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College of Agriculture

VEGETABLE VARIETIES for IDAHO GARDENS

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By

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VEGETABLE VARIETIES for IDAHO GARDENS

By

Anton S. Horn

Extension Horticulturist

You will get more fun out of gardening if you spend a little time choosing varieties. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. Seed catalogs are confusing and sometimes over-enthusiastic. The fine seed stores with whom you do business are naturally not able to carry a complete variety list. There are many excellent new "hybrid" varieties, and these are frequently available from the originator, through his catalog. All of this naturally requires shopping around. We still have many excellent old varieties, but the new ones add interest and, in many instances, are better than their predecessors.

It is not possible to list all the good varieties of vegetables in this leaflet. If it were possible, the reader would still be confused.

In making up this list, and in the subsequent revisions, an effort has been made to appeal more to the "casual" gardener, rather than to the garden hobbyist. The casual gardener looks for something to plant that he feels will be good. The hobbyist goes much farther than this variety list, because he takes the time to try more varieties.

Most of the varieties in this publication have been tested by the University of Idaho; in many instances in different parts of the state. Others have been selected somewhat on the basis of general popularity. This is not intended to be an inclusive list. Many people have their own ideas, and the purpose here is not to try to change them. If you're that kind of gardener, you don't need this list.

Local seed supplies are usually adequate for the gardener who "just wants a garden."

This list has been assembled with the prospect of getting seed with a minimum of trouble. If new, good varieties are not available where you do your garden shopping, make your wants known and you will probably get the service you want.

Many of the varieties listed here are excellent for both home gardening and commercial production, but we emphasize that this list was not prepared for commercial growers. Inquiries with respect to vegetable varieties for commercial use are welcomed.

PROVEN VARIETIES FOR IDAHO

No attempt has been made to segregate these varieties on the basis of use; that is, for canning, storage, freezing, and fresh. If these varieties are well grown and properly harvested and prepared, they will serve any purpose. Quality, after all, is the main consideration in selecting vegetables for home use.

Numbers in parentheses are approximate days from planting to harvest. With crops such as cabbage, peppers and tomatoes produced from plants set in the field, numbers indicate maturity from date of transplanting.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington
Mary Washington 500
Waltham Washington

BEANS

Bush Green

Tendergreen (50-55)
Idalite (50-55) University of Idaho curly top and mosaic resistant variety. High quality and heavy yielder.

Bush Wax

Cherokee (52)
Round Pod Kidney Wax or
Brittle Wax (50-55)
Pencil Pod Black Wax (55)

Bush Lima

Baby Limas
Henderson Bush (65-70)
Thorogreen, Clark's Bush, Cangreen (67) (similar to Henderson, but have green seed)

Large-seeded Limas
Fordhook 242 (75)
Burpee's Improved Bush (75)

Pole Beans—Green

Blue Lake (60-65)
Kentucky Wonder (65-70)

Blue Lake has exceptional quality, Kentucky Wonder is an old favorite with home gardeners with a fine flavor all its own. Both of these varieties need trellising, but are well worth the trouble.

Pole Lima

King of the Garden (85-90)

King of the Garden is also a home garden favorite, and is excellent wherever lima beans may be grown. Lima beans do not succeed in most parts of Idaho. The Boise Valley and the Lewiston area are exceptions. Baby limas succeed where the large-seeded types fail, but the area in which they can be produced is limited.

BEETS

Early Wonder (50-55)
Detroit Dark Red (60)
Crosby's Egyptian (55)

BROCCOLI

DeCicco (60-65)
Waltham 11 (65-70)
Spartan Early (55-60)
Green Mountain (60)

Broccoli is easily grown during the cooler parts of the season. Plants set in the field in late June or early July or later will produce from September until hard frost. Direct seeding may be practiced in areas of long season for a fall crop, if done by June 15 to 20.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Long Island Improved (90)
Catskill (90-95)
Jade Cross (80)

Brussel sprouts are grown in much the same manner as broccoli but its requirements are more exacting. Brussel sprouts need a long period of cool, humid conditions, and should be left outside as long as possible.

CABBAGE

Early

Golden Acre (60-65)

Baby Head (62)
Early Jersey Wakefield (62)
Copenhagen Market (70)
Early Round Red (64)

Late

Marion Market (75-80)
Danish Ballhead (100)
Drumhead savoy (95)

There are many excellent cabbage varieties. Early ones are planted as early in the spring as possible. Mid-season and late are used as fall crops; transplanted to field from June 15 to 30. May be direct-seeded about June 1 to 15 in most areas.

