1968

1968 Vegetable Varieties for South Dakota: Selected List

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

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HOW TO USE THIS LIST

Suggested vegetable varieties for South Dakota are listed on the following pages in order of maturity for each kind of vegetable. The figure in parentheses is the average number of days to maturity for that variety. NR means not recommended in that zone. A group of capital letters indicates disease resistance. Refer to the key below.

The four columns of dates indicate when a variety usually can be safely or most successfully planted in Zones 1-4. These zones are outlined on the map of South Dakota which appears on page 8. To use this information, locate on the map the zone in which you live. Then follow the planting dates listed in your zone. For example, if you live in Beadle County, you would plant on the dates shown for Zone 2.

Since the growing season varies so widely for Zone 5, persons living there should consult their county agent, experienced gardeners, or go by past experiences in determining planting dates.

If seeds for any of these varieties are not available locally, sources of seed will be furnished by the Horticulture-Forestry Department, South Dakota State University, upon request.

KEY TO DISEASE RESISTANCE

RCBM—Resistant to common bean mosaic.
RBR—Resistant to some strains of bean rust.
RCY—Resistant to cabbage yellows.
REBC—Resistant to early blight of celery.
RBWC—Resistant to bacterial wilt of corn.
RCM—Resistant to cucumber mosaic.
RFW—Resistant to fusarium wilt.
RPW—Resistant to pea wilt.
RLBP—Resistant to common strain of late blight of potatoes.
RR—Rust resistant.
RDM—Resistant to downy mildew.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is a perennial. Plant 1-year-old roots; do not harvest for 2 years.

Waltham Washington — Uniform thick stalks, dark green to purple. Snap off spears at ground line when 6-8 inches long; RR; use fresh or Apr. frozen. 5 10 15 20

Mary Washington — Stalks large and tender. Apparently immune to rust. Suitable for both market and home gardens. 5 10 15 20

BEANS

Snap Green Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietal Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Planting Dates for Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topcrop (50)</td>
<td>Pods round, medium green, somewhat curved; May 15; RCBM; use fresh, frozen or canned.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burpee's Stringless (52)</td>
<td>Pods medium green, round and 6 inches long; use fresh or canned.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider (50)</td>
<td>Early, adapted to varying conditions; pods straight, round, medium size.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendercrop (53)</td>
<td>Pods round, smooth and attractive, stringless; RCBM; excellent for freezing.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wade (54)</td>
<td>Pods round, dark green, straight; long harvest season; RCBM; use fresh, frozen or canned.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Snap Yellow Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietal Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Planting Dates for Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Wax (52)</td>
<td>Pods oval, bright yellow, fairly straight; very productive; use fresh.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinghorn Wax (54)</td>
<td>Pods round, bright yellow and slightly curved with pure white seed. Excellent for freezing.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puregold (60)</td>
<td>Pods round, bright yellow, straight; long harvest season; RCBM; use fresh, frozen or canned.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dry or Field Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietal Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Planting Dates for Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern (100)</td>
<td>Seeds white, medium size; cooks quickly; plants semi-vining; RCBM; use dried.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelite (105)</td>
<td>Seeds white, small, navy type; plants semi-vining; use dried.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Kidney (100)</td>
<td>Seeds deep mahogany red, large size; use dry or for canning.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lima Beans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietal Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Planting Dates for Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henderson's Bush (68)</td>
<td>Seeds small, pale green, flat; May same uses as above.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaxter (72)</td>
<td>Seeds small; plants bushy, 3-inch pods. Resistant to Downy Mildew, Good freezer.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordhook 242 (74)</td>
<td>Seeds large; medium green, thick, broad; productive in hot weather; same uses as above.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEET

Beet greens or thinnings are an excellent source of vitamin A.
Early Wonder (53) — Roots flattened globe shape; skin dark red; flesh dark red, fairly distinct zones; use fresh. 

Detroit Dark Red (58) — Roots globe shape, skin dark red; flesh deep blood red, indistinct zones; use fresh or canned. 

King Red (58) — Similar to Detroit Dark Red except shorter top; same uses. 

Sweetheart (60) — Extra sweet, tender, solid red color, good for pickling.

**BROCCOLI**

Edible part composed of young green unopened flower buds called a "head." The large central head matures first, then lateral heads develop to extend the harvest season. Use while buds are small and tight; do not allow to flower. Excellent sources of vitamins A and C. Plant transplants.

Cleopatra (55) — Big, compact central head; produces vigorous side shoots; produces over a long period.

Spartan Early (55) — Dark green 4-inch head, short stem; spring or fall planting.

Green Mountain (60) — Dark green heads; long stems; spring planting best; use fresh or frozen. 

Waltham 29 (75) — Dark green June heads, compact; fall planting best; use fresh or frozen. 

