

Penn State **Extension**

**2016 Franklin County  
PLANT SALE CATALOG  
Sat., May 21 9 am–2 pm**

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

**GREENHOUSE SALE**

*East side of Franklin Farm Lane*

Many heirloom and unusual varieties including  
pollinator friendly plants

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

**PERENNIAL SALE**

*West side of Franklin Farm Lane*

Wide variety including native and pollinator  
friendly plants

Sun- & Shade- loving 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

## 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.

IND = Indeterminate tomato plants  
(See *Tomato Information page*)

## LIFE CYCLE

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

Bi = Biennial: requires two growing seasons to complete its life cycle; 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

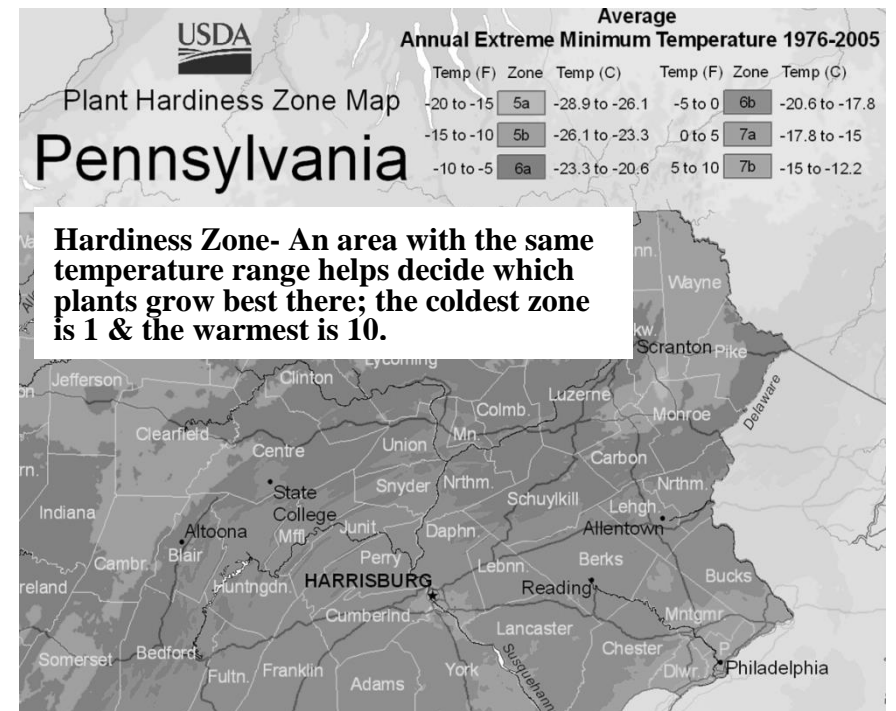
**GROWING SEASON in Franklin County, PA**

➔ **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**



<b>TOMATOES BY USE</b>	2016			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
<b>NAME (H=Heirloom)</b>	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
☞ See Heirloom Stories Page			Days	
<b>SALAD</b>				
Blush (Top favorite)	Blush	IND	69	Early. 2" olive shaped elongated. Sweet tropical taste w/good visual appeal. Can be sprawling.
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.
Olivette Jaune	Yellow	IND	70	Midseason. Yellow olive shaped French salad tomato
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.
<b>PASTE</b>				
Amish Paste - H ☞	Red	IND	85	Late. 8-12 oz. Roma-type. Perfect for paste and canning. Coreless, meaty flesh. Stake.
Grandma Mary	Red	IND	70	Midseason. Large pointed paste tomatoes. Meaty & flavorful for cooking. Large harvest.
Principe Borghese -H ☞	Red	DET	78	Midseason. 1-2 oz. Ital. Heirloom. Plum shaped, crack resistant. Great for drying, sauce, salads. Top favorite.
Red Fig	Red	IND	80	Midseason. 1.5" pear shaped fruit. Sweet and mild.
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.
<b>Maturity days estimated   Days from transplant to first fruit harvest</b>				
Early season: Less than 70 days   Midseason: 70-80 days   Late: Over 80 days				

<b>TOMATOES BY USE</b>	2016			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
<b>NAME (H=Heirloom)</b>	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
🔗 See Heirloom Stories Page			Days	
<b>SLICER</b>				
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.
Big Zac H 🔗	Red	IND	80-90	Midseason. 5-8 lbs.; easy to grow; cross of the largest heirloom tomatoes
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 Purple- H 🔗	Pink	IND	85	Late. 10-12 oz., dusky pink, rich red interior. Sweet, rich taste. Good producer.
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.
Limonny	Yellow	IND	80	Midseason. 8-10 oz. solid meaty heirloom lemon with an acid taste.
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	78	Midseason. Fruited stuffing tomato that looks like a yellow bell pepper. Perfect for stuffing.
<b>TOMATILLO</b>				
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
<b>Maturity days estimated    Days from transplant to first fruit harvest</b>				
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.

