

2017 Franklin County PLANT SALE CATALOG

Sat., May 20 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



Large quantity of sturdy milkweed available at Greenhouse ~ 4/pot for \$2

GREENHOUSE SALE

East side of Franklin Farm Lane

Many heirloom and unusual varieties including
pollinator friendly plants

- Tomatoes-Salad, Paste, Slicers, Patio & Tomatillo
- Peppers & Hot Peppers
- Eggplants
- Annual Flowers
- Milkweed
- Herbs

PERENNIAL SALE

West side of Franklin Farm Lane

Wide variety including native and pollinator
friendly plants

- Sun- & Shade plants
- Daylilies
- Iris
- Ground covers
- Perennial herbs
- Trees
- Shrubs

181 Franklin Farm Lane, Chambersburg, PA 17202
717-263-9226



PennState Extension

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*)

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.

LIFE CYCLE

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

Bi = 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

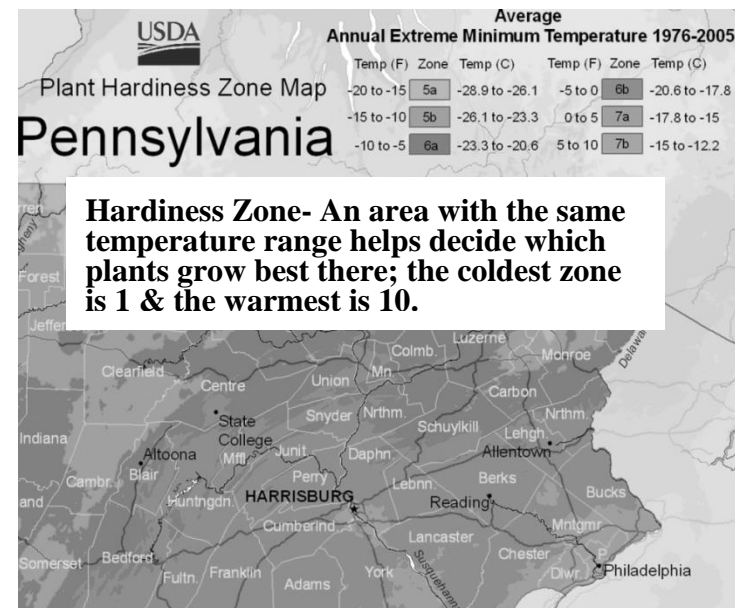
GROWING SEASON in Franklin County, PA

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



TOMATOES BY USE	2017			
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	TYPE	Maturity	NOTES
			Days	
SALAD				
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
Fourth of July	Red	IND	49	Early. 4 oz. fruit. Plentiful, full flavor. Hybrid. Celebrate 4th of July with fresh tomatoes!
Garden Peach - H	Yellow	IND	56	Midseason. 2-4 oz. Yellow, fuzzy fruit with pink blush. Mild tasting, abundant supply, good keeper, unique.
Green Gage	Yellow	IND	75	Midseason. 1" yellow cherry tomato. Large productive vines. Sweet tangy flavor.
Pink Bumble Bee	Pink	IND	70	Midseason. 1-1/2" cherry. Dark pink striped with yellow. Sweet flavor. Crack resistant, tolerates heat.
Plate de Haiti	Pink	IND	75	Midseason. Salad tomato.
Red Pear	Red	IND	75	Midseason. 1-2 " long fruit. Pear shaped. Delicious in salads or roasted.
Reichart Plum -H	Red	IND	78	Midseason. Small, oval (twice the size of a grape); prolific, great tasting, disease resistant.
Reisentraube-H	Red	IND	85	Late. 1 oz. fruit grows in large clusters. Rich full tomato taste.
Reisetomate	Red	IND	72	Midseason. Like a big bunch of cherry tomatoes all fused together. Very acidic.
Smarty	Red	IND	60	Early. 1 oz. Full flavored, excellent texture. Little cracking, compact plant. Very productive.
Sun Gold - Hybrid	Orange	IND	57	Early. Sugar and fruity taste like eating fruit. Bears long clusters.
PASTE				
Amish Paste - H	Red	IND	85	Late. 8-12 oz. Roma-type. Perfect for paste and canning. Coreless, meaty flesh. Stake.
Principe Borghese -H	Red	DET	78	Midseason. 1-2 oz. Ital. Heirloom. Plum shaped, crack resistant. Great for drying, sauce, salads. Top favorite.
San Marzano- H	Red	IND	85	Late. 3" elongated fruit. Heirloom, strong, sweet, less acidic taste. Thick flesh, few seeds. Long season.
Speckled Roman	Red	IND	85	Late. 6-8 oz. fruit. Red skin, gold streaks, meaty flesh, little juice, excellent flavor.
Yellow Pear	Yellow	IND	78	Midseason 4 oz. sweet pear shaped fruit w/mild flavor. Great for tomato preserves.
PATIO				
Sean's Yellow Dwarf	Yellow	DET	80	Bright yellow fruit, medium size. Refreshing, bright, delicious flavor. Tree type plant.
Tastywine	Pink	IND	85	Patio leaf variety. Thick pink fruits. Med. size 6-12 oz. oblate shaped. Rich well balanced flavor
Waratah	Red	IND	70	Tree type, high yielding. 6 to 12 oz .smooth oblate fruit. Delicious sweet and fruity flavor.
Maturity days estimated Days from transplant to first fruit harvest				
Early season: Less than 70 days Midseason: 70-80 days Late: Over 80 days				