CARROTS

Long Imperator (77) (a bunching carrot)
Nantes (65-70) (top quality)
Red Core Chantenay (70-75)
(an old standard)

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball (60)
Snowball X (64)
Snowcap (56)
Snowball Y (68)
Royal Purple (95)
Early Purple Head (85)

Best grown during cool weather in early spring or fall. (See notes for late cabbage).

CELERY

Summer

Golden Self-Blanching (110-115)
Golden Plume (110-115)

Fall

Utah 52-70 (125)
Giant Pascal (135)

Summer celery is transplanted into the garden as soon as possible after the average date of the last frost. Too-early transplanting leads to the production of bolters. Fall celery may be transplanted from May to June in most areas and requires a long season, high fertility, and an abundance of water.

CHARD

Fordhook Giant (60)
Lucullus (62)

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (70-75)
Michihili (75-80)

CUCUMBERS

Pickling

Wisconsin SMR 18 (53)

Wisconsin SMR 58

Ohio MR 17 (55) (mosaic resistant)

Chicago Pickling (58)

Slicing

Ashley (65)

Marketer (66)

Colorado A and C (68)

The latter three varieties are slicing cucumbers, but for home use are satisfactory for preserving as well as for fresh use. One slicing variety should suffice. "Pickling" types are short, blocky, and heavy producers. "Pickling" varieties produce more but smaller cucumbers and are not usually satisfactory for slicing.

EGGPLANT

Early Beauty (62)

Black Magic (72)

Black Beauty (80-85)

Eggplant is a long season crop requiring high temperatures and is recommended only in warmer parts of Idaho.

ENDIVE

Broadleaved Batavian (90-95)

Ruffec (76)

Pancalier (95)

Most people prefer the curled type (Ruffec and Pancalier).

KALE

Vates (Dwarf Blue Curled) (55)

Dwarf Curled Scotch (55-60)

Sow kale directly in field from July 15-30 in irrigated areas. Makes an excellent fall crop and is useful for freezing. May also be planted in early spring, but does not tolerate heat. For best flavor use Kale after it has been frosted.

KOHLRABI

White Vienna (55)

Purple Vienna (55)

Use when "bulbs" are about 2 inches in diameter.

LETTUCE

Butterhead

White Boston (68)

Buttercrunch (75)

Summer Bibb (62)

These are the highest quality garden lettuces.

Leaf

- Bibb (75)
- Grand Rapids (40-45)
- Black Seeded Simpson (45)
- Salad Bowl (50-55)
- Prize Head (45) reddish tinge, high quality
- Ruby (45) Deep red fine curled leaves

Crisp Head

- Great Lakes (80-85)

There are many varieties of lettuce. We list here those whose seed is easily obtained and which are grown without difficulty.

MUSKMELON

- Minnesota Midget (75-80)
- Delicious (85)
- Burpee Hyb. (85)
- Harper Hyb. (86)
- Yakima Sweet (95-100)
- Hale's Best No. 36 (85-90)
- Gold Cup No. 55 (82)

Try Minnesota Midget in cooler parts of the State. This variety did well in Aberdeen (Idaho) trials with good quality. Muskmelons, generally, should be grown only in warmest parts of Idaho. For the finest in eating try Gold Ring Honeydew if you live in the warmer parts of Idaho.

ONIONS

From Seed

- Yellow Sweet Spanish (140-145)
- White Sweet Spanish (130-140)
- Ebenezer (100)
- Brigham Yellow Globe (110)
- White Portugal (100)

Plants and Sets

Any variety of onion can be grown from plants, but there is usually no choice for home gardeners who buy plants. Ebenezer and Yellow Globe are commonly used for sets.

Hybrid Onions

These are recognized as being superior in many respects to open-pollinated sorts. Seed is not always available to home gardeners. When only a few onions are grown, the varieties listed above are satisfactory.

