

Recommended Vegetable Varieties for Interior Alaska

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University of Alaska Fairbanks

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Methods

This summary of recommended vegetable varieties resulted from variety trials conducted at the Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and is excerpted from Circular 67, Summary of Vegetable Variety Trials, Fairbanks, Alaska 1978-1985. Recommended varieties were selected on the basis of high yield and quality, and consistency of yield and quality from year to year, from those varieties tested for at least two years.

There are several publications available from the Cooperative Extension Service which provide useful information on vegetable culture. Standard cultural practices for growing vegetables in Alaska are explained in the Cooperative Extension Service publication, Sixteen Easy Steps to Gardening in Alaska (A-00134). Field Crop Fertilizer Recommendations for Alaska (P-142) and Soil Sampling (A-00044) provide details on fertilizer use and soil testing. Information on controlling garden pests can be found in: Root Maggots in Alaskan Home Gardens (A-00330), Controlling Vegetable Garden Insects (A-00137) and Weed Control in Alaska Vegetable Gardens (A-00233). For details on the specific cultural techniques, fertilizer rates and pesticides used in these variety trials, refer to AFES Circular 67, Summary of Vegetable Variety Trials Fairbanks, Alaska 1878-1985.

Broccoli

Four week old broccoli transplants can be planted the third week of May. Plants should be spaced 12-18 inches apart in rows 18-30 inches apart. Broccoli may need the trace elements boron and molybdenum in addition to N-P-K fertilizer. Root maggot control is usually necessary. The Cooperative Extension Service publication Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on broccoli. Broccoli terminal and lateral heads are harvested while young and tender, before any of the blossom clusters begin to open.

Table 1- Recommended Broccoli Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)		Avg. wt. term. (lb)	Avg. days to peak harvest	Range of days to peak harvest	Comments
		terminals	laterals				
Shogun	S, A&C	221.7	9.7	2.96	71.8	68-78	very late, head may be too large for commercial production
Green Valiant	J. NK. Tw ¹	82.1	62.3	1.09	58.5	54-64	late, high quality
Emperor	P. J. St ¹	70.0	56.5	0.92	56.0	47-60	mid-season, adapted to commercial bunching
Clipper	RS	55.0	28.2	.70	58.3	51-65	late
Green Duke	NK. VB, Tw ¹	50.6	56.3	0.66	53.1	44-64	mid-season
Gem	A	41.2	58.0	0.52	54.0	52-56	mid-season
Green Homet	P. St	39.6	41.8	0.51	51.8	47-57	early
Southern Comet	A&C, H, Al	38.1	45.2	0.49	51.5	47-59	early

¹widely available

Brussels Sprouts

Eight-week old Brussels sprouts transplants can be planted the third week of May. Plants should be spaced 16-24 inches apart in rows 24-36 inches apart. Brussels sprouts may need the trace elements boron and molybdenum in addition to N-P-K fertilizer. Root maggot control is usually necessary. The Cooperative Extension Service publication Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on Brussels sprouts. Brussels sprouts should be bright green, firm and approximately 1-1.5 inches in diameter at harvest. Light freezing

does not injure Brussels sprouts and is believed by some to improve the quality.

Table 2 - Recommended Brussels Sprouts Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Average yield (lb/100 ft)	Comments
Prince Marvel	P, St.VB ¹	95.2	uniform, excellent quality
Jade Cross E	J. St. NK ¹	88.5	taller plants. good sprout spacing

¹widely available

Cabbage

Four-week old cabbage transplants can be planted the third week of May. Early cabbage should be spaced 10-14 inches apart in rows 24-30 inches apart. Plants of later maturing varieties should be spaced 16-20 inches apart in rows 24-36 inches apart. Cabbage may need the trace elements boron and molybdenum in addition to N-P-K fertilizer. Root maggot control is usually necessary. The Cooperative Extension Service publication Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on cabbage. Cabbage heads should be harvested when firm and mature.