**Big Zac:** Minnie Zaccaria crossed two heirloom tomatoes. This tomato grew to a world record of 8.41 pounds. As a high quality tomato; meaty delicious as well as disease resistant, this tomato could even win you some bragging rights.

**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.

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.

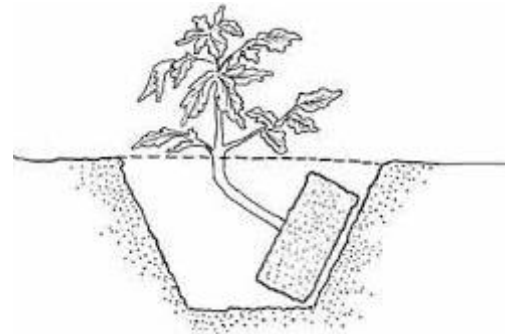
Strip blossoms from plant before planting to promote vigorous and healthy growth.

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.

## 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 heavy staking, and maybe cages, for support. Indeterminates will bloom, set new fruit and ripen fruit simultaneously throughout the season. They require 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	2016			Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
NAME (H=Heirloom)	COLOR	MAT	HEAT	NOTES
🔗 See Heirloom Stories Page				
<b>PEPPERS</b>				
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.
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" Extra large/jumbo size. High yield. Extended harvest. May need staked.
<b>HOT</b>				<b>Use caution when working with hot peppers.</b>
Ancho	Gr/Red	88	1,000-1,500	Mild heat. 4.5x 2.5" Sweet, hot flavor. Fresh=poblanos/Dried=ancho. Authentic Mexican cooking.
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.
Ghost (Bhut Jolokia)	Red	110	850,000-2,100,000	HOT! 2-3" Up to 4' plants. Slow to mature. Very prolific. Drying & sauces. USE CAUTION
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. Pretty pickled peppers. 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	500-1000	Mild. 3 x 3.5" High yield, thick walled fruit.

## 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



<b>VEGETABLES</b>	2016		Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
<b>NAME (H=Heirloom)</b>	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>MAT</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
* See our story page			
<b>EGGPLANTS</b>			
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.
<b>GOURDS</b>			Assorted heirloom gourds (hard shell)
			Availability depends on germination.
<b>Other vegetable transplants may be available depending on germination and availability.</b>			
<b>If available, these will be in limited supply.</b>			

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

**Joe's Long Cayenne Pepper:** Originally from Calabria, Italy, it circulated through the Italian-Canadian seed saving community in Toronto before being sent to the Seed Savers Exchange in 1996.