PARSLEY

Curled-leaf varieties

- Moss curled (70-75)
- Evergreen
- Paramount (85)

Plain-leaf varieties

- Perfection
- Plain (72)
- Dark green Italian

Turnip-rooted

- Hamburg (90)

PARSNIPS

- Hollow Crown (110-115)
- Model (90-95)
- All America (105)

PEAS

- Thomas Laxton (55-60)
- Freezonian (62)
- Little Marvel (64)
- Laxton Progress (60-65)
- Alderman (74) A tall growing variety

There are many good pea varieties. These will cover needs of the home gardener for fresh, canned or frozen products. Thomas Laxton probably has the highest quality.

Edible Pod Peas

- Dwarf Gray Sugar (60-65)
- Melting Sugar (74)

PEPPERS

Sweet Green or bell

- Early California Wonder (70)
- California Wonder (75-80)
- Yolo Wonder (80)

Yellow

- Yellow Sweet Long (65)

Pimiento

- Early Pimiento
- Sunnybrook (73)

Hot

Red

- Long Red Cayenne (65)
- Large Red Cherry (80)

Yellow

- Hungarian Yellow Wax (65)

We know of no variety that is resistant to the pepper wilt found in Idaho gardens.

POTATOES

- Bliss Triumph (90-95)
- Katahdin (for northern Idaho)
(100-105)
- Chippewa (for northern Idaho)
(100-105)
- Russet Burbank (110-120)
- Norgold

Be sure to use certified seed.

PUMPKIN

- Jack-O-Lantern (110) for
Jack-O-Lanterns
- New England Pie (115-120)
small for eating
- Connecticut Field (115) a large pumpkin

RADISH

- Cherry Belle (22) a beautiful radish
- Scarlet Globe (22)
- White Icicle (27)
- Round Black Spanish—black skin and
white flesh. Sow in July and August
for winter use.

RHUBARB

- Canada Red
- McDonald
- German Wine
- Victoria
- Riverside Giant

RUTABAGA

- American Purple Top (85-90)
has yellow flesh
- McComber (92) has white flesh

SPINACH

Spring Planting

- America (47)
- Long Standing Bloomsdale (40-45)
- Nobel (Smooth Leaved) (40-45)
- Blight Resistant Savoy (Smooth
Leaved) (40-45)

Fall Planting

- Viroflay (40-45)
- Hollandia (45-50)

Spinach may be fall-seeded successfully in many parts of the state. Sow seed from September 15-30. New Zealand Spinach (70) thrives in hot weather. It is not a true spinach but is excellent for cooked summer greens.

SQUASH

Summer

- Early Prolific (50-55)
- White Bush Scallop (50-55)
- Cocozelle (50-60)
- Zucchini (60-65)

Winter

- Table Queen, Des Moines or Acorn (85-90) (Table Queen may be used as a "summer" squash if used before it begins to harden)

Butternut (90-95)
Buttercup (95-100)

If you grow one squash in a small garden, Buttercup is it.

Banana (105-110)
Golden Delicious (105)
Hubbard
Golden Hubbard

Umatilla Marblehead is not of the best quality. It is curly top resistant, but susceptible to Fusarium wilt.

If you have squash wilt in your garden, Butternut is the best variety. It is also curly top resistant.

SWEET CORN

Early (60-70)

Miniature (66) Germinates in relatively cold soils so plant early for corn.
North Star (67)
Tokay Sugar is high in sugar and has a tender skin
Improved Seneca (60)

Midseason (70-80)

Barbecue
Carmelcross
Golden Earlipack

Late Season (80+)

Jubilee (very high quality)
Golden Cross Bantam
Dominator
Midway
Seneca Chief (a high-quality variety, preferred by people who know it. Seed not easily obtained.)
Iochief
Silver Queen (white and very high in sugar.)

Tokay Sugar, Barbecue and Jubilee or other varieties of similar dates of maturity all may be planted at one time for a continuity of harvest. Quality improves with the later varieties.

SWEET POTATO

Dry Type

Yellow Jersey (120-130) light yellow color

Moist Type

Nancy Hall (110-120)
Kandee (110-120)
Copperskinned Goldrush (110-120)

Centennial (110-120)

Dry-fleshed sweet potatoes such as Yellow Jersey are referred to as "sweet potatoes," while the moist types—usually reddish or orange-reddish in color—are called "yams." These are all sweet potatoes. This crop does well in the warmer Lewiston area, the Boise Valley, Emmett, and Hagerman Valley. High-quality potatoes are best grown in sandy soil. Plants are hard to get. Yellow Jersey is about the only one that may be obtained locally at present.