Table 3 - Recommended Cabbage Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (lb)	Avg. days to peak harvest	Range of days to peak harvest	Comments
EARLY						
Tastie	A&C, Bu, T&T	241.7	3.0	57.6	51-74	dependable high quality, uniform semi-savoyed dependable, can use tighter spacing for higher yields
Salarite	St	164.5	2.2	49.0	47-51	
Earliana	Al, Bu	144.4	1.8	51.0	41-63	
MIDSEASON						
Bravo	H, NK	464.0	6.2	71.0	65-77	closer spacing to reduced head size good flavor good quality may tipburn in wet years
Erin	Al	421.3	5.1	73.4	61-97	
Supermarket	Tw, A&C	377.0	4.9	71.5	68-75	
Hybrid 15 (Tuffy)	H, NK	312.7	3.5	69.8	56-83	
LATE						
Winterkeeper	St	593.0	8.9	96.0	94-98	high density, good quality variable quality year to year reliable quality
Hinova	Se	584.8	7.7	94.6	89-102	
Alaska 6467	ACI, D	481.8	6.7	94.0	82-117	
RED						
Ruby Perfection	St, J, Tw ¹	307.6	4.2	82.8	77-85	consistent quality good quality, holds well good quality, holds well
Ruby Ball	Al, Bu, Tw ¹	277.7	3.4	75.2	71-82	
Baby Early Red	T&T, S&G	266.0	3.4	74.8	68-84	

¹widely available

Carrots

Carrots can be seeded after mid-May in rows 12-24 inches apart. Rows can have single, double or triple bands, with up to 30 plants per foot for a triple band. The Cooperative Extension Service publication Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on carrots. Carrots are harvested when fully sized up, usually after the first frost in September.

Carrot varieties are usually grouped according to shape and use. Carrots used mainly for fresh

market are relatively long and slender, with attractive appearance and color. Processing carrots are significantly larger in diameter (producing less waste with slicing and dicing), and are of usable quality even at full maturity. Carrots in the Chantenay group are wide at the shoulder, with a short stubby shape, and are used mostly for processing because of their coarse texture (raw) and relatively small amount of waste. Carrots in the Emperor group are used as the principal commercial fresh market type. They are long, with a tapered tip and relatively uniform in shape. Danvers carrots are used for both fresh market and processing, and have a relatively long, broad-shouldered, tapered shape. Nantes carrots are the principal home and market garden cultivars, with slender, nearly cylindrical shape and blunt tip. Young carrots of the Amsterdam type are grown mainly as baby carrots, and are used for fresh market at full maturity. They have a slender cylindrical shape, blunt tip, are very smooth and somewhat brittle.

Table 4 - Recommended Carrot Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Average wt. (oz)	Comments
Royal Chantenay	St, WD, P	252.6	2	processor, good flavor
Touchon Deluxe	St	245.8	3	Nantes type
Spartan Bonus	F, T&T, A	211.1	2	Nantes-Emperor type

Cauliflower

Four week old cauliflower transplants can be planted the third week of May. Plants should be spaced 12-18 inches apart in rows 24-36 inches apart. Cauliflower may need the trace elements boron and molybdenum in addition to N-P-K fertilizer. Root maggot control is usually necessary.

The Cooperative Extension Service publication Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on cauliflower. Cauliflower can be tied to prevent discoloration when the curd is first visible and are harvested just before the curd begins to separate. Well-formed curd should be creamy white and dense, with a smooth texture.

Table 5 - Recommended Cauliflower Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. days Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Range of Avg. wt. to peak (lb)	to peak harvest	days to peak harvest	Comments
White Top	St, V, A&C	160.9	2.14	70.7	63-83	late, self-wrapped type, high quality
Andes St.	I, V	149.6	1.99	64.3	58-69	midseason. self-wrapped type. deep head
White Rock	St, A&C, Tw	145.1	1.93	73.8	68-81	late, self-wrapped type, high quality
White Fox	St, A&C, NK	138.6	1.85	69.3	63-81	late. self-wrapped type, high quality
Dominant	St, J	130.3	1.70	68.3	58-80	late
Snow Crown	St, NK, J ¹	96.7	1.12	55.3	44-63	dependable early variety
Alpha Paloma	RS	85.5	1.10	55.3	45-62	early

¹widely available

Celery

Nine week old celery transplants can be planted late in May. Plants should be spaced 6-8 inches apart in rows 18-36 inches apart. Celery will benefit from a sidedressing of nitrogen fertilizer four to six weeks after transplanting, in addition to the standard fertilization before planting. Celery is harvested when fully mature, usually just before the first fall frost.

