

Recommended Vegetable Varieties for Interior Alaska

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Printing provided by the State Farm Insurance
Agents of Interior Alaska Gary Annis, Jim
Randolph,
Bradbury, Vern Carlson, Dick
Jack Randolph and George Walton.

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