TOMATOES BY USE	2017			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	TYPE	Maturity	NOTES
			Days	
SLICER				
Arkansas Traveler - H	Pink	IND	85	Late. 6 oz. medium sized, creamy mild flavor. Crack resistant. Tolerates heat.
Aunt Lou's Underground Railroad-H	Pink	IND	75	Midseason. 3-6 oz. Slicer. Fruit carried through the Underground Railroad from Kentucky to Ohio.
Aunt Ruby German Green	Green	IND	80	Midseason. Beefsteak. Sweet yet spicy and delicious green w/ yellow coloring.
Beef Master	Red	IND	80	Midseason. 1- 1/2 lbs. Giant mouth-watering tomato with intense flavor. Heavy, needs support. Stake.
Better Boy	Red	IND	72	Midseason. 10-16 oz. Heavy producer. Hybrid. Resistant to disease. Stake.
Brandywines-H	Pink	IND	90	Late. 1 lb. Large oblate, meaty, with superb flavor. Potato leaf, high yield. Some cracking.
Chef's Choice	Pink	IND	75	Midseason. 12-16 oz. sweet, meaty taste. American Select Winner. Good sugar to acid ratio.
Chef's Choice	Orange	IND	75	Midseason. 8-11 oz. fruit, low in acid .Good flavor and texture, high yielding.
Cherokee Chocolate	Brown	IND	75	10 to 16 oz. mahogany fruit. Vigorous, large harvest, wonderful flavor.
Cherokee Purple	Pink	IND	85	Late. 10-12 oz. Dusty pink, rich red interior. Sweet, rich taste. Good producer.
Dr. Wyche's Yellow	Yellow	IND	80	Light yellow color, rich tasting beefsteak. Slightly flattened fruit. Meaty & blemish free.
German Strawberry	Red	IND	88	Late. .5 - 1 lb. Oxheart shape German heirloom - 10" round and few seeds.
Green Zebra	Green	IND	78	Midseason. 3-4 oz. fruit, tangy salad tomato. Green fruit with darker green stripes. Long season.
Mortgage Lifter - H	Pink	IND	85	Late. 1-2 lbs. Long season. Mild flavor. Stake.
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	Gold	IND	85	Late. 8 oz., heart shape. Smooth gold flesh w/streaks of red. Sweet, delicious, fruity flavor, meaty, few seeds.
Pineapple	Yellow	IND	90	Late. 5" and larger. Yellow-red striped fruit. Meaty flesh, mild flavor, high yield.
Purple Calabash	Purple	IND	75	Midseason. Medium size. Juicy and tasty.
Rose	Rose	IND	80	Midseason. 10 oz. meaty, crack resistant fruit. Excellent flavor, vigorous, strong plant.
Scarlet Red	Red	DET	73	Midseason. 1-1/4 lbs. Scarlet red interior, Excellent firmness and shelf life. Disease resistant.
Striped German	Yellow	IND	78	Midseason. 1-2 lb. fruit, red-yellow stripes, dense juicy flesh. Excellent flavor.
Stupice - H	Red	IND	52	Extremely early. 2-3" fruit. Great flavor. Heavy yield. Long season. Cold tolerant. Potato leaf.
Yellow Stuffer	Yellow	IND	76	Midseason. Fruited stuffing tomato that looks like a yellow bell pepper. Perfect for stuffing.
TOMATILLO				
Toma Verde	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				
Early season: Less than 70 days Midseason: 70-80 days Late: 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)