**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.

<b>FLOWERS &amp; VINES</b>					Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
			<b>Life</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>VARIETY</b>	<b>COLOR</b>	<b>Cycle</b>	<b>SIZE</b>	<b>USES/NOTES</b>
* See our story page			<b>Light</b>		☼ = polliantor friendly
<b>FLOWERS</b>					
Black millet			A/S	3-4'	This trouble-free Ornamental Millet is deep purple from the base of its stem to the tip of its long, flower-packed stalk! Just set it in full sun and enjoy deep violet color for three seasons every year! Good cut flower. ☼
California Poppy (Eschscholzia californica)	Mikado		A/S	1-2'	A native wildflower that adds an easygoing dose of color to hot dry sites. Beautiful, satiny flowers in sunset colors wave above ferny, blue green foliage.
Cardoon (Cynara cardunculus)		Purple	Bi/S	3-5'	Thistle family; specimen ornamental dies back yr 1 & flowers yr 2; bees love it. ☼
Cleome (C.hassleriana)	Violet Queen	Violet	A/S	3-5'	Vivid deep purple flowers. Well drained soil. Tolerates heat
Eyeball Plant (Spilanthes oleracea)	Lemon drop	Br Yellow	TP/PS	1-1.5'	Gumdrop shaped 1" blooms w/red eye; cold sensitive; pinch to branch. Novelty plant, cut flowers, containers. Summer bloom.
Eye Ball Plant (Spilanthes oleracea) Rare		Gold/Red	TP/PS	1-1.5'	Olive-shaped 1" blooms w/red eye on single stem; cold sensitive; pinch to branch; Novelty plant, cut flower. Summer bloom.
Godetia (Godetia rubicunda)	Satin flower-Rare	Variety	A/S&PS	3'	Frilly flowers on upright stalks; tolerates drought; good cut flowers. ☼
Jewels of Opar (Talinum paniculatum)		Pink	A/S-PS		From June until frost, plant sends up panicle after panicle of tiny pink flowers without deadheading. Does well in full sun or part shade. ☼
Migonette (Reseda Odorata Machet)		White	1'	A/S-PS	Small, fringed flwrs very fragrant spicy perfume. Mid-summer-frost. Cut flowers hold fragrance; Container & as dried flwrs.
Mullein (Verbascum roripfolium)	Butterfly Yellow	Yellow	P/S	3-4'	Rosettes of foliage w/tall spikes of flowers. Long blooming, easy to grow, protect from wind. ☼
Petunia	Key Lime Parfait	Mix	A/S	8-12"	Mix of green/yellow, white, red blooms. ☼
Petunia*	Exserta		AS	8-12"	Rare. Star shaped flowers w/gold dust pollen. Draws hummingbirds. ☼
Poppy* (Papaver somniferum)	Cherry Glow	Ruby red	A/S	2-3'	4-5" tulip-shaped blooms; Cut flower, dried pods. Summer bloom
Poppy (Papaver somniferum)	Danish Flag	Scarlet	A/S	2-3'	4-5" scarlet with white blotch blooms; Cut flower, dried pods. Summer bloom.
Poppy (Papaver somniferum)	Heirloom	Mix	A/S	2-3'	4-5" mix of hues (lavender, blk. raspberry, cherry, deep claret); some fringed/tulip. Summer bloom.
Poppy (Papaver somniferum)	Imperial Pink/rare	Pink	A/S	2-3'	4-5" blooms, fringed or tulip shape w/pale lavender marks; Cut-flower, dried pods. Summer bloom.
Poppy (Papaver somniferum)	Lauren's Grape/rare	Pur/Violet	A/S	2-3'	4-5" intense purple/violet color; tulip shape; Cut flower, dried pods. Summer bloom.
Poppy (Papaver paeoniflorum)	Peony Black	Purple	A/S	2-3'	Peony type; 5" intense dark purple feathery blooms; Cut-flower, dried pods. Summer bloom.
Poppy (Papaver laciniatum)	Swansdown	White	A/S	2-3'	Peony type; 5" feathery double blooms deeply fringed; Cut-flower, dried pods. Summer bloom.

Poppy (Papaver rhoeas)	Plain	Red	A/S		
Poppy (Papver orientale)	Oriental poppies	Variety	A/S		
Pumpkin on a Stick	(Solanum sp.)	Orange	A/S	3-4'	2-5" fruits, pumpkin shaped turn orange born on thorny stems; novelty plant; fruits are excellent for crafting and arrangements
Rose Champion (Lychnis Coronaria)	Angel's Blush	Mag/Pk/Wh	P/S	2-3'	An old fashioned favorite that adds brilliant color to the flower garden in shades of magenta, bright pink & white. 🌸
Salvia (Salvia sclarea)	Clary Sage	Lilac	Bi/S	3-4'	Sturdy plant blooms second year w/ lilac flowers. Ornamental herb. Self sows.
Silene (Silene dioica)	Ray's Golden Champion	Fuschia	P/S	2-2,5'.	Yellow-chartreuse foliage & fuschia flwrs mid-late spring. Long blooming.
Tassel Flower (Emilia javanica)*	Irish Poet-Rare	Orange	A/S-PS	1-2'	Paintbursh sherbet orange blossoms. Self-sowing. 🌸
Tassel Flower (Emilia coccinea)	Plain	Scarlet	A/S-PS	1-2'	Paintbrush blossoms on curly stems w/blue-green leaves. Self-sows. 🌸
Tithonia	Mexican Torch	Orange	A/S	4-6'	4-6" bright orange blooms on tall stems, may need staking; Cut flower, magnet for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. 🌸
<b>VINES</b>					
Cardinal Climber	Ipomoea xmultifida	Crimson	A/S	6-15'	Vine w/funnel shaped flowers. Attracts hummingbirds. Fences, trellis. Seeds poisonous. 🌸
Cup and Saucer (Cobaea scandens) *		Purple	A/S	6-8+'	Vine w/cup-shaped flowers sitting on green sepal "saucers;" vines early & blooms late summer; great on trellis or arbor; can take over containers. Tender perennial.
Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos Lablab)		Purple	A/S	10-15'	Fast growing vine with purple flowers & beautiful dark purple bean pods; butterflies; bloom summer-fall; can be invasive; beans are poisonous; needs sturdy support.
Scarlet Runner Bean*		Red/Yell	A/S	6-8'	Vine w/red flowers w/white throat. Mid-summer - fall bloom.
Spanish Flag (Mina lobata)		Red/Yell	A/S	15'	Vine w/multicolored flowers. Blooms mid-summer-fall. In cool areas provide warm shelter spot
<b>MILKWEEDS</b> 🌸					
(Asclepias species) 🌸					Assorted native varieties may include A. incarnate, A. syriaca, A. tuberosa, A. speciosa, A. purpureans, and others depending on seed germination.
					🌸=pollinator
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

