2015 NAS Heirloom Plant Checklist

**Peppers**

**Sweet Bells**
- California Wonder
- Chocolate Beauty
- Golden Cal Wonder
- King of the North
- Orange Bell
- Purple Beauty
- WI Lakes
- Yankee Bell

**Sweet**
- Garden Sunshine
- Healthy
- Italia
- Sheepnose Pimento

**Medium Hot**
- Alma Paprika
- Ancho Gigantea
- Beaver Dam
- Fish
- NUMEX Suave Orange
- Pasillo Bajio
- TAM Jalapeno
- Tobago Seasoning

**Hot**
- Aji Crystal
- Black Hungarian
- Bulgarian Carrot
- Caribbean Red
- Early Jalapeno
- Fatali
- Hinkelhatz
- Joe's Round
- Lemon Drop
- Mustard Habanero
- Orange Thai
- Tampequeno Serrano
- Tunisian Baklouti
### Tomatoes

#### Large Slicing
- Abraham Lincoln
- Anna's Russian
- Aunt Ruby's German
- Black From Tula
- Black Krim
- Brandywine, Pink
- Brandywine, Red
- Carolina Gold
- Cuoro de Toro
- Giant Belgium
- Giant Oxheart
- Hillbilly
- King of Giants
- Mortgage Lifter
- Old German
- Pruden's Purple
- Watermelon Beefsteak

#### Medium Slicing/Canning
- Green Zebra
- Japanese Black Trifele
- Moonglow
- Nyagous
- Striped Stuffer
- Sunrise
- WI 55

#### Small
- Garden Peach
- Indigo Rose

#### Early
- Alaska Fancy
- Bush Beefsteak
- Manitoba
- Scotia
- Siberian
- Silvery fir Tree

#### Paste
- Amish Paste
- Banana Legs
- Heinz 1439 VFA
- Hog Heart
- Jersey Giant
- Martino's Roma
- Rio Grande
- San Marzano Nano
- Saucey
- Sheboygan

#### Cherry
- Amish Salad
- Brown Berry
- Dancing with Smurfs
- Goldrush Currant
- Green Grape
- Green Tiger
- Isis Candy
- Mexico Midget
- Purple Bumble Bee
- Sunrise Bumble Bee
- Sweetie
- Yellow Pear
### Other Plants

#### Herbs
- Blue Spice Basil
- Borage
- Cilantro
- Cardinal Basil
- German Chamomile
- Lime Basil
- Nufar Basil
- Red Rubin Basil
- Suberbo Basil
- Sweet Thai Basil

#### Flowers
- Amaranth, Poinsettia Mix
- Bunny tails
- Kelway's Golden Marguerite
- Jewels of Opar
- Lambs Ears
- Lemon Drops
- Love Lies Bleeding
- Night Phlox
- Sweet Mace
- Torch
- Sunflower, Irish Eyes
- Sunflower, Lemon Queen
- Sunflower, Taiyo
- Sunflower, Teddy Bear
- Zinnia, Envy
- Zinnia, Gift

#### Cucumbers
- A&C Pickling
- Armenian
- Boothby's Blonde
- Early Fortune
- Japanese Climbing
- Marketmore
- Wautoma

### Eggplants
- Black Beauty
- Pandora Striped Rose
- Ping Tung Long

### Melons
- Cream Sakatchawan Watermelon
- Minnesota Midget Muskmelon
- Moon & Stars Watermelon
- Pride of Wisconsin Muskmelon

### Squash and Gourds
- Birdhouse Gourd
- Green Striped Cushaw Pumpkin
- Honey Boat Delicata
- Ronde de Nice Squash
- Summer Crookneck Squash
- Zapallo de Tula Squash

### Other Fruits and Veggies
- Arugula, Apollo
- Arugula, Sylvetta
- Aunt Molly's Ground Cherry
- Broccoli, DeCicco
- Broccoli, Romanesco
- Cabbage, Aubervilliers
- Cabbage, Late Dutch
- Cauliflower, Purple of Sicily
- Cauliflower, Snowball
- Endive, Frisee de Meaux
- Garden Huckleberry
- Kale, Red Russian
- Kale, Scarlet
- Kohlrabi, Purple Vienna
- Kohlrabi, White Vienna
- Leeks
- Lettuce, Mixed
- Red Malabar Spinach
- Swiss Chard, Flamingo Pink
- Swiss Chard, Rhubarb Red
- Tomatillo, Dr. Wyche's Yellow
- Tomatillo, Purple
Caring for your transplants

Hardening off refers to the process of acclimating plants from indoor temperatures to the outdoors. Plants grown in greenhouses or as seedlings in our kitchen window have been pampered. They need to be introduced slowly to the elements of wind and intense sun.

Initially, put plants outdoors only for short periods of time, perhaps for a couple of hours. You'll want to set them in a semi-shaded area of the yard. Gradually, increase the time plants are kept outdoors and increase their exposure to sun. After 6 to 8 days, these plants will be ready for the outdoor life.

It's a good idea to transplant on a cloudy day, when the plants won't get full exposure to the hot sun on their first day in the ground. When you transplant, arrange soil to provide support for stems. Let the water do most of the work of settling soil around the roots. Tomatoes can be planted deep so that just the top leaves show, but most other plants should be planted so the soil level does not cover the stem.

In this area, the average last day of frost is about May 10-16. That can vary considerably, however, so be aware of the possibility of frost and be prepared to protect tender transplants. The use of floating row covers, water-containing "walls 'o water," or similar other barriers can help with this problem.