



J&L Garden Center

The All Season Gift
and Garden Center

620 North 500 West Bountiful, Utah 292-0421

www.JLGardenCenter.com

Bean, Corn, & Pea Descriptions



There are many different varieties of Beans, Corn, and Peas to choose from. Which variety is the best? Listed below are many of the varieties that we have available in 'Bulk Packs'. We also have these varieties, and many other varieties, available in smaller packages from *Lilly Miller (Ferry Morse) Seed Company*, *Mountain Valley Seed Company*, and from *Lake Valley Seed Company*.

Beans and peas are '*nitrogen fixing*' plants. This means that these two vegetables can take nitrogen out of the air and '*fix it*' into the soil for all plants to use. Bean and pea plants must have a special bacteria to help them complete the process. One of the best ways to help beans and peas to grow faster and to produce a larger crop is to inoculate the seeds with a '*nitrogen fixing*' bacteria right when you plant them.

Beans

Beans are a warm weather crop. Beans hate the cold weather, especially the cold, wet soil. Wait to plant beans until a week or two after the last frost. Plant a crop of bush beans every two to three weeks from Mid-May until Late-July for an extended harvest season. You can even plant a crop of beans in the same garden area that you grew your early crop of peas.



If you plant bean seeds too early, they may rot if the soil is too wet and cold for quick germination. Be sure to dust seeds with a fungicide, such as **captan**, if you want to try planting seeds while the soil is still cold and wet. **Captan** helps prevent the seeds from rotting.

Plant bean seeds one inch deep. Plant bush beans about 2" to 3" apart and space rows 18" to 24" apart. After germination, thin bush beans to 4" to 5" apart. One pound of bush bean seeds plants approximately 100' to 150' row.

Plant pole beans about 4" to 6" apart and space the rows 3' to 4' apart. After germination, thin pole beans to 6" to 8" apart. Pole beans can grow 5' to 7' tall, so make sure you provide adequate support for them. Pole beans take longer to ripen than bush beans, but they will produce a longer and a larger harvest than bush beans.

Remember, one of the best ways to help beans produce even a larger crop is to inoculate the seeds with a '*nitrogen fixing*' bacteria right when you plant them.

Blue Lake Bush 58 days - *Recommended by USU*. Plants grow 18" tall. Long, smooth pods are 5" to 6.5" long. White seeds. Plants will tolerate cool soil conditions, plant 1 to 2 weeks after last frost. The seeds and fiber are slow to develop so the bean stays tender longer and the flavor is long lasting. Young pods have best flavor.

Blue Lake Pole 63 days - Plants grow 5' to 7' tall. Produces a very high yield of stringless, dark-green beans. Pods 6" to 7" long. Good fresh, frozen and canned. Pro-

duces a longer and larger yield than bush beans.

Golden Wax Bean 55 days - Yellow beans with stringless, straight, slightly flattened pods. Vigorous plants grow 15" to 18" tall. White seeds with brown eye. Very productive and extremely flavorful.

Kentucky Wonder Pole 65 days - Plants grow 5' to 7' tall. Pods 7" to 9" long. Beans have an excellent flavor. They are stringless when young. Good shell bean when fully mature. Produces a large yield of fruit.

Roma II 60 days. Pods are 5" to 6" long, fairly wide, smooth and flat. Seeds and fiber are slow to develop which makes it a nice gourmet bean. Plants grow 14" to 18" tall and are easy to pick. If harvested regularly they will produce for several weeks.

Royal Burgudy 52 days - Pods are long, stringless, and tender. Purple pods turn green after cooking. Will grow fairly well in cool soil conditions.

Slenderette 53 days - *Recommended by USU*. Plants grow 20" tall. Pods are 5" long, stringless, slender and very tender. Has white seeds. Excellent for freezing, canning and for eating fresh. Plants produce heavily.

Tendercrop 56 days - Beans are 5" to 6" long. Meaty, stringless and tender pods are excellent fresh or frozen. Seeds are mottled purple.

Topcrop 50 - 54 days - A choice variety for eating fresh, frozen, or canned. Widely adaptable variety. Round 5.5" to 6" long pods. Brown Seeds. Pods are meaty, fiberless, stringless, and tender. Consistent producer.

Windsor Fava Bean 120 to 150 days - Upright plants grow 2' to 3' tall. Pods are 7" long and contain 5 or 6 big, flat beans. Prefers cool weather, plant as early as possible. Pods can be sliced and eaten like snap beans or they can be shelled and cooked separately. Has an unusual '*nutty-pea*' flavor. New foliage tips can be pinched and eaten in salads.

Corn



Corn is a hot weather vegetable. Do not plant corn until the soil is 60° to 65° degrees. At 50° the seed will absorb water so it is prone to rotting if it does not germinate quickly. Corn seeds are most sensitive to cold, wet conditions during the first 24 hours after planting. If you do plant corn seeds early, be sure to dust them with **captan** to help prevent them from rotting.

Plant corn seeds one inch deep. Plant 2 or 3 seeds twelve inches apart. After germination thin plants to one or two plants every twelve inches. Corn planted too closely will produce smaller ears than corn spaced properly. One half pound of corn seed will plant a 500' row.