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

Edible part is a miniature cabbage like head, 1½” in diameter produced in leaf axils. Requires long growing season. Withstands cold temperatures. Plant transplants.

Jade Cross Hybrid (85) — Plants June tall; sprouts firm, medium size. 

Catakill (90) — Dwarf plant; use fresh or frozen. 

**CABBAGE**

Plant transplants.

Golden Acre (62) — Head round, light green, small (3 lbs.); plant small; use fresh cut; RCY. 

Jersey Wakefield (62) — Head conical, medium green, small; plant small; excellent quality; may split; use fresh; RCY. 

Emerald Cross (63) — Small, round and very uniform heads, blue green in color. 

Fairbo Short Stem (65) — Head round, solid, 2 to 4 pounds; resistance to bolting and cracking. 

Red Acre (76) — Head globe-shaped, red leaves, about 4 pounds; resistance to splitting.

**CARROT**

Excellent source of vitamin A.

Hipak (77) — Moderately long, tapered, solid orange color, heavy yielder. 

Nantes (coreless) (68) — Narrow cylindrical shape; medium long, for freezing and canning; not for storage. 

Red Cored Chantenay (70) — Short to medium length, broad shouldered, stump rooted; deep orange flesh and core; for storage, freezing and canning. 

Long or Royal Chantenay (70) — Same as above except 1 inch longer; same uses. 

Tendersweet (75) — Medium-long to long, tapered; shoulder red and skin reddish tinged; stores well.

**CAULIFLOWER**

The edible part is a compact, hard, white undeveloped flower called a "curd." Only one is produced per plant. Plant transplants.

Super Snowball (55) — Curd medium size, medium depth; even maturity; use fresh or frozen. 

Snowball Imperial (58) — Slightly larger than Super Snowball; not as good leaf coverage; same uses.

**CHARD**

Fordhook Giant (60) — Leaves crumpled, dark green; petioles (stems) broad, fleshy; use fresh or frozen.

**CELERY**

Plant transplants.

Summer Pascal (115) — Stalks green, rounded, thick, smooth; open Many growth habit; heart not full. 

Golden Plume (118) — Self-blanching. Stalks golden yellow, stringless.

Utah 15 (125) — Similar to the above two varieties except growth more compact and heart fuller; stalks green.

**SWEET CORN**

Sugar and Gold (60) — Small ears, white and yellow kernels; very short plant; good quality for early corn; use fresh. 

Earliking (66) — Ears 7” long, 12 rows and well filled. Excellent for the first crop.

North Star (67) — Large ears, 12 rows, good quality; use fresh. For market or home garden.

Spring Gold (67) — Medium ears, 12-16 rows of small yellow kernels; good tip fill.
AVERAGE LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN DAYS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

ZONE 1 150-160 DAYS
ZONE 2 140-150 DAYS
ZONE 3 130-140 DAYS
ZONE 4 120-130 DAYS
ZONE 5 110-140 DAYS

ZONE 5 (wide range due to local variations in altitude.)

Carmelcross (72)—Thick ears, 12-14 rows; short plant; ears tend to curve; fair quality; good tip fill; RBWC; use fresh. 10
Northern Belle (74)—Large ears, 14-18 rows of small kernels; good tip fill; heavy yielder. 10
Barbecue (75)—Slim ears, 12 rows; short plant; good quality, tender; fair tip fill; tight husk; use fresh, frozen or canned. 10
Wonderful (82)—Long, tapered ears, 12-16 rows of small, golden kernels. Long harvest period. High yielder. 10
Golden Cross Bantam (84)—Fairly slim ears, 10-14 rows; plant tall; good quality; standard hybrid sweet corn; use fresh, frozen or canned. 10
Illinichief Super Sweet (86)—Large, tapered ears, 14-16 rows of deep kernels. High sugar content; holds up well. Use fresh, frozen or canned. 10

CUCUMBER

Slicing
Burpee Hybrid (60) — Medium green; blunt ends; RCM. 15
Princess Hybrid (60) — Early; good yielder; fruits are slim, dark green, quite long. Pick often. 15
Challenger (61)—Deep green, long, smooth, and tapered. Flesh firm and white. Good slicer. 15
Saticoy Hybrid (63)—Dark green; 8 inches long; good slicer; RCM. 15

Sensation Hybrid (63)—Medium dark green, 8" long; flesh firm, white; MR. 15
Spartan Valor (60)—Dark; green 8-9 inches long; 2-2½ inches in diameter; RCM short vines. 15
Straight Eight (64)—Deep green, cylindrical, about 8" long. Good producer. 15
Marketer (65)—Dark green; tapered ends. 15
Pickling
Spartan Dawn Hybrid (50)—Semi blocky, slightly tapered toward blossom end, dark green and dark spines; RCM. 15
Ohio MR 17 (55)—Dark green; blunt ends; RCM. 15