Table 6 - Recommended Celery Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (lb)	Comments
Green Giant	Tw, A&C	326.5	3.4	consistent high yields
Transgreen	FM	300.1	3.0	consistent high yields
Utah 52-70	V	303.1	3.4	mostly replaced by improved strains
Florida No. 683	St, H. A&C	287.7	2.4	
Stokes Impr. Utah 52-70	St	271.8	2.8	consistent high yields

Peas

Peas can be seeded early in May or as soon as soil temperatures reach 40 degrees F. Peas can be planted in rows 24 inches apart or in blocks with rows 6-10 inches apart and walkways every 4-6 feet. In all cases, plants should be 1-2 inches apart in the row. The Cooperative Extension Service publication *Weed Control in Cole Crops, Carrots, Lettuce, and Peas* (A-00140) discusses herbicides which can be used on peas. Garden peas are harvested when pods are well filled, but before pods harden or their color fades. Snap peas can be harvested any time after they have developed the desirable thickness.

Table 7 - Recommended Pea Varieties

Varieties	Avg. days	Avg. days	to first harvest	to peak harvest	Comments
	Seed sources	Avg. yield in shell			
GARDEN PEAS					
Greater Progress	V, F, Tw	101.2	61.0	66.0	early, short vines, large pods
Mayfair	Ag, Al	95.9	69.0	76.5	medium vines, long pods
Lincoln	St, VB, F ¹	93.6	69.3	76.3	medium vines and pods, good flavor
Novella	P, I	89.2	65.8	76.3	semi-leafless, compact self-supporting plants
SNAP PEAS					
Early Snap	Ag, F, H	71.4	60.5	68.3	compact vines, early
Sugar Snap	St, P, Tw ¹	55.4	65.8	80.2	high quality, tall vines need staking

¹widely available

Potatoes

Potatoes can be planted after mid-May or when soil temperatures reach 45 degrees F. Seed pieces should be larger than 2.5 ounces and are spaced 9-18 inches apart in rows 36-42 inches apart. To avoid problems with common scab disease, avoid planting scabby seed tubers and do not grow potatoes in areas where potato scab has occurred before. Soils with a pH below 5.2 will help to control scab. See the Cooperative Extension Service Publication No. A-00141, *Weed Control in Potatoes*, for herbicide recommendations. Potatoes should be hilled when most plants are 4 inches high, and again 2 to 3 weeks later. Potatoes are harvested in early September, usually after the first killing frost.

Table 8 - Recommended Potato Varieties

Varieties	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Percent U. S. No. 1	Comments
Green Mountain	276.5	7.7	88.2	good baker
Superior	261.0	7.9	90.1	short-oblong shape, boiling and processing
Bake King	260.8	7.1	88.3	oblong shape, medium deep eyes, good baker
Rote Erstling	248.5	6.5	79.0	red skin, yellow flesh, early
Alaska Red	237.2	4.8	81.7	red skinned variety, round-oblong shape, shallow eyes

Cucumbers

Four week old cucumber transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Plants should be spaced 30-36 inches apart in rows 3-6 feet apart. Cucumbers are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Row covers are sometimes beneficial during periods of cool weather. Slicing cucumbers are harvested when firm, deep green, and well developed in length and form. Pickling cucumbers are harvested when they reach a size appropriate for pickling.