TOMATOES

Fireball (60)*

Payette (60)* (a new dwarf variety resistant to curly top disease. Introduced by U. of I.)

Early Chatham (60-65)*

Earliana (60-65)**

Jumbo Hybrid (65-70)

Moreton Hybrid (70)**

Burpee Hybrid (70)**

Glamour (70-75)**

Sioux (70-75)**

Big Boy (80)**

Golden Boy** (a yellow variety)

Golden Jubilee (70-75) (a yellow)

Sunray (80) (a yellow)

Pinkshipper (a pink)

Large German Cherry (a cherry tomato)

Red Top (75) (a paste tomato)

There are many good varieties of tomatoes. If you live in a short-season area where summers are cool, get the very earliest varieties you can find. Early Chatham is one of these, but yields are not large. Sioux is an excellent variety in warmer areas. Glamour has done well in tests at the University of Idaho Branch Station, Parma.

TURNIP

Purple Top White Globe (55)

WATERMELON

Sugar Baby (80) (small round fruit)

Striped Klondike (85-90)

Kleckly's Sweet (85-90)

Rhode Island Red (85-90)

Blue Ribbon Klondike (85-90)

Crimson Sweet (80-90)

Watermelons succeed only in the warm-

* Indicates a determinate habit of growth or bush; and
** indeterminate or vining.

est parts of the state. Try Sugar Baby if you are in a cooler area. Quality won't be the best. Crimson Sweet is the pick of the others. If you have watermelon wilt in your soil, use Blue Ribbon Klondike.

SOME RECENT VARIETIES

Vegetable varieties introduced by the University of Idaho for which seed was not readily available at the time this bulletin was written are listed below. If you can't locate seed contact your county agent.

BEANS

Idaho Bountiful (50-60)

BEETS

Parma Globe (60)

Parma Red Globe (55)

Both varieties were introduced by the University of Idaho in 1965. Both are high yielding and resistant to curly top.

CHARD

Parma Giant (60) An early-maturing, high-yielding, curly top resistant variety.

PEPPERS

Idabelle (75)

TOMATOES

Owyhee (70) A curly top resistant variety.

The assistance of Dr. Richard Foley, associate horticulturist, and W. R. Simpson, associate plant pathologist, in preparing this revision is gratefully acknowledged. The work of George W. Woodbury, horticulturist, on the original bulletin is also acknowledged.



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Vegetable Varieties for Idaho Gardens

Department of Horticulture

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under ideal conditions. In Idaho generally more days than indicated are required, the number depending on local climatic conditions. Because of the difference in climatic conditions such as temperature and moisture supply in different localities in Idaho, it is impossible to give a specific number of days required for the state as a whole. However, those varieties indicated as the earliest under ideal conditions will generally be the earliest under Idaho conditions, too.

Much useful information on all phases of vegetable gardening can be obtained from Idaho Extension Circular No. 124, "Your Vegetable Garden," by George W. Woodbury.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

D. R. THEOPHILUS, Director

Issued in furtherance of the acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island (95-100)1-2-3

SPINACH

Spring Planting

Bloomsdale Long Standing (40-45) 1-2-4-5
Nobel (smooth leaved) (40-45)1-2-4-5
King of Denmark (smooth leaved)
(45-50)2-4-5

Fall Planting

Viroflay (40-45)1-2-4-5
Hollandia (45-50)1-4-5

King of Denmark and Nobel are smooth-leaved varieties that do not form seed stalks as quickly as do other varieties.

SQUASH

Summer*

Early Summer Crookneck (50-55)1-2
Early White Bush Scallop (50-55)1-2
Cocozelle (55-60)1-2-4-5
Zucchini (60-65)1-2-4-5

Winter

Table Queen (Acorn)* (85-90)1-2-3
Butternut (90-95)1-2-3
Banquet (Golden) (95-100)1-2-3
Buttercup (Green) (95-100)1-2-3
Golden Hubbard (100-105)1-3
Improved Green Hubbard (105-110) 1-2-3
Golden Delicious (105-110)1-3
Banana (105-110)2-3
Umatilla Marblehead (Curly top resistant) (105-110)2-3

Banquet and Buttercup are probably the best varieties to grow if you like a dry squash. Try Butternut if you like a moister type. Improved Green Hubbard is the best of the Hubbard group. Umatilla Marblehead is a good variety for the warmer districts where curly top is serious.

