SEASON in Franklin County, PA

Franklin County is located in USDA Hardiness ZONE 6B.

Average last Spring frost: May 12

Average first Fall frost: Oct. 15

Average Growing Season > 163 days



Hardiness Zone- An area with the same temperature range helps decide which plants grow best there; the coldest zone is 1 & the warmest is 10.

TOMATOES				2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	TYPE	MATURITY DAYS	NOTES
<b>PASTE</b>				
Amish Paste <b>H</b>	Red	IND	85	Late. 8-12 oz. Roma-type. Perfect for paste and canning. Coreless, meaty flesh. Stake.
Principe Borghese <b>H</b>	Red	DET	75	Grape tomato revered for its drying qualities and use in sauces. Has fruits with few seeds and a relatively dry meat, perfect for paste.
San Marzano <b>H</b>	Red	IND	40	The long, blocky fruits mature with a small, discreet seed cavity that can be scooped out, leaving all meat.
Speckled Roman	Red / Yellow	IND	85	Elongated plum tomato, avg. 6-8 oz., with bright red skin and golden streaks. Meaty red flesh has little juice, is good for fresh eating, and cooks quickly into sauce. Excellent flavor.
<b>SALAD</b>				
Black Vernissage	Red / Green	IND	75	2-3 oz. Saladette variety is very good for fresh eating, salads, drying or making sauces. Highly adaptable and very productive over a long season
Blush (Top favorite)	Blush	IND	69	Early. 2" olive shaped elongated. Sweet tropical taste w/good visual appeal. Can be sprawling.
Chocolate Sprinkles	Brown	IND	75	Striped dark chocolate grape shaped fruit; sweet rich balanced flavor; tall disease & crack resistant
Dr. Carolyn	Yellow	IND	79	Midseason. 1" fruit in clusters. Hardy; heavy yield; sweet. Can be sprawling
Egg Yolk	Yellow	IND	80-85	1" cherries resemble egg yolks in size, color and shape. Very sweet. Vigorous plants produce heavy yields.
Garden Peach	Yellow / Pink	IND	70-80	2-3 oz. a delicate, distinctive flavor that's light and clean. Has slightly fuzzy skin. Prolific producer.
Independence Day	Red	IND	55	2-3" pink fruit have a great tomato flavor which is not always typical with other early varieties. Perfect for salads and for slicing
Pink Bumble Bee	Pink	IND	70	Midseason. 1-1/2" cherry. Dark pink striped with yellow. Sweet flavor. Crack resistant, tolerates heat.
Smarty	Red	IND	75	Compact, firm fruit. Uniform in size and shape. Produce great numbers of grape tomatoes. Hold up well to handling and have good shelf life. High yields.
Stupice <b>H</b>	Red	IND	50	Extremely early. 2" Fruits in clusters. Heavy yields all season long.
Sun Gold	Orange	IND	57	Early. Sugar and fruity taste like eating fruit. Bears long clusters.

<b>TOMATOES</b> <i>(continued)</i>				<b>2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination</b>
<b>NAME</b> (H=Heirloom)	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>MATURITY DAYS</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
<b>SLICER</b>				
Arkansas Traveler <b>H</b>	Red	IND	85	6-8 oz. Deep pink when ripe. Balance of sweetness and tartness.
Aunt Ruby German Green	Green	IND	80	Midseason. Beefsteak. Sweet yet spicy and delicious green w/ yellow coloring.
Beefmaster Hybrid	Red	IND	80	Midseason. 1- 1/2 lbs. Giant mouth-watering tomato with intense flavor. Heavy, needs support. Stake.
Better Boy Hybrid	Red	IND	72	Midseason. 10-16 oz. Heavy producer. Hybrid. Resistant to disease. Stake.
Brandywine <b>H</b>	Red	IND	90	14 oz. large, beefsteak-shaped fruits grow on unusually upright, potato-leaved plants. The fruits set one or two per cluster and ripen late-and are worth the wait.
Chef's Choice	Orange	IND	75	Vigorous, tall, well-branched vining plant that can reach 5 feet tall. Will need good support. Heavy producer.
Cherokee Chocolate	Brown	IND	75	10 to 16 oz. mahogany fruit. Vigorous, large harvest, wonderful flavor.
Cherokee Green	Green	IND	72	Medium-sized, 8+ oz. green fruits acquire some yellowish-orange color on the blossom end when ripe. Lots of bold, acidic, complex tomato flavor.
Cherokee Purple <b>H</b>	Dark Red	IND	80-90	8-12 oz. Exhibits tolerance to mild drought as well as to common diseases. Needs sturdy support.
German Strawberry	Red	IND	88	Late. .5 - 1 lb. Oxheart shape German heirloom - 10" round and few seeds.
Green Giant	Green	IND	90	Potato leaf type plant producing large (up to 32 ounce), oblate-shaped, beefsteak type fruits that are juicy but meaty and with very small seed cavities. They are green with a slight yellowish tinge on the blossom end when at the eating stage. The flavor is intense and not what you'd expect judging it by its color. It is great for slicing.
Mortgage Lifter <b>H</b>	Red	IND	85	Large, smooth, 1-lb pink fruits have a delicious, rich, sweet taste.
Mushroom Basket	Red	IND	75	8 to 16 ounce watermelon-pink tomatoes. Uniquely pleated fruits are firm, have few seeds and a deliciously sweet flavor. Heavy yielder.
Old Brooks (Top favorite)	Red	IND	78	Midseason. 6-8 oz. fruit. Bright red round fruit, high acid, full tangy flavor. Great for canning.
Orange Russian	Red / Orange / Yellow	IND	90	8-18 oz. Heart shaped fruit. Very meaty flesh with a red center. Terrific flavor.