For best pollination, plant corn in short, small blocks rather than in long narrow rows. Do not plant different varieties near one another. Corn cross pollinates very easily and the flavor may change if pollinated by an undesired variety. Plant a crop of corn every two weeks from mid-May until late-July for an extended harvest season.

Separate sweet corn from popcorn, Indian Corn, and supersweet corn. Isolate (Se) types from (Su) and triplesweet varieties. Isolation means that varieties should be 400 feet apart for at least 2 weeks during silking time.

Bodacious (Se) 75 days - Yellow corn. Plants grow 7' tall. Ears are 8" long with 16 to 18 rows of kernels. Do not plant this variety early, seeds need a warm soil to germinate. Extra sweet kernels, flavor lasts well 1 or 2 weeks after harvest. Isolation is not necessary with this variety.

Early Sunglow (Su) 63 days - Short, 4' plants. Ears are 7" long with 12 rows of kernels. Noted for its cool weather performance - it will germinate at cooler temperatures. One of the earliest ripening varieties. Keep 400' away from (Se) types or plant 3 to 4 weeks apart to prevent cross pollination. Not as sweet as newer varieties but perfect for an early or late crop.

Golden Bantum (Open Pollinated) 78 days - Old time favorite that breeds true to strain if isolated from hybrid types of corn. You can harvest and save the seed for future use. Ears are 6" to 7" long with 8 rows of tender kernels. Plants grow 5'-6' tall. Not as sweet as hybrid varieties.

Honey Select (Triplesweet) 79 days - Ears are 8" long. Does not require isolation from other varieties. Long harvest time without loss of eating quality. Has two types of kernels on the same ear. It is one of the sweetest varieties available. Stalks grow 6' to 6.5' tall.

Incredible (Se) 85 days - *Recommended by USU.* Super Sweet! One of the best 'Sugar Enhanced' varieties. Produces ears 8" to 9" long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Stores well, even after picking. Grows 7' tall and produces well. An improvement over the 'Miracle' corn variety. Very sweet and delicious.

Jubilee Hybrid (Su) 81 days - *Recommended by USU.* Very popular variety of corn. Large, sweet ears up to 8.5"

to 9" long. Ears have 18 to 20 rows of kernels. Stalks grow 6' to 7' tall. Not as sweet as newer varieties, but one of the most popular older hybrid varieties. Good for eating fresh, canned, or frozen.

Kandy Korn (Se) 84 days - Grows 8' tall. Has purple silk and a distinctive reddish stripe on the husks and stalks. Sugar Enhanced variety, extra sweet flavor. Produces ears 8" long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. This variety can be harvested over a long time without losing flavor. Will hold flavor up to 10 days after picking. Good fresh and frozen.

Miracle (Se) 82 days - *Recommended by USU.* Super Sweet Variety! Plants grow 6 1/2' tall, great for small garden areas. Produces ears 8.5" long with 16 to 20 rows of extra sweet kernels. Great corn to FREEZE. Tender and juicy ears that hold well up to two weeks after harvest. Great Flavor! Best variety for home gardens.

Peaches & Cream (Se) 83 days - Bicolor sweet corn. Cobs are 8.5" long with 18 to 20 rows of extremely sweet yellow and white kernels. Stalks grow 7' tall. Keeps its sweetness long after harvest. Used for fresh, roadside markets and very popular in home gardens. Excellent for home freezing.

Seredipity (Triplesweet) 82 days - Bi-color corn. Produces high quality 8" ears with 16 to 18 rows of sugar enhanced kernels. It has two types of kernels on the same ear (75% (Se) and 25% (Sh2)). Plant grows 6' to 6.5' tall. This variety is known for extra sweetness, a great holding ability after harvest, an unsurpassed eating enjoyment and a long shelf life. It is one of the sweetest varieties of corn.

Silver King (Se) 82 days - White Corn. Tender kernels consistently fill each ear all the way to the tip. Ears average 8" long with 16-18 rows of kernels. Even a sweeter corn than Silver Queen. Stalks grow 6' to 7' tall.

Silver Queen (Su) 88 days - White corn. One of the most popular corn varieties because of sweetness. Ears are 8" long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Stalks grow 8' tall.

Sugar Buns (Se) 72 days - Plants grow 6' tall. Ears are 7" long with 14 rows of extra-sweet kernels. Flavor holds well up to 2 weeks after harvest. An early, truly gourmet hybrid corn developed for the home garden and for the fresh, roadside stands. This variety combines earliness with excellent sweet flavor and good keeping qualities.

Corn Types

Sugary (Su) Types

Has 9% - 16% sugar content in each kernel. These are the original types of corn that have been around for decades. They are not as sweet as other types, but they are sometimes more vigorous in home gardens.

Pros - Best seed vigor and germination - Fast growing - Less ear damage during harvest

Cons - Lowest sugar content at harvest - Does not store long - Fastest sugar loss after harvest

Sugary Enhanced (Se) Types

Has 14% - 35% sugar content in each kernel. These varieties

are sweeter and have a high sugar content and convert sugar to starch more slowly than (Su) types. They have only been available since 1970.