*—Summer "squash" and Table Queen winter "squash" botanically are pumpkins but are commonly referred to as "squash."

SWEET CORN

Yellow—Early

Golden Early Market (80-85)2-5
Golden Hybrid G 101 (85-90)2-4-5
Marcross (85-90)2-5
Carmelcross (85-90)1-2-5

Yellow—Midseason

Golden Cross Bantam (95-100)1-2-4-5
Iochief (95-100)1-4-5
Fiesta (95-100)1-2-4-5
Prospector (95-100)1-2-4-5
Seneca Chief (95-100)1-2-4-5

Yellow—Late

Victory Golden (100-105)1-2-4-5
Tendermost (105-110)1-4-5

White—Early

Early Surprise (85-90)2-5

White—Intermediate

Silver Cross Bantam (95-100)2-5

White—Late

Country Gentleman (105-110)2-5

The early varieties listed will make good quality sweet corn almost anywhere in Idaho. Golden Cross Bantam is the standard of excellence in sweet corn, but it may be a little too late for the higher altitude, shorter-season areas of Idaho. Unless you live in the warmer areas of the state, don't plant the varieties listed as late.

SWEET POTATO

Dry Type

Yellow Jersey (120-130)2-3
Big Stem Jersey (130-140)2-3

Moist Type

Nancy Hall (110-120)1-2-3
Maryland Sweet (110-120)1-2-3

Varieties of sweet potatoes have not been extensively tested in Idaho. In the few tests which have been made the indications are that the earliest varieties can be grown in the Boise Valley, the Hagerman Valley, or in the Lewis-ton area.

SWISS CHARD

Ruby (55-60)1-2-4-5
Lucullus (50-55)1-2-4-5
Fordhook Giant (55-60)1-2-4-5

This vegetable is actually a foliage beet. Lucullus is a light, yellowish-green color. Fordhook is dark green and Ruby has bright red stalks and veins. Your choice depends upon the color of foliage you desire because there is very little difference in quality.

TOMATOES

Early Red

Early Chatham (60-65)2-5
Bounty (65-70)1-2-5
Cavalier (65-70)1-2-5
Victor (65-70)1-2-5

Midseason to Late Red

Sioux (70-75)1-2-5
John Baer (70-75)1-2-5
Bonny Best (70-75)1-5
Stokesdale (70-75)1-5

Although relatively small fruited, Early Chatham is a valuable variety for Idaho. If you live in a short-season or high-altitude area you may get ripe tomatoes from Early Chatham, although you have not been able to grow tomatoes before. If you live in a warmer locality try Sioux.

TURNIPS

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved
(45-50)1-2
Purple Top White Globe (55-65)1-2-3

WATERMELON

Cole's Early (80-85)2
New Hampshire Midget (75-80)2
Northern Sweet (80-85)2
Honey Cream (yellow fleshed)
(80-85)2
Striped Klondike (85-90)1-2
Kleckley Sweet (85-90)1-2

The same geographic qualifications apply as for muskmelons.

Vegetable Varieties For Idaho Gardens

Revision of Extension Circular No. 102. Revised by Horticulturists of the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service.

FRESH VEGETABLES AS SOON AND AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

If your choice is good, you will have vegetables at the time and for the purpose for which you want them. For example, by planting the three cabbage varieties Golden Acre, Marion Market, and Danish Ball Head at the same time, you will have a continuous supply of cabbage for 2 months or more. You can get the same results by planting an early variety at weekly intervals, but the weather and other conditions often interfere with such planting. Also, there is more work involved in such a planting schedule.

Some seedhouses have mixed packages of sweet corn which contain from three to five different varieties that ripen at different times to give a continuous supply of sweet corn for most of the summer. You can get the same good results by planting a few rows each of Golden Early Market, Golden Cross Bantam, and Ioana on the same date.

If your garden is in an area which has a short growing season, plant early varieties of tomatoes such as Early Chatham, Bounty, Victor, or Cavalier. You will be much more likely to obtain ripe tomatoes than if you use the later standard varieties. Even if your growing season is sufficiently long to grow standard varieties, you can have ripe tomatoes over a longer period of time by growing these early ones along with a mid-season variety such as Sioux.

Additional information concerning the growing of tomatoes may be obtained from Idaho Extension Bulletin 116, "You Can Grow Tomatoes."