<b>TOMATOES</b> <i>(continued)</i>				<b>2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination</b>
<b>NAME</b> (H=Heirloom)	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>MATURITY DAYS</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
<b>SLICER</b>				
Pineapple <b>H</b>	Gold	IND	85	16 oz. Fruits have meaty flesh, mild flavor, and no green shoulders. Heavy foliaged plants produce good yields. Relatively few seeds
Rose <b>H</b>	Light Red	IND	75-80	Large, crack resistant, 10 oz. fruits are meaty and dusty rose colored. Flavor is excellent. Plants are vigorous and strong with good leaf cover.
Striped German	Yellow	IND	78	Midseason. 1-2 lb. fruit, red-yellow stripes, dense juicy flesh. Excellent flavor.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Tomatillo	Green		60	2-4 oz fruit. Tomatillo makes milder but zesty flavored salsa verde. Harvest when paper shell turns brown & splits. Hardy, heat & drought tolerant
				Maturity days estimated. Days from transplant to first fruit harvest
				<b>Early season:</b> Less than 70 days <b>Midseason:</b> 70-80 days <b>Late:</b> Over 80 days

## HEIRLOOM STORIES: TOMATOES

**Amish Paste:** This plum variety may have originated in the 1870's with the Amish in Medford, Wisconsin. Later, Amish Paste was "discovered" in the heart of Lancaster County, PA, when seeds were acquired by Heirloom Seeds from Lancaster Amish farms.

**Arkansas Traveler:** This 100-year-old heirloom tomato was grown throughout the South. It has great taste, well-balanced sweet/tart flavors and does well in high heat, humidity or drought plus is resistant to cracking and disease.

**Brandywine:** The first heirloom to achieve "cult status," it's a pink, Amish variety from the 1880's. Burpee® listed a Brandywine in their 1886 catalog and Johnson and Stokes listed a variety called Brandywine in 1889. The seed was sent to Seed Savers Exchange collection from Ohio in 1982 with information that the Sudduth-Hill family had been seed saving for over 80 years.

**Cherokee Purple:** This heirloom from Tennessee was cultivated by the Native American Cherokee tribe. It is considered one of the best tasting heirloom tomatoes because of its rich, complex and sweet flavor.

**Garden Peach:** These are native to South America, mainly from Peru, where they are known as *coconas* and they grow naturally in Columbia, Ecuador and Peru. It's a small, bright yellow round fruit with a fuzzy skin, resembling a peach. It is very prolific with a mild, fruity-sweet taste and is often used as a salad tomato. These are recommended for container growing.

**Mortgage Lifter:** In the 1930s, M.C. "Radiator Charlie" Byles was a radiator repairman in Logan, West Virginia and amateur tomato breeder. He wanted to breed a tomato, large and meaty, that could feed families. He crossed four of the biggest tomato varieties he could find, then selected and cross-pollinated his strongest plants for six years to reach his dream tomato which often weighed four pounds. People drove hundreds of miles for his tomatoes. By selling his seedlings for \$1 (a rather hefty sum back then), he was able to pay off his \$6,000 mortgage in six years.

**San Marzano:** The first seeds of the San Marzano tomato came to Campania in 1770, as a gift from the Kingdom of Peru to the Kingdom of Naples. It was planted near the community of San Marzano. It is the most important industrial tomato of the 20th century providing commercial canneries with a sturdy and tasty fruit. It is the preferred variety of local restaurants and excellent for canning.

**Stupice** (Stu- PEECH-ay): This is one of four varieties from the former Czechoslovakia brought to the U.S. by Milan Sodomka. These potato leaf plants are found in northern climates and produce early, great flavor fruits with heavy yields all season. These are the earliest of the tomatoes grown in the Franklin County, PA, Master Gardener plots.

## TIPS FOR GROWING TOMATOES

Good garden practices apply here:

- Get a soil test (available at the County Extension Office) and amend the soil as needed.
- Use mulch to block weeds and conserve water. Our Master Gardeners lay soaker hoses, if needed, cover with 2-3 layers of newspaper and top with straw.
- Warm season crops need full sun, 8-10 hours is best.
- Soil temperature for transplants should be 60-70° F.

Put stakes in first, before the plants, to keep from disturbing the roots. Many tomatoes, especially ones with large fruit, may need both stakes and tomato cages. You may need to support the stems and fruit if the tomatoes are large by using nylon slings or webbing. Don't use inflexible wire to tie plants to the stake. This can cut into the stem while growing and kill the plant.

Plant tomato transplants by stripping off the bottom leaves and laying the stem horizontally in a wide hole or trench. Tomatoes will grow additional roots along the buried stem giving the plant better stability and access to soil nutrients. *See diagram.*

Don't put fertilizer directly in the hole when planting as it will burn delicate root hairs.

Strip blossoms from plant before planting to promote vigorous and healthy growth.

Extend the harvest on indeterminate plants in the fall. It takes about 6 weeks for a tomato to go from flower blossom to ripe fruit. Pinch back all the blossoms and prune off the growing tip the first week in September, about six weeks before October 15, the first average frost in Franklin County. This will direct the plant's energy into ripening the remaining tomatoes; otherwise, there are always fried green tomatoes.