Table 9 - Recommended Cucumber Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Avg. days to first harvest	Range of days to first harvest	Comments
SLICING						
Early Pride	Bu	563.4	6	50.5	40-61	short fruits, high quality
Sweet Success	P, Tw, WD ¹	538.7	10	48.0	40-55	long shape, spineless, seedless, excellent flavor
Euro-American	P	497.3	7	47.8	42-56	spineless, small seed cavity
Slicemaster	H, V, Al, A&C	488.3	6	52.0	47-61	high quality
PICKLING						
Saladin	BU, F, P	814.3	5	49.0	47-57	white-spined, can also be used as a slicer
Hokus	WD	627.8	5	44.5	42-47	spineless gherkin type
Lucky Seike	A&C, VB, B	498.9	3	44.0	40-48	white-spined, well shaped
Morden Early	T&T, Al	494.1	2	44.8	37-54	small fruits, turn yellow early

¹widely available

Peppers

Nine week old pepper transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Plants should be spaced 12-18 inches apart in rows 18-30 inches apart. Peppers are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Row covers are sometimes beneficial during periods of cool weather. Peppers are harvested when full size, with fruit firm and crisp. If growing conditions are favorable, hot peppers can be left on the plant beyond this stage to develop full color and flavor.

Table 10 - Recommended Pepper Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Avg. days to first harvest	Range/days to first harvest	Comments
SWEET						
Park's Early Thickset	P	175.7	2.0	52.3	47-60	early bell pepper
Stokes Early Hybrid	St	148.8	2.2	58.7	50-74	bell pepper, good flavor
Early Prolific	NK, T&M, WD	133.6	2.2	56.6	48-70	bell, dependable under adverse conditions
Gypsy P,	S2 Tw ¹	132.4	2.1	47.8	36-63	yellow wedge-shaped, thick-walled, good disease resistance
Cadice	Ag, A&C	103.2	2.3	66.8	60-73	bell, dark green blocky fruit
HOT						
Eastern Rocket	Ag, V	95.2	1.6	46.0	38-54	tapered yellow-green fruits, ripening to red
Surefire	Ag, V, Tw	92.2	1.0	47.0	34-60	similar to Hungarian Yellow Wax, larger fruits
Karlo	J	84.0	1.2	59.6	43-80	yellow, mildly-hot Romanian type
Hot Portugal	St, G, H	80.0	0.9	57.8	44-90	long, tapered green fruits ripen to red
Hungarian Yellow Wax	P, St, J ¹	39.6	0.6	57.3	38-86	attractive yellow tapered fruits, turn red when ripe, reliably hot

¹widely available

Pumpkins

Four-and-one-half-week-old pumpkin transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Bush pumpkins should be spaced 3-4 feet apart in rows 4-6 feet apart. Vining pumpkins should be spaced 3-5 feet apart in rows 6-8 feet apart. Pumpkins are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Pumpkins are harvested when well matured and the shell is hard. They should be harvested before frost occurs, as they can be injured by exposure to a hard frost. If not orange (or completely orange) at time of harvest, mature pumpkins will usually reach full color by late October when stored between 50 and 60 degrees F.

Table 11- Recommended Pumpkin Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (lb)	Comments
Connecticut Field	Tw, St, H, WD ¹	1461	23.2	flattened globe shape, jack o'lanterns, canning
Pankow's Field	H, V	1191	18.8	deep round to tall shape, sturdy stems
Small Sugar or New England Pie	St, VB, Bu ¹	851	4.2	small round shape, all purpose. good keeper

¹widely available

Snapbeans

Snapbeans can be seeded after mid-May or when soil temperatures reach 60 degrees F. Beans are grown in rows 2-3 feet apart, with seeds 1.5-3 inches apart in the row. Snapbeans are harvested when the pods are nearly full size, but still smooth and crisp, with little or no seed bulge.

Table 12 - Recommended Snapbean Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. days to first harvest	Range of days to first harvest	Comments
Seike	St	116.0	69.3	68-72	good quality
Bountiful	VB	108.4	67.3	65-69	long flat pods, good flavor
Golden Wax Improved (Top Notch)	VB, P	96.9	66.5	65-68	wax, flat pods, good quality
Provider	St, J, V ¹	89.6	73.8	65-84	consistent yield and quality
Contender	St, P, Tw ¹	85.2	76.2	68-87	consistent yield and quality

¹widely available

Summer Squash

Three and one-half-week-old summer squash transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Summer squash should be spaced 18-24 inches apart in rows 4-5 feet apart. Summer squash are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Summer squash are harvested immature while the skin is still tender.