Pros - Very Sweet and Tender and Flavorful - More disease resistant than other types - Longer shelf life than (Su) types

Cons - Harvest damage possible if too tender - Sweetness varies with climate and may change from year to year - Less seed vigor, harder to germinate than (Su) types - Needs isolation

Supersweet or Shrunken 2 (Sh2) Types

Has 28% - 44% sugar content in each kernel. This type was first described in 1950, with the first successful variety available in 1970. This type is widely used in fresh markets because of its increased shelf-life.

Pros - Very Sweet - Increased sugar content - Longer shelf life once harvested - Less sweetness variation between environments - Good shipping ability, less damage during harvest.

Cons - Sometimes have a 'crunchy' texture - More difficult to plant and germinate, especially in cold soil - Seed is weaker and can break during handling or storage - Susceptible to seedling dieback - Needs total isolation from other varieties

Triplesweet Types

This type has only been available since 1999. Each ear has two distinct types of kernels, 75% (Se) and 25% (Sh2) type kernels. This type is more consistent and maintains its sweetness longer, even under drought and from environmental stresses. They are ideal for fresh markets.

Pros - Exceptional Tenderness - Extra sweetness - Extended shelf life over se types - Longer harvest time - Same isolation as (Su) and (Se) types

Cons - Ears can be damaged at harvest - Shelf life not as long as (Sh2) types

Peas

Plant peas as early in the spring as the ground is dry and friable. If you rotovate and prepare your soil in the fall, you can plant peas very early in the spring. The earlier you can plant peas the better the harvest you will get, because hot weather shortens the harvest period of peas. One disadvantage of planting seeds early is that they may rot if the soil is too wet and cold for quick germination. Anytime you plant seeds in cold, wet soil, be sure to dust them with a fungicide such as **captan**. **Captan** helps prevent the seeds from rotting and helps prevent the young seedlings from dying from the '*damping off*' disease.

Plant pea seeds 1" deep. Space seeds 2" to 3" apart. After germination thin plants to 4" to 5" apart. Plant 2 rows close together (4" to 6" apart) and then space the next group of two rows 24" apart. One pound of pea seed will plant a row about 100' to 150' long.

Peas can also be grown in wide rows. Scatter seed evenly (about 4" apart) in a 24" to 30" wide row. Let plants grow together and then you can harvest from the perimeter.

One of the best ways to help peas to produce even a larger crop is to inoculate the seeds with a '*nitrogen fixing*' bacteria right when you plant them.



Plant a crop of peas early and then you can plant another crop of peas in early-August for harvesting in the fall. Peas harvested in the fall will often have a sweeter and a better flavor than those planted late in the spring and harvested during the hot summer weather.

Bush peas require less work and ripen sooner than pole peas. However, pole will produce a larger, and longer harvest than bush peas.

Early Frosty 64 days - *Recommended by USU*. Dark green, 3.5" pods in pairs. Six to eight large peas per pod. Grows 28" tall. Excellent for this area. Easy to pick. Great fresh or frozen.

Green Arrow 70 days - Good fresh from the garden and freezes well. Grows 28" to 30" tall. Very Disease resistant. Pods usually 4.5" long with 8 to 9 small peas per pod. Excellent choice for home gardens. Good freezing pea.

Lincoln 65 days - *Recommended by USU*. Pods are 3.5" long with 8 to 9 small peas per pod. Will produce peas longer into the hot summer weather. Good flavor with excellent freezing qualities.

Little Marvel 60 days - Dark green pods, usually 3" long with 5-6 peas per pod. Grows 18" to 24" tall. Outstanding early variety. Excellent for small gardens. Highly recommended for this area. Excellent flavor frozen, fresh, or canned. Most popular home variety.

Mr. Big 60 days - This All-America Selections winner is a new, superior garden pea. Its pods are bigger and easier to shell than predecessors, has up to 10 peas per pod. Excellent variety for freezing. If grown without support, vines will grow 2-3' high. With support they will climb 5-6'. Peas retain their bright color and sweetness for a long time.

Oregon Sugar Pod 60 to 68 days - Plants grow 30" tall. Edible pods are 4" long and nearly stringless. Pick pods before seeds develop for fresh eating, steamed or stir fried dishes. Heavy yielder with excellent freezing properties.

Progress #9 62 days - Short vines that produce 4.5" long pods. Six to eight peas per pod. Tender peas with delicious flavor.

Sugar Snap 65 days - This AAS Winner grows 6' tall and requires staking. Produces more peas than bush varieties. Pods are 3" long, sweet, and crisp. Edible pod. Pick young for best flavor. At full maturity, shell and eat peas. Good for freezing but doesn't can well. Serve fresh in salads, with dip, stir fried, or steamed. Has large, plump peas.

Sugar Sprint 58 days - Edible pods. Pods are 3" long and nearly stringless. Vines grow 24" tall. Very sweet and delicious edible pod even when peas have formed. For best flavor, harvest before peas begin to mature. At full maturity, shell and eat peas.