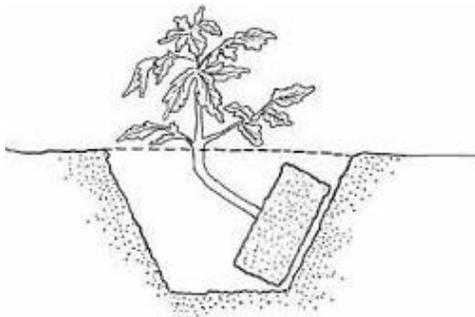
*(See Hardening Off Information page 1)*

### Types of Tomatoes: Determinate and Indeterminate

**Determinate** tomatoes are varieties that stop growing when fruit sets on the top bud. All the tomatoes from the plant ripen at approximately the same time (usually over a period of 1- 2 weeks) making them a good choice for canning. These plants are usually around 4 feet in height and work well in containers. To get the most fruit possible from the plant, never prune a determinant tomato.

**Indeterminate** tomatoes will grow and produce fruit until killed by frost. They reach heights of 6-12 feet and require staking, and maybe cages, for support. Indeterminates will bloom, set new fruit and ripen fruit simultaneously throughout the season. They need substantial staking for support. Pruning or pinching side shoots will keep the size in check. Pinching off those on the bottom 10-12" helps keep fruit from touching the ground and keeps a cleaner area.

Plant tomato transplants horizontally to encourage root growth.



PEPPERS				2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	MATURITY DAYS	HEAT	NOTES
<b>BELL</b>				
Baron	Red	68	0	A big red bell. High Yield. Sets early. King of the Reds.
California Wonder H	Gr/Red	75	0	3.5x4" Standard bell pepper. Exc. for stuffing.
Cubanelle	Yel/Gr/Red	65	0	Thin-walled pepper is especially suited for quick cooking. Often growing in imperfect shapes and changing color
<b>BANANA</b>				
Goddess	Yel/Red	83	0	8-9" long. Sweet banana. Good fresh or pickled.
<b>CONTAINER</b>				
Gourmet	Gr/Or	85	0	3x5" Medium/large. Blocky fruit, thick walls, sweet flavor. High yielding.
<b>CONTAINER/SNACK</b>				
Lunch Box Orange	Gr/Or	75	0	2-3" Mini size. Sweet. Exc. fresh snack, in salads or sautéed.
Lunch Box Red	Gr/Red	75	0	2-3" Mini size. Sweet. Exc. fresh snack, in salads or sautéed.
<b>HOT</b>				<b><i>**Use caution when working with hot peppers**</i></b>
Bhut Jalokia	Gr/Red	100	Over 1,000,000	One of the hottest peppers in the world. Fruits ripen from green to bright red, and have thin, wrinkled skins. This is a slow growing plant, but it can sometimes reach up to 4 feet tall. Handle these fiery chili peppers with caution: Wear gloves and long sleeves when harvesting, and don't let cut peppers—or anything made with them—touch your skin. (Goggles are a good idea, too.) Remember, a very little goes an extremely long way with this pepper.
Big Jim Hot Chili	Red	76	500-2,500	These peppers can grow up to a foot long. Plants yield many mildly hot, thick-walled green fruits perfect for roasting and stuffing. The compact plants make a terrific choice for containers. Although peppers will turn red, most New Mexico type green chiles are tastiest when harvested green.

<b>PEPPERS</b> <i>(continued)</i>				<b>2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination</b>
<b>NAMES</b> (H=Heirloom)	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>MATURITY DAYS</b>	<b>HEAT</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
Cayenne Blend	Yel/Purp/Or/Red	80	3,000-5,000	Stuff the small peppers for appetizer bites (hot hot HOT!), used in Mexican dishes, chili, bean bakes, and other casserole-style cuisine. Also do well on the grill, acquiring rich smoky accents when placed right on the hot coals! Container plant.
Cayenne (Long Thin)	Red	75	3,000-5,000	Slender, long peppers turn bright red and are very hot. Very popular for drying and using as a spice
Chiltepin	Red	90	50,000-100,000	1/2" fruits that pack a wallop! Prolific, 8 to 10" bushes produce extremely hot fruits whose small size is very versatile in recipes. Container plant.
Fajita <b>H</b>	Gr/Red	75	100-1,000	Mild heat. 2-3" Round bell. Good fresh. Salsa. Grilling, roasting, pickling.
Fish <b>H</b>	Yel/Red	80	5,000-30,000	Mild-Medium heat. 1.5-2" Fish/shellfish recipes. White pods sub for red flakes. Beautiful foliage.
Habanero	Gr/Red	100	100,000-350,000	Super hot. 2x1.25" Fresh & dried. For "Jerk" sauces. Ripens from green to salmon orange.
Highlander	Gr/Red	85	500-2,500	Mild heat. 7x2" Early. Good productivity. Tall plants. Tolerates cold. Grill, roast, stuff. An Anaheim pepper.
Hinkle Hatz <b>H</b>	Re/Yel	105	5,000 to 30,000	Mild heat. 1x.75" Prolific. Tolerates cold. Long season. Pickled and sauces.
Hungarian Hot Wax	Yel/Red	83	5,000-10,000	Medium. 5.5x1.5" Easy to stuff, fry & roast. Tolerates cold.
Jalapego	Gr/Red	93	2,500-10,000	Medium heat. 3.5-4" High yield jalapeño. Salsa and pickling.
Jedi	Gr	75	2,500-3,600	Fruits avg. 4-4 1/2" and are slow to check (show small cracks in skin). Large plants. High resistance to bacterial leaf spot
La Bomba Jalepeno	Gr	56	5,000	Medium size, thick-walled, deep green fruits are very smooth with little etching. Used for 'poppers', salsas and more. Suitable for container gardening. Container plant.
Pasilla Bajio Hot Chili	Gr/Br	80	1,000-1,500	Mild-sweet-hot, fruit is dark green, turning brown as it ripens. This pepper is used in Mexican "mole" sauces; tasty.
Poblano	Gr/Red	65-80	1000-1500	Anchos are Poblano peppers that have been dried. Are relatively mild. Mature pepper pods are somewhat stocky grow to a length of 3-6 inches, becoming dark red. The plants themselves are fairly small, reaching a height of about 2 feet.
Serrano	Gr	80	10000-20000	A vigorous bearer of hot, pungent, candle-shaped fruits that mature from green to bright red. This pepper is growing in popularity for pickling and salsa, and is the pepper of choice for making pico de gallo.