Table 13 - Recommended Summer Squash Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (lb)	Avg. days to first harvest	Range of days to first harvest	Comments
Hyzini	FM	1197.5	1.4	44.5	43-46	zucchini type, straight cylindrical shape
Greenzini	FM	1129.9	1.1	44.7	39-50	zucchini type, dark glossy green
Zucchini Elite	H	1050.7	0.9	37.8	30-49	zucchini type, dark green long slim fruit
Buccaneer	J	979.8	0.9	38.0	30-51	zucchini type, dark green fruit with lighter flecking
Greyzini	SS F, RS	906.5	0.8	39.0	30-51	light medium green, tapered fruit
Gold Rush	St, P, Tw ¹	716.3	0.6	41.9	30-54	deep gold zucchini, slender fruit
Seneca Prolific	P, Tw, Bu ¹	546.6	0.6	42.0	33-54	creamy yellow straight neck

¹widely available

Winter Squash

Four-and-one-half-week-old winter squash transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Bush type squash should be spaced 3-4 feet apart in rows 4-6 feet apart.

Vining types should be spaced 3-5 feet apart in rows 6-8 feet apart. Winter squash are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Winter squash are harvested when well matured and the shell is hard. They should be harvested before frost occurs, as they can be injured by exposure to a hard frost.

Many different types of winter squash were tested in our trials. These include: Hubbard type, with warted fruits constricted at both ends; Delicious types, top-shaped and warted; Marrow types, with lemon shape and irregular rind surface; Buttercup or Turban type, where the rind does not cover the ovary at the blossom end of the squash; and Banana types, smooth to slightly warted elongate fruits with pointed ends. The best varieties of several types and sizes were included in the recommended variety list.

Table 14 - Recommended Winter Squash Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (lb)	Comments
Hungarian Mammoth	St, Gu	1470	36.2	oval shape, rind color variable
Improved Hubbard	St, NK, WD	1220	21.9	dark green rind, thick flesh
Sweet Meat	H, Ar	748	10.7	flattened round shape, slate gray rind
Boston Marrow	*	701	16.8	large Marrow type, orange rind
Pink Banana	H, A&C, Ar	602	16.3	Banana type, light yellow rind
Faribo Hybrid R	*	547	6.3	Delicious type, orange rind
Sweet Mama	St, P, Tw ¹	444	5.5	dark green rind, drum shaped
Golden Hubbard	St, Tw, Se	434	7.3	orange-red rind, deep orange flesh

*no known source
¹widely available

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn should be seeded as soon as soil temperatures reach 50 degrees F, usually by mid-May. Plants should be one foot apart in rows 3-5 feet apart and are best grown through clear plastic mulch, which increases soil temperature. Young seedlings can grow under the plastic until they are 3-6 inches tall, or until temperatures under the plastic become high enough to burn the plants. At this time, small slits should be cut in the plastic to allow the plants to emerge through the mulch. Sweet

corn benefits from an additional application of nitrogen when the plants are 12 inches tall, which is most easily applied as soluble fertilizer. Sweet corn is harvested when the kernels are pale yellow and plump, with ears filled out almost to the tip and when the juice has turned from clear to milky.

Table 15 - Recommended Sweet Corn Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Avg. days to first harvest	Range of days to first harvest	Comments
Polar Vee	St, V, T&M	128.8	9	93.3	81-108	uniform ears, good quality
Earlivee	St, V, J ¹	122.7	10	103.4	90-120	high quality
Early Arctic	T&T, T&M	111.1	10	113.0	106-120	late
Yukon Chief		74.3	5	91.0	78-110	early, open-pollinated, variable

¹widely available

Tomatoes

Seven week old tomato transplants can be planted after the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Tomatoes should be spaced 18-24 inches apart in rows 2-5 feet apart. Tomatoes are most successfully grown through clear plastic mulch which raises the soil temperature. Tomatoes are harvested at the fully pink to firm red ripe stage for best quality. Green mature tomatoes can be harvested before frost occurs and held for ripening indoors, but less mature fruits do not ripen.