WHERE SHALL I BUY?

Buy your seeds from a reliable seedsman or seed company. Sometimes in order to give further individuality to their stock, seedsmen resort to variety names other than those commonly accepted. Thus, the Nobel variety of spinach is also known by several other names such as Giant Thick Leaved and Early Giant Smooth Leaved. The varieties are listed in this bulletin by the name that is most commonly used. Many seed catalogues list varieties by two or three of the most common names. You should have no difficulty in obtaining the varieties desired. If you are unable to obtain seed or plants of a particular variety, see your County Extension Agent or write the Extension Horticulturist, Agricultural Extension Service, State House, Boise, Idaho.

VEGETABLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR IDAHO

Our list of varieties includes those suitable for different purposes. Home gardeners and commercial growers do not always grow the same varieties. They grow each variety for a specific purpose, for a specific market, or because of personal tastes. The numbers 1 to 5 which follow the variety names designate the purposes for which each variety is recommended. Further information on freezing preservation may be obtained from Idaho Extension Bulletin 165, entitled "Freezing Foods for Use in the Home," by W. P. Lehrer, Jr., and James E. Kraus.

The numbers in parentheses after the variety names in the list indicate the approximate number of necessary growing days from seeding or setting plants into the field to obtain an edible product

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Proved Varieties for Idaho

ASPARAGUS (Perennial)

Mary Washington 500 (California 500)	1-2-4-5
Mary Washington	1-2-4-5

Mary Washington 500 is fast replacing Mary Washington because it is earlier and yields more.

BEANS

Bush Green	
Giant Stringless Greenpod (50-55)	1-2-4-5
Topcrop (50-55)	1-2-4-5
Tendergreen (50-55)	1-2-4-5
Idaho Refugee (mosaic resistant) (60-65)	1-2-4-5
Idaho Bountiful (55-60) (Curly top and mosaic resistant)	1-2-4-5
Wade (55-60)	1-2-4-5

Bush Wax	
Pencil Pod Black Wax (50-55)	1-2-4-5
Brittle Wax or Round Pod Kidney Wax (50-55)	1-2-4-5
Golden Gem (55-60) (Curly top and mosaic resistant)	1-2-4-5

Idaho Bountiful and Golden Gem are resistant to both curly top and mosaic, while Idaho Refugee is resistant only to mosaic.

Bush Lima	
Henderson (Baby Lima) (65-70)	1-2-4-5
Clark's Bush, Cangreen or Thoro-green (Baby Lima) (65-70)	1-2-4-5
Triumph (Baby Lima) (70-75)	1-4-5
Peerless (semi-large) (70-75)	1-2-4-5
Fordhook 242 (large type) (70-75)	1-2-4-5
Early Market (large type) (70-75)	2-4-5

Pole Green	
Blue Lake (60-65)	1-2-4-5
Kentucky Wonder (65-70)	2-4-5

Pole Wax	
Kentucky Wonder Wax (65-70)	2-5

Pole Lima	
King of the Garden (85-90)	2-4-5

Lima beans will not grow satisfactorily in many parts of Idaho. If you live in the upper Snake River Valley, northern Idaho, or in one of the higher mountain valleys, you will probably be wasting your time trying to grow lima beans. Henderson's Bush or one of the small-seeded varieties is the most likely to succeed in any area, but if you prefer the larger beans, try a few plants of Early Market or Peerless.

BEETS

Early Wonder (50-55)	1-2
Greentop Bunching (50-55)	1-2-5
Detroit Dark Red (60-65)	1-2-3-5

BROCCOLI

DeCicco (60-65)	1-2-4-5
Waltham 11 (65-70)	1-2-4-5

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS

Catskill (90-95)	2-4-5
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CABBAGE

Early	
Early Jersey Wakefield (60-65)	1-2
Golden Acre (60-65)	1-2
Copenhagen Market (65-70)	1-2

Midseason	
Marion Market (75-80)	1-2
Wisconsin Allseasons (90-95)	1-2-3

Your Key to Better Vegetables

- 1—BEST FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION
- 2—BEST FOR HOME GARDENS
- 3—BEST FOR WINTER STORAGE
- 4—BEST FOR FREEZING
- 5—BEST FOR CANNING

DAYS NEEDED FOR MATURITY ARE IN PARENTHESES

Late

Danish Ball Head (short stem) (100-105)	1-2-3
Late Flat Dutch (100-105)	1-2-3

Red

Early Red Dutch (85-90)	2-3
Red Rock (95-100)	1-2-3

Savoy

Cornell Early Savoy (85-90)	2
Drumhead Savoy (90-95)	1-2-3

You have a wide choice in cabbage varieties. The early ones listed are equally good. Be sure you obtain the short stem strain of Danish Ball Head. The long stem strain is too late for most sections of Idaho. A few plants of red cabbage will furnish color for your salads. If you dislike cabbage cooking odor, you will get less of it by using one of the savoy varieties.