## HOW HOT IS IT?

Your taste buds are craving salsa, and it's time to check the peppers growing in the back garden. There are several varieties of "hot" peppers, some turning red, but just how hot are they? We turn to the Scoville Scale for the answer.

Developed by chemist Wilbur Scoville, the scale measures hotness of peppers by measuring the capsaicin (cap-say-ah-sin) content. It's good for comparisons between types of peppers, but remember that plants grown in different conditions may be hotter or sweeter than rated. The ratings are listed for our hot peppers on the information sheet.

**Fighting the Burn:** Capsaicin is alkaline oil. Water and alcohol don't help because they won't dissolve the oil and only spread it around. Acidic food or drink helps neutralize the oil. Try lemon, lime or orange juice, cold lemonade, or tomato drinks.

Dairy foods such as milk, yogurt, sour cream and ice cream are acidic and may help. Eating carbohydrate foods such as bread or tortillas may help by absorbing some of the oil. Chew these but don't swallow. Did you know that most hot-chili eating contests provide bowls of powdered milk and water to participants?

For skin irritations, wash off the oil with soap and warm water. Dry and repeat if needed. Remember, capsaicin is oil and can be spread to other parts of the body by touching. Also, wash all utensils and cutting surfaces with soap and water after use to avoid spreading the oil.

For an upset stomach, drink milk, the more fat content the better, or eat carbohydrate foods like bread and crackers. Mayo Clinic suggests sleep or rest in an upright or slightly inclined position to prevent heartburn and acid reflux.

**Benefits of Capsaicin:** Paradoxically, capsaicin's knack to cause pain makes it helpful in alleviating pain. National Institute of Health research supports the topical use of capsaicin for osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis by lowering sensitivity to pain. Capsaicin can be found in over-the-counter creams and plasters.

Research continues on many other possible benefits in cancer treatments, anti-inflammatory use, weight loss and lowering cholesterol.

Scoville Heat Units	
Chile Pepper	Heat Range
Sweet Bell/Sweet Banana	0
Paprika-Super Red	50 ~ 200
Hot Cherry	50 ~ 500
Pepperoncini	100 ~ 500
Poblano	500 ~ 2,000
Ancho	1,000 ~ 2,000
Anaheim	500 ~ 2,500
Chipotle	5,000 ~ 8,000
Long Thick Cayenne	6,000 ~ 8,500
Jalapeno	2,500 ~ 9,000
Hot Wax	5,000 ~ 9,000
Serrano	8,000 ~ 22,000
Tabasco	30,000 ~ 50,000
Cayenne	30,000 ~ 50,000
Super Chile	40,000 ~ 50,000
Thai	50,000 ~ 100,000
Orange Habanero	150,000 ~ 325,000
TigrePaw-NR	265,000 ~ 348,000
Chocolate Habanero	325,000 ~ 425,000
Naga Viper	800,000 ~ 1,382,118
Naga Jolokia "Ghost Pepper"	1,020,000 ~ 1,578,000
Moruga Scorpion	1,200,000 ~ 2,009,231
Common Pepper Spray	2-3,000,000
Police Grade Spray	5,300,000
Pure Capsaicin	15-16,000,000

VEGETABLES			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	MATURITY DAYS	NOTES
<b>CARROTS</b>			
Caracas	Orange	47	Delicious, mild flavor used in salads and for snacking. Harvest when 4 to 4 1/2 inches long.
<b>CUCUMBERS</b>			
Painted Serpent	Green Striped	55-70	Burpless cucumber can grow up to 36" long and curl into snake-like shapes! Fruits are light green with dark green stripes, slender and ribbed with a mild delicious flavor that is best when harvested at 8 to 15" long.
<b>EGGPLANTS</b>			
Millionaire	Black	63	Long slender fruits grow up to 12 inches long with a 1 1/2 inch diameter and have smooth, tender skin of glossy, dark purplish-black. The creamy flesh is nearly seedless with a very small seed cavity and has delicious flavor that makes it great for stir fries and other dishes. Upright plants grow 24 to 30 inches tall and are very productive.
Rosa Bianca H	Lavender/White	80	Fruits of this Italian heirloom are large, round and 5-6" long. With a mild, non-bitter flavor, the fruits' robust shape is ideal for slicing, baking or roasting. Plants grow 24-36" tall.
<b>MELONS</b>			
Infinite Gold Muskmelon	Orange	80	The 4 to 5 inch melons are very uniform with deliciously sweet, deep orange flesh. Plants exhibit high resistance to races of fusarium wilt and powdery mildew. Long shelf life.
Mini Love Watermelon	Red	80	A compact 3-foot by 3-foot spread, healthy foliage and flowers. sets about 4 to 6 striped green-on-green melons per plant. Each weighs between 7 and 9 pounds, with a shape that varies from oval to round.
<b>GOURDS</b>			
Flame Hybrid Pumpkin	Orange	90	The colorful creamy-yellow and orange-striped, 3 by 4-1/2 inch fruits are rounded with deep ribs and sturdy dark green handles. Flavor is very sweet and flesh is smooth and creamy when baked. Expect high yields from semi-bush vines that have excellent powdery mildew tolerance.
<b>ZUCCHINI</b>			
Baby Boom	Green/White	60-70	3 to 5 inch dark green fruits. The compact, spine-free, bush plants make picking easy. can also be left to mature to regular size without loss of quality. Their flavor and tenderness is delicious at all stages.
<b>Other vegetable transplants may be available depending on germination and availability. If available, these will be in limited supply</b>			