Table 16 - Recommended Outdoor Tomato Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/100 ft)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Avg days to first harvest	Range of days to first harvest	Comments
Subarctic 25	D. JH	106.3	1.2	49.5	38-61	earliest ripe fruit
Sprint	J	87.3	1.3	61.5	61-62	
Gem State	J. M	86.9	1.0	57.0	42-71	good flavor

Container Tomatoes

Container tomatoes should be grown in large containers with a minimum diameter and depth of 8 inches. If protection from frosts and inclement weather can be provided by moving the plant indoors, transplants can be started in early April and containers moved outside by the middle of May. If not, seeding should be delayed, and the containers not moved outside until the danger of frost has passed, usually June 1. Plants will require regular fertilization. Tomatoes are harvested at the fully pink to firm red ripe stage for best quality.

Table 17 - Recommended Container Tomato Varieties

Varieties	Seed sources	Avg. yield (lb/plant)	Avg. wt. (oz)	Avg. date of first harvest	Range of dates to first harvest	Comments
Goldie	P	4.0	1.0	7/12	7/8-7/15	round 1" golden fruit, good flavor,
	firm flesh					
Basket King	Bu	3.1	1.1	7/14	7/1-7/30	consistent high yields
Pixie	Bu, WD, B	2.7	1.7	7/18	7/13-7/30	very good flavor, fruit size variable

SEED SOURCES

A	Asgrow Seed Company, 7000 Portage Rd., Kalamazoo, MI 49001
A&C	Abbot and Cobb, Inc., P.O. Box 307, Feasterville, PA 19124
ACI	Alaska Crop Improvement Assoc., P.O. Box 895, Palmer, AK 99645
Ag	Agway, Inc. Seed Plant, 1225 Zeager Rd., Elizabethtown, PA 17022
Al	Alberta Nurseries & Seeds Ltd., Box 20, Bowden, Alberta TOM OKO, Canada
Ar	Arco Seed Company, Box 181, El Centro, CA 92244-0181
B	Ball Seed Company, P.O. Box 335, West Chicago, IL 60185
Bu	W. Atlee Burpee & Co., 300 Park Ave., Warminster, PA 18991
D	Denali Seed, Anchorage, AK 99511-1425
F	Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, MN 55021
FM	Ferry-Morse Seed Co., P.O. Box 4938, Modesto CA 95352
G	H.G. German Seeds, Inc., Box 398, Smethport PA 16749
Gu	Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., Yankton, SD 57079
H	Harris Moran Seed Co., 3670 Buffalo Rd., Rochester, NY 13624
J	Johnny's Selected Seeds, Foss Hill Rd., Albion, ME 04910
JH	John Holm, P.O. Box 1196, Fairbanks, AK 99707
M	Mountain Seed & Nursery, Box 271, Rt. 1, Moscow ID 83843
NK	Northrup King Co., Horticultural Division, P.O. Box 949, Minneapolis, MN 55440
P	Park Seed Co., Greenwood, SC 29647-0001
RS	Royal Sluis, Inc., 1293 Harking Rd., Salinas CA 93907
Se	Seedway, Inc., Hall, NY 14463-0250
S&G	Sluis & Groot of America, 124A Griffin St., Salinas, CA 93907
St	Stokes Seeds Inc., P.O. Box 548, Buffalo NY 14240-0548
T&M	Thompson & Morgan, P.O. Box 1308, Jackson, NJ 08527
T&T	T&T Seeds, Ltd., Box 17100, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3P6, Canada
Tw	Otis S. Twilley Seed Co., Inc., P.O. Box 65, Trevoise, PA 19047
V	Vesey's Seeds, Ltd., York, Prince Edward Is. COA 1PO, Canada
VB	Vennont Bean Seed Co., Garden Lane, Fair Haven, VT 05743
WD	William Dam Seeds. P.O. West Flamboro, Ontario LOR 2KO, Canada