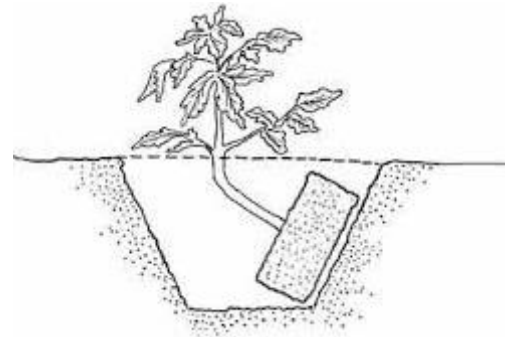
Types of Tomatoes: Determinate and Indeterminate

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	2017			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	Maturity Days	HEAT	NOTES
PEPPERS				
California Wonder H	Gr/Red	75	0	3.5x4" Standard bell pepper. Exc. for stuffing.
Goddess	Yel/Red	83	0	8-9" long. Sweet banana. Good fresh or pickled.
Gourmet	Gr/Or	85	0	3x5" Medium/large. Blocky fruit, thick walls, sweet flavor. High yielding.
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.
Marconi Golden	Yellow	85	0	7-10" fruit. Thick walled, very sweet & mild. Fry, grill, stuff or use fresh.
Miniature Red Bell	Gr/Red	80	0	Small red sized sweet bell pepper. Great for salad or snacking.
Red Knight	Gr/Red	77	0	4.5x4.5" Big block, thick-walled. Goes red early. Fruity & sweet. Good fresh.
Sweet Chocolate	Gr/DkRed	75	0	4x4" Cola-red color. Medium-sized, semi-bell ripens very early, good in north areas. Sweet. Great in salads.
Vanguard	Gr//Red	72	0	4.5x4.25" X-tra lg/jumbo size. High yield. Extended harvest. May need staked.
HOT				
<i>Use caution when working with hot peppers.</i>				
Ancho	Gr/Red	88	1,000-1,500	Mild heat. 4.5x 2.5" Sweet, hot flavor. Fresh=poblanos/Dried=ancho. Authentic Mexican cooking.
Anaheim Hot Chili	Gr/Red	77	500-2,000	Mild heat. 4"-6" long pungent peppers ;Green fruit turns deep red when ripe. Use fresh or dried
Black Pearl- ornamental	Red/Blk	80	30,000-50,000	Medium heat. 1-1.5" pearls. Beautiful, edible ornamental with hot fruit.
Fajita -H	Gr/Red	75	100-1,000	Mild heat. 2-3" Round bell. Good fresh. Salsa. Grilling, roasting, pickling.
Fish – H	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/Or	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 H	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.
Jalapeugo	Gr/Red	93	2,500-10,000	Medium heat. 3.5-4" High yield jalapeño. Salsa and pickling.
Joe's Long Cayenne – H	Gr/Red	85	30,000-50,000	Medium heat. 8-10" Dries well. Hot sauce, pepper flakes, rstras.
Leutschauer Paprika	Red	75	100-1000	Mild. Great flavor; terrific drying for spicy powder.
Pimento Elite	Red	75	500-1,000	Mild. 3 x 3.5" High yield, thick walled fruit.
Red Scotch Bonnet	Red	90	200,000-350,000	Super hot powerful punch of spice w/unique hint of sweetness. Among the hottest.
Trinidad Scorpion	Red	100	1,000,000-2,000,000	Super Hot...Hot...Hot...Small thin 2-3" fruit. Spiciest in the sale!