CARROTS

Nantes (65-70)	1-2-3-4-5
Red Core Chantenay (70-75)	1-2-3-4-5
Royal Chantenay (70-75)	1-2-3-4-5
Imperator (75-80)	1-2
Imperida (85-90)	1-2-3

All of the carrot varieties listed are considered to be high in quality. Imperida is the new short-topped shipping carrot developed by the University of Idaho for use in Idaho and other western states. It has short tops, highly colored roots, and smaller cores than the Imperator variety and is of high quality. The Nantes variety is also of exceptionally high quality.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball (55-60)	1-2-4-5
Snowball M (60-65)	1-2-4-5
Snowball Y (65-70)	1-2-4-5

Snowball M and Snowball Y have been consistently good yielders in trials at the Parma Branch Station.

CELERY

Summer	
Golden Self-Blanching (110-115)	1-2
Golden Plume (110-115)	2

Fall

Utah (125-130)	1-2-3
Giant Pascal (135-140)	1-2-3

Golden Self-Blanching is an excellent celery for early fall use. Utah and Pascal are ideal for winter storage and may be used either green or blanched.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (70-75)	1-2-3
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Chihili is the variety most commonly listed by American seedsmen. Unless you have ideal growing conditions none of the other varieties will make solid heads in Idaho.

CUCUMBERS

Pickling	
National Pickling (55-60)	1-2-5
Chicago Pickling (55-60)	1-2-5

Slicing

Colorado (65-70)	1-2
Straight 8 (65-70)	1-2
Burpee's Hybrid (65-70)	1-2

Pickling and slicing varieties differ principally in size and shape of fruits and in productivity. The slicing varieties are long, dark green types with comparatively few seeds. Usually enough fruits of both pickling and slicing cucumbers can be obtained by planting one variety.

EGGPLANT

New Hampshire (70-75)	1-2
Black Beauty (80-85)	1-2

Unless given special care and protection eggplant cannot be grown in the high altitude and short season areas of Idaho.

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian (90-95)	2
Green Curled (90-95)	1-2
Deep Heart (90-95)	1-2

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch (55-60)	2-4-5
Dwarf Siberian (55-60)	2-4-5

Either of these varieties listed can be grown successfully practically anywhere in Idaho.

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna (55-60)	1-2-3
Early Purple Vienna (60-65)	2-3

For best results kohlrabi should be harvested when 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

LETTUCE

Leaf	
Grand Rapids (40-45)	1-2
Black Seeded Simpson (40-50)	1-2
Slobolt (40-45)	2
Salad Bowl (50-55)	2
Oakleaf (45-50)	2

Butter Headed

Big Boston (75-80)	2
Bibb (50-55)	2

Crisp Cabbage Headed

Great Lakes (Spring or fall crops) (80-85)	1-2
Cornell 456 (Spring or fall crops) (80-85)	1-2

Cos or Romaine

White Paris (65-70)	1-2
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Slobolt and Salad Bowl are new leaf lettuce varieties that are very slow to form seed stalks. They are valuable additions to our variety list. Great Lakes and Cornell 456 are well suited to Idaho gardens because they form solid heads and are slow to form seed stalks. Bibb forms a very small head having a delightful flavor but it tends to form seed stalks rapidly in warm weather.

MUSKMELON

Green Fleshed	
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem (90-95)	2
Salmon Fleshed	
Pennsweet (70-75)	2
Chipman's Lake Champlain (75-80)	2

Follow the Guide Numbers

Intermediate to Late

New Era (Canning) (65-70)	1-2-5
Wando (heat-resistant, freezing) (65-70)	1-2-4
Alderman (Freezing or fresh market) (70-75)	1-2-4
Improved Stratagem (Freezing or fresh) (70-75)	1-2-4
Giant Stride (Fresh market) (70-75)	1-2

Select your varieties well for canning and freezing because those that are good for one are not usually suitable for the other process. New Era is much like other Early Perfection varieties and is probably the best all around variety for canning, and Thomas Laxton and Freezonian are the best yielding and highest quality freezers.