## **HEIRLOOM STORIES: PEPPERS & EGGPLANTS**

**Hinkel Hatz Pepper:** This hot pepper is named for the fruits the size and shape of chicken hearts - which is the translation of hinkel hatz. It is a rare Pennsylvania Dutch heirloom dating to before 1880. The peppers are usually red or yellow, though an even more rare orange variant exists preserved among a small group of Mennonite farmers in Maxatawy, Pennsylvania. This has been cultivated for over 150 years. The peppers were traditionally used in pickled form as well as cooked and pureed into a "pepper vinegar" similar to Tabasco sauce.

**Fish Pepper:** These peppers are dated to the early 1800's when they were grown by African Americans in Philadelphia and Baltimore. They were said to be used by black chefs to make white paprika for fish and shellfish cream sauces, a secret ingredient passed down through oral history. The white pods were used where red peppers would detract from the dish's appearance. The story of these peppers' mid-1900's rediscovery may be due to a barter made by men trading bees for seeds. In the 1940's, Horace Pippin of West Chester, Pennsylvania, sought a unique remedy for his war wounds. Learning that bee stings may relieve the pain of his wounds, Pippin bought bees from H. Ralph Weaver. In exchange, Pippin offered what he had -- tons of interesting vegetable seeds, including the rare fish pepper. It was made available to the public in the 1995 Seed Savers Exchange Yearbook.

**California Wonder Pepper:** Hands down, California Wonder is the classic sweet bell pepper. Familiar to all vegetable gardeners for ages, this classic heirloom pepper has set the standard since the late 1920's. After nearly a century, "California Wonder" is still the largest heirloom bell pepper plant available for home gardens. These open-pollinated bell peppers produce upright plants that are 18 to 24 inches tall with sweet-flavored, thick-fleshed fruits that begin as glossy green, three- to four-lobed globes and then mature to a bright red. First introduced in 1928, the fruits are culinary staples, whether stuffed, chopped into salads or grilled beside fajitas.

**Black Beauty Eggplant:** Over 100 years old, this 1902 Burpee® introduction was an immediate hit because the plants ripened perfect fruits dramatically earlier than other varieties. It became the common market eggplant of today. Burpee® notes that the best taste is when used fresh from the harvest.

**Black Watchman Hollyhocks:** This beautiful heirloom variety, grown by Thomas Jefferson at his Monticello estate.

**Elephant Head Amaranth:** This heirloom was brought to the USA from Germany in the 1880's and so named because the huge flower heads often take on the appearance of an elephant's trunk.

**Rocky Mountain Bee Plant:** Historic Plant. Discovered during the Lewis and Clark expedition

FLOWERS			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	NATIVE / HEIRLOOM / POLLINATOR	USES/NOTES
Hollyhock H	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Black Watchman	S	60-84"	B	N / H / P	Large 3 to 4 inch hibiscus-like blossoms have satiny petals in a wonderful deep dark maroon that shades to pure black. Black Watchman's blooms unfurl slowly on sturdy tall 5 to 7 foot stalks.
Elephant Head Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i>		S	60"	A		The 3- to 5-foot plants produce flowers that are deep reddish-purple in color. Used for cut flowers.
Tropical Milkweed	<i>Asclepias currisavica</i>	Red and Yellow	S	24-30"	A	P	It is grown as an annual except in the warmer climates. You will get the best performance if planted in full sun and moist well-drained soil. However, it can also tolerate some dryness once established. Host plant for Monarch butterflies. Highly attractive to butterflies and bees.
Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>		S	48-60"	P	N / P	Happy growing in a moist garden as it is in a swamp. Plants prefer moist, rich soil, but are surprisingly adaptable and can tolerate periodic drought in heavier soil types. Host plant for Monarch butterflies. Highly attractive to butterflies and bees.
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>		S	24-60"	P	N / P	Easy to grow, spreading by underground roots, and are best planted in peripheral areas of the landscape, where "weediness" won't be a problem. Host plant for Monarch butterflies. Highly attractive to butterflies and bees
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		s	12-30"	P	N / P	Clusters of flowers in orange-yellow shades. Water the first year and it will tolerate poor dry soils. Host plant for Monarch butterflies. Highly attractive to butterflies and honey bees.

FLOWERS (Continued)			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	NATIVE / HEIRLOOM / POLLINATOR	NOTES
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Summer Carnival Mix	S	30"	A		Large, 4 to 5 inch flowers bloom in shades of orange, yellow, apricot, and even some bicolors. Good cut flower.
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Red Flame	S	16-20"	A		Vibrant dark red flowers with burgundy stems and foliage. Long, up to 31", multiple stems support vivid red, 2-4" flowers. Use as a fresh cut flower or a dried flower that holds its color well.
Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>		S / PS	24-36"	A	N / P	Looks best when planted in groups and is easy to include in most medium to large size gardens. A short-lived perennial grown as an annual.
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant	<i>Cleome serrulata</i>		S	48"	A	N / H / P	Pink flowers. Prefers mesic to dry mesic soil conditions and full sun. Blooms approximately July and August. Attracts bees and seeds are important food for doves and other small birds. Drought tolerant. Other common names include Cleome and Spider Flower.
Larkspur	<i>Consolida ajacis</i>		S / PS	36-60"	A	N / P	A classic cottage garden staple that produces great cut flowers. With airy stalks of blue blossoms
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>		S	48-60"	A	N / P	Blooms in midsummer with pink, crimson and white flowers with fern-like foliage that hold until frost on tall plants. Easy to grow. Good cutting flower. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Hyacinth Bean Vine <b>H</b>	<i>Dolichos labla</i>	Ruby Moon	S	72-96"	A	H	Highly attractive greenish-purple leaves and purple stems, flowers and pods. Easily grown on trellises, obelisks, or pergolas as an annual vine, it flowers and produce pods all summer long. Used as cut flower in arrangements.
Tassel Flower <b>H</b>	<i>Emilia javanica</i>	Irish Poet	S	12-24"	A	H	Long stems and small, bright orange flowers in clusters. Good as a specialty cut flower.