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	2017		Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	Maturity	NOTES
EGGPLANTS			
Black Beauty H	Black	74	Uniformly large fruited. Rich-toned, purple-black fruits with classic flavor. Yields 4-6 large fruits per plant.
Dark Purple	Dark purple	62	Standard tear-drop shaped with a dark purple color.
Kermit	Green	60	1.5-2" diameter. Compact plant w/ round fruits. Firm flesh. Good in curries.
Nadia (F-1)	Deep purple	67	7-8" long x 3-4" diameter. Uniform, glossy & blemish free. Tolerates cool conditions. Italian type.
Orient Express (F1)	Deep purple	58	8-10" long x 1.5-2.5" diameter. Extra early, tolerates cool conditions & heat stress. Tender, delicately flavored & quick cooking. Asian type.
Rosa Bianca H	Lavender/white	73	5-7" diameter, 4-6" long. Traditional Italian w/ mild creamy taste & few seeds. Slicing, baking, roasting.
Snowy	White	60	6-7" long oval. Firm, meaty fruit w/delicate sweet flavor. Vigorous, upright plants adapted to cool & heat.
GOURDS			Assorted heirloom gourds (hard shell)
			Availability depends on germination.
Other vegetable transplants may be available depending on germination and availability.			
If available, these will be in limited supply.			

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.

FLOWERS	2017				Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
			Life		
NAME	VARIETY	COLOR	Cycle	SIZE	USES/NOTES
			Light		P = pollinator friendly
FLOWERS					
Bells of Ireland		Green	A/S	2'	Multiple strong & sturdy stems covered in beautiful lime green flowers. Looks great in the garden or can be cut and brought indoors.
Celosia	Celway	Orange/Pink	A/S	3'	Tall narrow plant habit & flower spikes suitable for high density planting. Unusual yellowish foliage with orange and magenta flower. Long vase life.
Cardoon (Cynara cardunculus)		Purple	Bi/S	3-5'	Thistle family; specimen ornamental dies back 1 st year & flowers 2 nd year; bees love it. P
Dianthus	Neo Duo	Red/Purple	A/S	8-36"	Great for bedding. Large bright flower heads contrast w/dark green leafy foliage.
Godetia (Clarkia Amoena)			A/S	2-3'	Spring or fall cutting flower or great bedding plant. Frilly tall flowers, upright stalks, drought tolerant.
Lisianthus	Cherry	Red	A/S	20-30"	Elegant & modern cut flower. Beautiful cherry red color.
Lisianthus	Picottee	White/Blue	A/S	20-30"	Double petal, white with blue contrast on rim. Great for cutting. Stunning show.
Phlox		Pastels	A/S	12-18"	Range of dainty summer pastels in pink, rose, mauve and white. Compact plant.
Portulaca	Happy Hour	Brights	A/S	8-10"	Yellow, orange, red, purple blooms on well mounded foliage. Low growing. Heat loving. Drought tolerant.
Rudebeckia	Goldilocks	Yellow	P/S	3-4"	Fully double, tall, bright orange-ish yellow petals surround a deep set, dark eye. 3-4" flowers. Great for pollinators. Long strong stems.
Rudebeckia	Prairie Sun	Yellow	P/S	2-3'	Great pollinator plant. Tall, sturdy upright stems with yellow daisy-like petal flowers & green centers.
Salvia	Blue	Blue	A/S	2-3'	Tall green stems with bright sage green leaves & abundant rich blue florets.
Stock (Matthiola incana)		White, Yellow, Purple, Blue, Rose	A/S	2-4'	Tall study stems. Quite fragrant spring flowers. Beautiful bedding or great cut flower.
Vinca	Titan	Pink/Rose/White	A/S		Vigorous grower. Very good in hot, dry conditions. Low water needs,
MILKWEEDS 					Check this 2017 value-- 4 plants per pot for only \$2
(Asclepias species)					Assorted native varieties may include, A. syriaca, A. tuberosa, and others depending on seed germination.
Bi=Biennial (flowers 2nd yr)					P in notes = pollinator
A= Annual					TP = Tender perennial (shelter in winter)
P= Perennial					S = Sun
					PS = Part sun (tolerates some shade)
					SH = Shade