Edible Pod

* Dwarf Grey Sugar (60-65)	2-4
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PEPPERS

Sweet

Harris Earliest (60-65)	2
Harris Early Giant (65-70)	1-2
Oakview Wonder (70-75)	1-2
California Wonder (75-80)	1-2

Pimento (Sweet)

Perfection (70-75)	1-5
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Hot

Long Red Cayenne (70-75)	1-2
Red Chili (80-85)	2

POTATOES

Bliss Triumph (Early crop) (90-95)	1-2-3
Early Gem (Early crop) (95-100)	1-2-3
Pontiac (95-100)	1-2-3
White Rose (Early crop) (95-100)	1
Katahdin (for Northern Idaho) (100-105)	1-2-3
Chippewa (for Northern Idaho) (100-105)	1-2-3
Netted Gem (Idaho Russet, Russet Burbank) (110-120)	1-2-3

Be sure to use certified seed potatoes. This is especially true with the early varieties such as Bliss Triumph. Katahdin and Chippewa are the best varieties for Northern Idaho where no irrigation water is available. Russet Burbank is recommended for most other areas of Idaho. The early varieties will do best in areas above 5800 feet in eastern Idaho.

PUMPKIN

Early Cheyenne (105-110)	2-3
New England Pie or Sweet sugar (115-120)	1-2-3
Kentucky Field (120-125)	2-3

RADISH

Cavalier (20-25)	1-2
Early Scarlet Globe (20-25)	1-2
Saxa (20-25)	1-2
White Icicle (25-30)	1-2
Burpee White (25-30)	2

RHUBARB (Perennial)

McDonald	1-2-4-5
Linneaus	1-2-4-5
Victoria	1-4-5
Wine	1-2-4-5

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top (85-90)	1-2-3
Laurentian (85-90)	1-2-3

Emerald Gem (80-75)	2
Superfecto (85-90)	1-2
Hale's Best No. 36 (85-90)	1-2
Honey Rock or Sugar Rock (90-95)	1-2

It is probably not worthwhile for the gardner to grow this vegetable if he lives in the upper Snake River Valley or in northern Idaho from Genesee north. Except for the Boise Valley, the Hagerman Valley, and the Lewiston area, none of the varieties except the very earliest ones will mature.

ONIONS

From Seed

*Early Harvest (115-120)	2
Early Grano (yellow) (120-125)	2
*Fiesta (135-140)	1-2-3
Yellow Sweet Spanish (140-145)	1-2-3
Southport White Globe (130-135)	1-2-3
White Sweet Spanish (130-140)	1-2-3

From Plants

Bermuda (70-75)	2
*Granex (70-75)	2
*Eclipse (75-80)	2
*Fiesta (75-80)	1-2-3
Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain) (75-80)	1-2-3

From Sets

Ebenezer (yellow) (60-65)	2-3
White Portugal (70-75)	2-3
Southport Yellow Globe (80-85)	2-3

*The asterisks in the onion section indicate new F₁ hybrid onions which have proven superior to the old open-pollinated varieties. The old varieties are listed only in case seed of the hybrids is not immediately available. Bermuda type onions should be used only when seeded very early or when plants are set in the field.

Green Bunching

Beltsville Bunching	2
Nebuka	2

PARSLEY

Moss Curled (Double Curled) (70-75)	1-2
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PARSNIPS

Short Thick (90-95)	1-2-3
Hollow Crown (Guernsey) (110-115)	1-2-3

Short Thick is considerably earlier than Hollow Crown, and it is the one that should be grown in the short-season areas. Both varieties are of equal quality.

PEAS

Early	
Alaska (Canning) (55-60)	1-5
Wisconsin Early Sweet (Canning) (55-60)	1-5
Thomas Laxton (Freezing) (55-60)	1-2-4
Freezonian (60-65) (Freezing or Fresh)	2-4
Laxton's Progress (Freezing or fresh) (60-65)	2-4
Hundredfold (Laxtonian) (Freezing) (60-65)	2-4
Morse's Progress No. 9 (Fresh Market) (60-65)	1-2