## HEIRLOOM STORIES: FLOWERS & VINES

**Petunia Exserta:** A rare heirloom flower that is making a comeback among gardeners. In 2007, only 14 specimens made it to North America from its native Brazil and since then it has been traveling, hand to hand, among seed-sharing gardeners. Finally enough seeds and seed-starting trials have resulted in offering this to home gardeners. It has brilliant red coloring and gold pollen dusting the tips of the out-thrust, curved stamens. It's the only petunia to be pollinated by hummingbirds and the only red-flowered species found in the wild. This wild petunia will easily cross pollinate. Because of its close relationship to *Petunia axillaris*, if both are grown in the same garden they will likely cross resulting in pink blooms.

**Poppies:** In gardens of Elizabethan times, poppies were found in many different colors and forms, many of great beauty with fringed edges and vibrant colors with contrasting centers. The overlong name given at that time, "*John Silver-pin, fair without and foul within,*" refers to its unpleasant aroma when smelled up close. Today these beautiful plants come in hundreds of varieties, some rare, and are typically difficult to grow from seed. The seed pods of many varieties are often prized by florists for arrangements. Check out the photos of some that we are seeding in the greenhouse. Availability is dependent on germination rate.

**'Irish Poet' Tassel Flower** (*Emilia javanica*): Native to tropical Africa, Tassel Flowers were imported to England in 1799. During Victorian times they were known as Flora's Paintbrush and were once described as the windswept hair of an Irish poet. They are an open pollinated variety and the seeds may be collected and saved. It's a long-lasting cut flower and saved seeds are easily direct-sown.

**Cup and Saucer Vine:** The Cup and Saucer Vine is also known as Mexican ivy or monastery bells. Its scientific name, *Cobaea scandens*, honors the Jesuit naturalist Bernabé Cobo (1582-1657), a missionary who lived in Mexico and South America. It was known as Mexican Climbing Cobaea when introduced in 1792. This plant is pollinated by bats and at dusk, at about the time that bats would emerge, the flowers emit a scent that attracts them. The bats visit for nectar but their furry chests transport pollen from plant to plant. Charles Darwin was so impressed he studied *Cobaea* for his book [The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants](#) (1875).

**Scarlet Runner Bean:** This beautiful vine, introduced before 1750, originated in Mexico and Central America and was popularized by the great 18th-century English garden writer, Philip Miller. Jefferson planted this lovely vine with its showy scarlet flowers in 1812, noting: "Arbor beans white, crimson, scarlet, purple...on long walk of garden." In 1806 the Philadelphia nurseryman Bernard McMahon wrote that it was grown in America exclusively as an ornamental. It has edible beans, but hummingbirds can't get enough of the stunning flowers.