HERBS	2017			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
		Life		
NAME	VARIETY	Cycle	SIZE	NOTES/USES
Basil	Genovese basil	A/S	2-3'	Authentic Italian flavor/aroma; pesto favorite; slow to bolt; pinch & harvest often
Basil	Italian Largeleaf	A/S	2-3'	Large green leaves with traditional basil flavor. Great in salads or stuffed.
Basil - Heirloom	Mrs. Burns Lemon	A/S	2-3'	Attractive, spreading silver green plant with lemony aroma & flavor; great for potpourris, tea & vinegars; use in chicken, fish, vegetable dishes
Basil	Mammoth	A/S	1.5-3'	Large yellow-green leaves with slight puckering and the most heavenly aroma; large enough to use as a wrap; remove blossoms to get larger leaves
Basil	Sweet Thai	A/S	2'	Light anise flavor/aroma; thinner leaves w/ beautiful purple flower; favorite in Thai/Vietnamese foods esp. pho (soup)
Cilantro (Coriandrum sativum)- leaves Coriander seeds	Santo	A/S	3'	Green leafy plant, zesty herb flavor great in Mexican & Asian dishes. Can use stem, leaves and seeds
Dill	Mammoth	A/S	3'	Huge plants need staked; prolific, heat tolerant; finely cut foliage. Seed for dill pickles. Caterpillars will feed on it.
Fennel	Florence	A/S	2-3'	Bulbous stem great grilled, steamed or raw; like celery with a delicate anise aroma
Lavender	Purple Elegance	P/S	2-3'	Deep purple flowers on tall spikes. Pollinators love it! Good cut flower plus great aroma for drying and crafting.
Lovage (Levisticum officinale)		P/S	5-8'	Use leaves in salads, soups or broths; roots used as vegetable or grated for salad. Flavor & smell like celery. Use seeds like fennel.
Parsley	Italian Flatleaf	Bi/S	1'	Pref. by chefs; extra rich flavor; adds European character to soups & stews; cut at stem bottom
Parsley	Curly	Bi/S	1'	Exc. Flavor; high in vitamin C; good fresh in salads and as a garnish
Salad Burnet		A/S	1'	Nut-cucumber flavor; salads, dressings, soups, casseroles, herb vinegars & cream cheeses
OTHER HERBS				
Perennial herbs are available at the perennial sale by the streamside.				Herbs divided from MG demonstration gardens or yards may be available at the sale.
				These may include mints, flavored thymes and other perennial herbs.
Bi = Biennial (flowers 2nd year)				TP = Tender perennial (shelter in winter)
A= Annual				S= Sun
P= Perennial				PS= Part sun (tolerates some shade)
				SH= Shade

PERENNIALS 2017 – 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

HERBS (Common names)

Chives
 Hyssop (*H. officinalis*)
 Thyme- English & lemon
 Mints- apple, orange, pineapple, strawberry, peppermint & spearmint
 Mountain Mint – *Pycnanthemum* species
 Oregano
 Marjoram

Eastern Red Cedar
 Eastern Redbud tree
 Elderberry, variegated shrub
 Ferns: Brilliance, Autumn, Dryopteris, Erythrosora, cinnamon
 Forsythia
 Foxglove 'Big Burly Fox'
 Gaura
 Geranium, hardy
 Ginger(*Asarum*)

Primrose (*Polyanthus*) 'Green Lace'
 Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*): 'Fireworks'
 Quince, flowering: 'Double Take' & coral
 Raspberry, Red Latham
 Sedums: Angelina & more
 Shasta daisies
 Snowberry Bush
 Solomon's Seal Variegated
 Speedwell, Saw-leaved 'Royal Blue' & 'Gold Aztec'
 Spurge (*Euph. Mystinetes*) 'Donkey Tail'
 Stonecrop, yellow
 Sweet Pea (perennial)
 Tulip Poplar tree
 Violet, Silver Samurai Violet
 Virburnum -High Bush Cranberry
 Virginia Sweetspire
 Winter Jasmine
 Woodland Poppy (*Celandine*) Yellow