FLOWERS <i>(continued)</i>			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	NATIVE / HEIRLOOM / POLLINATOR	USES/NOTES
Satin Flower	Godetia rubicunda		S / PS	36"	A	N / H / P	Spring or fall cutting flower or great bedding plant. Frilly tall flowers, upright stalks, drought tolerant.
Globe Amaranth	Gomphrena	Strawberry Fields	S	12-24"	A		1- to 1½-inch blooms appear at the top of very long, extra-sturdy olive-green stems. Long-lasting in the garden. wonderfully resistant to both heat and drought. Good cut flower.
Spanish Flag Vine	Ipomoea lobata		S	6-10 Feet	A	H / P	Flower is reddish-orange, fading to orange, yellow, and white flowers in mid-summer to fall. Has twining stems which are best grown on wire or lattice frames, and when it is in full bloom. Very striking.
Blackberry Lily	Iris domestica	Freckle Face	S	12-24"	P	P	Pale orange or yellow petals are mottled with spots, giving them the sometimes common name of leopard flower or leopard lily. Dark berries form in the fall.
Stock	Matthiola incana	Ten Week Perfume	S / PS	12-18"	A		Tall sturdy stems. Quite fragrant spring flowers. Beautiful bedding or great cut flower.
Bells of Ireland	Moluccella laevi		S	24-36"	A		Multiple strong & sturdy stems covered in beautiful lime green flowers. Looks great in the garden or can be cut and brought indoors.
Bee Balm (Wild Bergamot)	Monarda fistulosa		S	24-48"	P	N / P	Clusters of lavender, pink or white flowers, looking like ragged pompoms. Has distinctively aromatic foliage. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Butterfly Monarda	Monarda hybrida	Bergamo Bouquet	S	30"	A	N / P	Intense, rose-purple flower spikes whose blossoms whirl in clusters around the stems. Bergamo flowers earlier and longer than any other Monarda variety. heat tolerant and mildew resistant. Blooms for several months. Highly attractive to butterflies

FLOWERS <i>(continued)</i>			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	NATIVE / HEIRLOOM / POLLINATOR	USES/NOTES
Love In A Mist	<i>Nigella damascena</i>		S	20"	A		A tangle of ferny, fennel like foliage that forms a mist around the flowers of purples, pinks and white.
Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	Twizzle Purple	S	35"	P	P	Blooms profusely with 1-inch tubular flowers on long slender stalks that grow up to 35 inches high from mid- to late summer. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Hummingbird Penstemon	<i>Penstemon cobaea</i>	Wedding Bells	S	18-24"	P	N / P	Large, satiny, bell-shaped solid and pattern flowers in lavender, coral, rose, violet and cream. Profuse bloomer. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Cecily Mix	S	12-36"	A		A nice mix of colors with flowers having darker eyes.
White Mignonette	<i>Reseda alba</i>		S / PS	24-36"	A	P	Small and fringed creamy-white flowers deliver a wonderful spicy-sweet perfume. Blooms are carried in dense spikes from mid-summer until frost. Fresh or dried, White mignonette is an excellent cut flower, and even retains fragrance.
Salvia	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Bee Heaven	S	12-18"	A	N / P	A mix of white, soft pink and rose-red blooms. Good container plant. Blooms continuously. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>		S	48-96"	P	N / P	The leaves themselves form a small basin that allows rain water to collect in tiny pools around the stem, hence the cup comparison. Yellow blooms begin in July. Attractive to butterflies and birds.
Heart Leaved Aster	<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>		PS	36"	P	N / P	Blue flowers blooms approximately from September to October. Prefers dry soils. Good cut flower. Highly attractive to pollinators.

FLOWERS <i>(Continued)</i>			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	NATIVE / HEIRLOOM / POLLINATOR	NOTES
Jewels of Opar	Talinum paniculatum		S	24"	A	N	Attractive, succulent-looking foliage and is quick to send up arching panicles adorned with light to hot pink star-shaped flowers. Long blooming.
Mexican Sunflower	Tithonia rotundifolia	Goldfinger	S	24-36"	A	P	Soft orange flowers that bloom from mid-summer to fall. Shorter bushy variety. Good cut flower. Highly attractive to butterflies.
Zinnia	Zinnia elegans	Cha Cha Cha	S	24-30"	A	P	Blooms in hues of deep red, gold, cerise, orange, yellow and rose. Easy to grow. Good cut flower. Highly attractive to butterflies.
Zinnia	Zinnia elegans	Queen Red Lime	S	36-48"	A	P	Blooms layered with maroon red petals, then crowned with lime green. Good cut flower.
Zinnia	Zinnia elegans	Purple Prince	S	36"	A	P	Blooms are intense rosy purple. Easy to grow. Disease and mildew resistant. Highly attractive to butterflies.
A = Annual	B = Biennial (Flowers 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)				P = Perennial		TP = Tender Perennial (shelter in winter)
S = Sun	PS = Part Sun (tolerates some shade)				Sh = Shade		

\*\*\*NOTE\*\*\* The perennial flowers listed in this portion of the catalog have been started from seed in 2018 and may or may not bloom the first year. Perennials started from seed normally spend the first year establishing roots and blooms in the second year. However, some perennials do bloom the first year.