<b>HERBS</b>				Supply of plants dependent on seed germination.
<b>AT THE GREENHOUSE</b>				
<b>NAME</b>	<b>VARIETY</b>	<b>Life Cycle</b>	<b>SIZE</b>	<b>NOTES/USES</b>
Basil	Genovese	A/S	2-3'	Authentic Italian flavor & aroma; pesto favorite; slow to bolt; pinch & harvest often
Basil	'Lemon Drop'	A/S		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 flowers; favorite in Thai/Vietnamese foods esp. pho (soup)
Basil	Salad Leaf	A/S	2-3'	Sweetly fragrant, very large leaves with crinkled texture that holds dressing well
Cilantro (Coriandrum sativum)		A/S	3'	Leaves=cilantro; seeds=coriander; zesty herb w/ flavor all its own; Mexican & Asian dishes
Dill	Mammoth	A/S	3'	Huge plants need staked; prolific, heat tolerant; Finely cut foliage. Seed for dill pickles. Caterpillars will feed on it. ☀
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'	Preferred by chefs; extra rich flavor; adds European character to soups & stews; cut at stem bottom; caterpillars will feed on it
Parsley	Curly	Bi/S	1'	Exc. Flavor; high in vitamin C; good fresh in salads and as a garnish; caterpillars will feed on it ☀
Salad Burnet		A/S	1'	Nut-cucumber flavor; salads, dressings, soups, casseroles, herb vinegars & cream cheeses
Salsify		Bi/S	4'	Root vegetable w/ slight oyster-like flavor. Clean & trim tops & bottoms; slice as a carrot or leave whole. Not good raw but avoid overcooking. Salsify goes w/ roast beef & can be used in stews, cream soups or substituted for mashed potatoes.
<b>OTHER HERBS - STREAMSIDE</b>				
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
				☀ Pollinator friendly

**PERENNIALS** – Perennial plants are located streamside across the lane from the greenhouse. This is a small sampling of the thousands of 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.

**HERBS**

Chives  
 Coriander, Viet Nam  
 Thyme, nutmeg & golden  
 Mints- apple & spearmint  
 Fennel

**PERENNIALS**

Grass (Maiden, Zebra, Northern Sea Oats, etc.)  
 Ajuga (‘Burgundy Glow,’ ‘Chocolate Chip,’ ‘Chocolate,’ ‘Metallica Crispa,’ etc.)  
 Lamium  
 Strawberry Begonia  
 Lily of the Valley  
 Vinca vine  
 Fern (Japanese Painted, Cinnamon, Ostrich, ‘Ghost,’ annual Kimberly Queen, etc.)  
 Hardy Begonia  
 Bleeding Heart (fringed and common)  
 Hellebore  
 Ligularia  
 Variegated Solomon’s Seal  
 Virginia Bluebell  
 Mayapple  
 Spiderwort  
 Foamflower  
 Hosta (mini to large—‘Rock Princess,’ ‘Cracker Crumbs,’ ‘Stillette,’ ‘Krossa Regal,’ ‘Wide Brim,’ ‘Gold Standard,’ etc.)

Bear’s Breeches  
 Rue  
 Golden Margarite (Dyer’s Chamomile)  
 Tansy  
 Comfrey  
 Feverfew  
 Yarrow (many colors)  
 White Tansy  
 Lady’s Mantle  
 Japanese Anemone  
 New England Aster  
 False Indigo  
 Snow-in-Summer  
 Turtlehead  
 Coreopsis  
 Foxglove  
 Coneflower  
 Cushion Spurge  
 Queen of the Prairie  
 Hardy Geranium  
 Perennial Sunflower  
 False Sunflower  
 Daylily (many colors & cultivars —‘Easley Green Wave,’ ‘Highland Lord,’ ‘Mary Todd,’ ‘Double Daffy,’ ‘Francis Joiner,’ ‘Manchu Lantern,’ etc.)  
 Coral Bells  
 Iris (dwarf, German bearded, Siberian)  
 Red Hot Poker

Shasta Daisy  
 Liatris  
 Gooseneck Loosestrife  
 Bee Balm (many colors)  
 Persicaria ‘Painter’s Palette’  
 Garden Phlox (many colors)  
 Obedient Plant  
 Black-eyed Susan  
 Sedum (groundcovers and ‘Autumn Joy’)  
 Lamb’s Ear  
 Speedwell  
 Catmint  
 Caryopteris  
 Deutzia  
 Forsythia  
 ‘Annabelle’ Hydrangea  
 Winter Jasmine  
 Pussy Willow  
 Arrowwood Viburnum  
 Lilac  
 Speckled Alder  
 Redbud  
 Kousa Dogwood  
 Tulip Poplar  
 Winterberry Holly  
 Oakleaf Hydrangea  
 ‘Tiger Eye’ Sumac

## Notices

Plant availability and supply is dependent on seed germination in our Greenhouse. 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.harrisseeds.com>)  
Carole Anderson's Website ([iplanthappiness.com](http://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](http://www.reneesgarden.com))  
Park Seed Co. (<http://parkseed.com/>)

Seattle Seed Co. (<http://www.seattleseed.com>)  
Seed Savers (<http://www.seed savers.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>)

Penn State Master Gardeners, Franklin County PA  
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Chambersburg, PA 17202

Visit Penn State Extension on the web: **[extension.psu.edu](http://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 your skin or 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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