PERENNIALS (Common names)

Abelia 'Ambrose'
 Artemesia /wormwood 'Silver King'
 Bear's Breeches
 Blackberry Lily
 Blackberry, Thornless Blackberry
 Bleeding Heart 'Gold Heart'
 Brunnera, Blue
 Candytuft, *Iberis sempervirens*
 Carolina Allspice
 Caryopteris
 Chamelion Plant (*Houttaysia*)
 Chastetree (*Vitex*)
 Clematis 'Sweet Autumn'
 Coneflower, pink
 Coral Bells
 Creeping phlox, *Stolon*
 Crepe Myrtle
 Daylilies: 'Little Dandy', 'Rose Corsage', Yellow, lavender, peach, rose & more
 Dead nettle (*Lamium macalatum*)
 Deutzia

Harry Lauder's Walking Stick (shrub)
 Corylus *Avellana* Contorta
 Hellebore (*Foetidus*)
 Hostas- 'Blue Mouse Ears', 'Cherry Berry' & many more varieties
 Hydrangeas- 'Pia', 'Twist n Shout', 'Annabelle', oakleaf
 Iris - incl. dwarf crested iris
 Knautia
 Kousa dogwood tree
 Lady's Mantle
 Lilac incl. double bloom pastel purple
 Lirope 'Pee Dee Gold Ingot'
 Loosestrife - Fringed 'Firecracker'
 May Apple
 Mazus Reptans
 Mums, Hillside Sheffield Pink
 Mustard
 Oak tree
 Penstemon 'Husker Red'
 Peonies - incl. pink, white
 Prairie Wild Rose

HISTORIC PLANTS (Gass Garden)

Perennials

Oregon Grape Holly (*Mahonia Aquifolium*)
 Wild Hydrangea 'Annabelle'
 Prairie Wild Rose

Annual

Wild Cleome

Milkweed and lavender are available at the Greenhouse

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:

Amishland Seeds (<http://amishlandseeds.com>)
Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds (<http://www.rareseeds.com>)
Ball Seed (<http://www.ballseed.com>)
Bountiful Gardens (<http://bountifulgardens.org>)
Burpee Seed and Plants (<http://www.burpee.com>)
Harris Seed Company (<http://www.harriseseeds.com>)
Carole Anderson's Website (iplanthappiness.com)
Johnny's Select Seeds (<http://www.johnnyseeds.com>)
Local Harvest (<http://localharvest.org>)
Sand Hill (<http://www.sandhillpreservation.com>)
Renee's Seeds (www.reneesgarden.com)
Reimer Seeds (www.reimerseeds.com)
Park Seed Co. (<http://parkseed.com/>)

Seattle Seed Co. (<http://www.seattleseed.com>)
Seed Savers (<http://www.seedsavers.org>)
Seeds of Change (<http://www.seedsofchange.com/Home.aspx>)
Seedway (<http://www.seedway.com/Pages/home.aspx>)
Select Seed (<http://www.selectseeds.com>)
Territorial Seed Company (<http://www.territorialseed.com>)
Tomato Casual (<http://www.tomatocasual.com>)
Tomatofest (<http://www.tomatofest.com>)
Tomato Growers (<http://www.tomatogrowers.com>)
Totally Tomatoes (<http://www.totallytomato.com>)
Victory Seeds (www.victoryseeds.com)

Penn State Master Gardeners, Franklin County PA
Penn State Extension
181 Franklin Farm Lane
Chambersburg, PA 17202

Visit Penn State Extension on the web: **extension.psu.edu**

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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. Tropical milkweeds may disturb the migration schedule. Please research the native milkweeds for your area.

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

- **Asclepias syriaca* - common milkweed
- Asclepias incarnata* - swamp milkweed
- **Asclepias tuberosa* - butterfly weed

- Asclepias purpurascens* - purple milkweed
- Asclepias verticilla* - whorled milkweed
- Asclepias exaltata* - 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! Do not apply any insecticide. You have helped our endangered pollinators.

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

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



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