HERBS			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	POLLINATOR	NOTES/USES
Dill	Anethum graveolens	Fern Leaf	S - PS	18-24"	A	Yes	Host Plant for Black Swallowtail butterflies. Fernleaf dill is more compact, growing only 18 to 24 inches tall. It is a warm-season annual, but really loves mild weather—not too hot, not too cold.
Dill	Anethum graveolens	Mammoth	S	24-36"	Annual	Yes	Host plant for Black Swallowtail butterflies. Huge plants need staked; prolific, heat tolerant; finely cut foliage. Seed for dill pickles. Caterpillars will feed on it.
Cilantro	Coriandrum sativum		S	18-24"	Annual	Yes	Green leafy plant, zesty herb flavor great in Mexican & Asian dishes. Can use stem, leaves and seeds. Seeds are Coriander.
Lavender	Lavendula angustifolia	Munstead	S	12-18"	Perennial	Yes	Planted for harvesting its oils for use in perfumes. Flowers and foliage are also popular additions to sachets and potpourris. English lavender varieties are more often used for culinary purposes than other types of lavender.
Lavender	Lavendula angustifolia	True	s	30"	Perennial	Yes	Spikes of pink to purple flowers and the delightful fragrance. Crowns do not like to be wet. Highly attractive to pollinators.
Lavender	Lavendula stoechas	Kew Red	S	12-24"	Annual	Yes	Intensely deep pink, small flowerheads and light pink ears. Flowers are long-lasting (May - September) and are very attractive to bees and other pollinating insects. A heavy bloomer
Lavender	Lavendula stoechas	Spanish	S	18-24"	Annual	Yes	Sometimes called Rabbit Ears and the bloom is described as a pineapple. The colorful "ears" are actually sterile bracts. The flowers are tiny, dark purple
Basil	Ocimum basilicum	Genovese	S-PS	18-24"	Annual	Yes	Authentic Italian flavor/aroma; pesto favorite; slow to bolt; pinch & harvest often
Basil	Ocimum basilicum	Sweet	S	12-18"	Annual	Yes	Wonderful fragrance and flavor. The key ingredient in classic Italian pesto. , Sweet Basil has big leaves that are fast and easy to grow. Great for containers, but be sure to keep watered.

HERBS <i>(continued)</i>			2018 Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.				
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	VARIETY	LIGHT	HEIGHT	LIFE CYCLE	POLLINATOR	NOTES
Basil	Ocimum basilicum	Thai	S	12-18"	A	Yes	Light anise flavor/aroma; thinner leaves w/ beautiful purple flower; favorite in Thai/Vietnamese foods esp. pho (soup). Attractive to bees when allowed to flower.
Basil	Ocimum basilicum var. citriodora	Mrs. Burns Lemon	S	18-24"	A	Yes	The delicate tangy flavor adds a lovely zest to chicken, sauces, dressings, teas, and soups. Lemon Basil is often added to potpourri for its citrus sent.
Basil	Ocimum kilimandscharicum x basilicum	African Blue	S	24"	A	Yes	Grown primarily as an ornamental. Highly attractive to honey bees when allowed to flower.
Parsley	Petroselinum crispum	Curly	S	8-12"	A	Yes	Host Plant for Black Swallowtail butterfly. Exc. Flavor; high in vitamin C; good fresh in salads and as a garnish
Sanguisorba minor	Salad Burnet		S - PS	12"	P		Salad Burnet is commonly used in salads and dressings, where it is enjoyed for a taste that reminds some of cucumber.
Thyme	Thymus vulgaris	French	S	8-12"	P	Yes	Intensely aromatic. Used for seasoning vegetables, seafood and poultry. Easy to freeze or dry. Keeps its flavor.
<b>OTHER HERBS....</b>							
Other perennial herbs are available. These herbs have been divided from Master Gardener demonstration gardens or personal gardens and will be available at the streamside location. These may include mints, flavored thymes and other herbs.							
A = Annual		B = Biennial (Flowers 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)		P = Perennial		TP = Tender Perennial (shelter in winter)	
S = Sun		PS = Part Sun (tolerates some shade)		Sh = Shade			

**PERENNIALS 2018** – Perennial plants are located streamside across the lane from the greenhouse. This is a small sampling of the many plants available for sale. These plants are all locally grown and have overwintered in Franklin County. Master Gardeners are available to help customers choose the right plant for their landscape. Availability of plants is dependent on condition of the plants after overwintering