EGG PLANT

Fruits are 6-8" long, 3-4" in diameter, egg shape, purple. Use boiled, baked, or fried. Nut-like flavor. Plant transplants.
Mission Bell Hybrid (70)—Fruits oval; skin, smooth; bush medium tall. 15
Black Magic Hybrid (72)—Fruit oval, smooth and smooth skin; bush medium tall. 15
Burpee's Jersey King Hybrid (75)—Fruits cylindrical, dark, glossy. The plant is a spreading high bush. 15
**KALE**
Leaves are used as greens and have a cabbage-like flavor. Does best as a fall crop. Withstands very cold temperatures. Excellent source of vitamin A.
Dwarf Green Curled (60)—Leaves dark green, finely curled; use fresh July or frozen... 5
Early White Vienna

**KOHRLABI**
Edible part is the swollen stem commonly called a bulb. Use when about 2” in diameter. Peel off fibrous skin and eat either raw or cooked. Flavor mild, cabbage-like.
Dwarf Green Curled

**LETTUCE**
Leaves broad, frilled, light green; April. Plant seeds.
Black Seeded Simpson (45)—Leaves broad, frilled, light green; upright growth. May. Use sets or transplants.
Salad Bowl (48)—Leaves wavy, notched, medium green; compact plant; slow to go to seed... 5
Matchless (60)—Leaves tongue shaped, dark green; very tender. 5
Head Lettuce

**MUSKMELON (CANTALOupe)**
Farnorth (65)—Small round fruits; fine netting; thin orange flesh; May. vines; for northern areas... 20
Delicious 51 (85)—Large oval to round fruits; coarsely netted; thick orange flesh; good quality; RFW... 25
Harper’s Hybrid (87)—Fruit medium, round, netted; flesh deep orange, almost solid; RFW... 25
Goldstar Hybrid (87)—Oval fruit of medium size and heavily netted with firm rind; flesh is orange with grain; RFW... 25
Supermarket Hybrid (88)—Mostly medium size oval fruit with rich orange flesh and well netted; RFW and RDM... 25
Iroquois (89)—Large, nearly round fruits; prominently ribbed; coarsely netted; thick orange flesh; good quality; RFW... 25

**ONION**
Early Harvest (95)—Bulbs are mild, round, straw-yellow skin and small neck. Poor storage. Use seeds or April. transplants. 5
Early Yellow Globe (100)—Globe shape, medium size, stores fairly well; fairly mild; early. Use sets... 5
White Portugal (Silverskin) (105)—Thick flat shape, medium size; skin white; stores fairly well; fairly pungent flavor; use for green onions and for storage. Use sets... 5
Brigham Yellow Globe (110)—Globe shape, medium size; skin dark yellow; stores well; pungent flavor. Use seed... 5
Sweet Spanish Utah Strain (115)—Globe shape, large; skin golden color; not a long storage variety. Use seeds or transplants... 5

**PARSLEY**
Favor improves with cold weather—leave in the soil until just before ground freezes (can be left until spring).
All-America (105)—Large roots; April. medium long; white flesh, small core 20

**PEA**
Little Marvel (62)—Plants about 1½ ft. tall; productive; 7-8 peas per pod; good quality; use fresh or April. frozen. 5
Midfreezer (65)—Plants 2½ ft. tall; pods dark green, 3”-3½” long; good freezer... 5
Wando (67)—Plants 2-2½ ft. tall; 6-7 peas per pod; good quality; tolerates warm weather; RPW; use fresh or frozen... 5
Lincoln (69)—Plants 2½ ft. tall; 7-9 peas per pod; standard quality; use fresh or frozen... 5