<b>Common Name</b>		
Amsonia, Blue Star	Fern, Japanese Painted ( <i>Athyrium</i> )	Lungwort, ( <i>Pulmonaria</i> )
Anemone, Japanese	Fern, lady in Red ( <i>Athyrium</i> )	Oak, Chestnut ( <i>Quercus</i> )
Artemisia, 'Silver King'	Fern, Sensitive ( <i>Onoclea</i> )	Oak ( <i>Quercus</i> )
Aster, Tartarian	Foxglove ( <i>Digitalis</i> )	Onion, Flowering ( <i>Allium</i> )
Balloon Flower ( <i>Platycodon</i> )	Ginger, European Wild ( <i>Asarum</i> )	Oregon Grape Holly ( <i>Mahonia</i> )
Basket of Gold ( <i>Aurinia</i> )	Grass, Black Mondo ( <i>Ophiopogon</i> )	Peony ( <i>Paeonia</i> )
Bear's Breeches ( <i>Acanthus</i> )	Grass, Red Switchgrass 'Cheyenne Sky' ( <i>Panicum</i> )	Petunia, Carolina Wild ( <i>Ruellia</i> )
Beautyberry ( <i>Callicarpa</i> )	Hackberry Tree ( <i>Celtis</i> )	Phlox, Garden
Bee Balm 'Mahogany' ( <i>Monarda</i> )	Hardy Orange ( <i>Poncirus</i> )	Plumbago – Leadwort ( <i>Ceratostigma</i> )
Bee Balm ( <i>Monarda</i> )	High Bush Cranberry Shrub ( <i>Viburnum</i> )	Poplar, Tulip ( <i>Liriodendron</i> )
Black-eyed Susan ( <i>Rudbeckia</i> )	Hydrangea, 'Annabelle'	Prairie Smoke ( <i>Geum</i> )
Blue Mist Shrub ( <i>Caryopteris</i> )	Hydrangea, Big Leaf 'Endless Summer'	Primrose, Evening Tall Yellow ( <i>Oenothera</i> )
Carolina All Spice ( <i>Calycanthus</i> )	Hydrangea, Oak Leaf	Red Hot Poker ( <i>Kniphofia</i> )
Chameleon Plant ( <i>Houttuynia</i> )	Indigo, False – Purple ( <i>Baptisia</i> )	Redbud ( <i>Cercis</i> )
Chase Tree ( <i>Vitex</i> )	Iris, Bearded Dwarf	Rose of Sharon ( <i>Hibiscus</i> )
Cherry Tree, Wild ( <i>Prunus</i> )	Iris, Dwarf Crested	Rose, Lenten ( <i>Helleborus</i> )
Coneflower ( <i>Echinacea</i> )	Iris, Siberian	Sage, Russian ( <i>Perovskia</i> )
Coral Bells ( <i>Heuchera</i> )	Ironweed, New York ( <i>Veronia</i> )	Siberian Bugloss ( <i>Brunnera</i> )
Coral Bells, Fringed ( <i>Heuchera</i> )	Knotweed/Fleeceflower ( <i>Persicaria</i> )	Snowberry Bush ( <i>Symphoricarpos</i> )
Crape Myrtle ( <i>Lagerstroemia</i> )	Lace Shrub 'Crispa' pink ( <i>Stephanandra incisa</i> )	Snow-In-Summer ( <i>Cerastium</i> )
Daylilies, *large variety ( <i>Hemerocallis</i> )	Lamb's Ear (Stachys)	Solomon's Seal, Variegated ( <i>Polygonatum</i> )
Daylily 'Highland Lord' ( <i>Hemerocallis</i> )	Leopard's Bane ( <i>Doronicum</i> )	Spiderwort, ( <i>Tradescanita</i> )
Daylily 'Minnie Pear' ( <i>Hemerocallis</i> )	Lilac ( <i>Syringa</i> )	Stonecrop, 'Autumn Joy' ( <i>Sedum</i> )
Dragonroot 'Green Dragon' ( <i>Arisaema</i> )	Lily, Blackberry ( <i>Iris domestica</i> )	Willow, Pussy ( <i>Salix</i> )
Elderberry Shrub ( <i>Sambucus</i> )	Lily, Toad ( <i>Tricyrtis</i> )	<b>*Hostas – More than 450 plants of various cultivar</b>
	Lilyturf, Variegated ( <i>Liriope</i> )	<b>*Milkweed – Various varieties</b>

## NOTICES

Plant availability and supply is dependent on seed germination in our Greenhouse and condition of perennial plants after overwintering. The material in this catalog is for information only. Where trade names appear, no discrimination is intended, and no endorsement by Penn State Extension is implied.

Our thanks to these businesses and people that were sources for seeds, descriptions and/or photographs:

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Carole Anderson's Website ([iplanthappiness.com](http://iplanthappiness.com))  
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# Save Monarchs Project

## *Save Monarchs, Plant Milkweed*

Monarchs lay their eggs on milkweed...only milkweed. The larvae eat the milkweed to make them undesirable to predators. Without milkweed, we will have no monarch butterflies. Monarchs need the milkweed native to your area. Milkweed is highly attractive to other pollinators as well. When you create a garden for Monarch butterflies, you create a habitat for other pollinators who also need our help.

Milkweed (*Asclepias* – *as-KLEE-pea-us*) native to South Central Pennsylvania are:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| * <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> - common milkweed | <i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> - purple milkweed |
| <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> - swamp milkweed  | <i>Asclepias verticilla</i> - whorled milkweed  |
| * <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> - butterfly weed | <i>Asclepias exaltata</i> - poke milkweed       |

When handling any parts of milkweed plants, remember: **Do not eat and do not get the white sap (latex) on skin or in eyes.**

- Milkweed is easy to grow.
- Plant it in average soil in full sun.
- Milkweed tolerates poor, dry soil and drought.
- Plants will self-seed if the pods are not removed.
- Monarchs prefer colonies rather than single plants. Their babies eat a lot!

Remember, you are growing milkweed for pollinators to eat. So, when you find eggs, larvae/caterpillars, or munched on leaves, celebrate! You have helped our endangered pollinators. Do not apply any pesticide.

If you are planting milkweed, thank you for joining a nationwide movement to save the monarch butterfly.

\*These will be available at the Plant Sale. Availability dependent on germination.