**PEPPER**
When sweet peppers ripen they turn from green to red or yellow and the flesh may become sweeter and of slightly different flavor. Excellent source of vitamin C.
### Planting Dates for Zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planting Dates for Zones</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Piper Hybrid (58)—Plant is medium in size. Fruits are short and blocky, 3/4 inch deep, 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Square and blunt, nearly all meat with a good red color when ripe, good flavor. Matures before any other variety in this area.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinedale (62)—Small plants; fruit medium-size, tapered; medium thick flesh. Use for early red peppers.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgold (63)—Small plants; fruit medium-large, tapered, somewhat rough; medium thick flesh, ripe color; yellow.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Lakes (68)—Medium size plants; fruit large, blocky; thick flesh; good for stuffing.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Boy (70)—Medium long, mostly four-lobed. The deep, glossy green fruit matures early to deep red; concentrated fruit set with good foliage color. Resistant to tobacco mosaic virus.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPCORN</td>
<td>Minhybrid 250 (95)—Small plant; 4-inch ears, irregular rows; white kernels; hulless; good popping expansion.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese White Hulless (95)—Good yielder.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Ohio (early)—Round-oblong; somewhat cylindrical tubers, pinkish skin, white flesh, popular but susceptible to most common potato diseases.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norgold Russet (midseason)—Tubers, long, smooth, well-netted; scab resistant; grow with close spacing 8-12 inches to avoid hollow heart; good for baking, bailing, frying. From N. Dak. State University.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior (midseason)—Large, round, smooth, and have shallow eyes. Moderate yield; white skin.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Cobbler (midseason)—Medium large; round ends; blunt; skin cream, smooth; medium deep eyes.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebec (late)—Large; elliptical to oblong; skin cream, smooth; shallow eyes; good for making potato chips; RLBP.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red LaSoda (late)—Large oblong to round; skin red, smooth; shallow to medium eyes; very productive.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Pontiac (late)—Large oblong to round, blunt ends; skin red, some netting; medium deep eyes.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russet Burbank (late)—Large long, cylindrical tubers; heavily netted russeted skin; shallow eyes, white flesh. Good baking quality. Need steady supply of moisture during growing season.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUMPKIN</td>
<td>Cheyenne (100)—Small; skin bright orange; flesh solid, deep gold; en yellow, excellent for pies.</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Sugar (110)—Small (6-8 lbs.); round with flattened ends; skin dark orange, slightly ribbed; flesh thick; good quality for pies.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack O’Lantern (112)—Medium May size (8-12 lbs.); variety of shapes; skin bright orange, smooth; use for Halloween.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADISH</td>
<td>Cherry Belle (24)—Tops short; roots scarlet red; round; solid; slow to become pithy and pungent.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalier (24)—Tops short; roots scarlet red, round; solid, slow to become pithy and pungent.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Icicle (30)—Tops small; roots white, long tapered; solid when young; use before 1/4 in. diameter.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Season’s White (45)—Stays in good eating condition up to six weeks. Mildly pungent flavor and crisp texture. Roots vary from one inch in diameter and six inches long to two and one-half inches in diameter and twelve inches long.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTABAGA</td>
<td>American Purple Top (88)—Roots 5-7 inches in diameter; large and round with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; good keeper.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rhubarb is a perennial. Root pieces containing 2-4 buds are usually planted. Old crowns can be divided and transplanted in the fall, can also be started from seed.

Canada Red—Leafstalks or petioles Apr. red; very sweet; use fresh or frozen. 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
McDonald—Same as above. 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
Valentine—Deep red flesh 5 | 10 | 15 | 20
### SPINACH

**Long Standing Bloomsdale (43)**—Plants large erect; leaves heavily crumpled; slow to bolt; use fresh Apr. or frozen... 5 10 15 20

**Viking (45)**—Plants large, spreading; leaves smooth, rounded; slow to bolt; use fresh or frozen.... 5 10 15 20

**America (48)**—Plants low, compact; leaves crumpled; very slow to bolt in hot weather; use fresh or frozen... 5 10 15 20

### SQUASH

#### Summer Squash

Summer squash should be harvested and used when in immature stage—about 6-8 in. long—for best quality and tenderness. Not good for storage.

**Chefini (50)**—Fruits glossy dark green; uniform, cylindrical shape; use when 6-8 inches long..... 15 20 25 30

**Early Prolific Straightneck (53)**—May May May May Plants bush; fruits straight, tapered; skin fairly smooth, lemon yellow; use fresh or frozen... 15 20 25 30

**Cocozelle (53)**—Plants bush; fruits straight when young; skin smooth; dark green with light green to yellow stripes; use fresh or frozen.... 15 20 25 30

**Dark Green or Black Zucchini (53)**—Plants bush; fruits cylindrical, skin smooth, dark green, no mottling; use fresh or frozen. 15 20 25 30

**Greyzini Hybrid Zucchini (53)**—Fruits solid, up to 14 inches long; skin mottled light and dark green. Use fresh or frozen. 15 20 25 30

#### Winter Squash

Winter squash is an excellent source of vitamin A. The six varieties listed are small to medium squashes.

**Acorn or Table Queen (85)**—Plants vining; fruits small (1-2 lbs.) acorn shape, dark green, deeply rigid; flesh light yellow; good quality baked; stores well. 15 20 25 30

**Gold Nugget (85)**—Bush type. Fruits are small and flattened, about the size of a soft ball; medium thick, golden-yellow flesh; sweet flavor, dry and perfectly delicious. Hard, orange skin. Yield five to eight fruits per plant. Developed at North Dakota State University. 15 20 25 30

**Mooregold (90)**—U. of Wisconsin, similar to Buttercup; no turban; fruits bright orange. 15 20 25 30

### TOMATO

Where uniform ripe is indicated for a variety, the surface of the fruit ripens evenly all over, no “green shoulder.”

**Ball’s Extra Early (55)**—Hybrid; May May May May plants medium; fruit medium smooth. 5 10 15 20

**Bellarina (60)**—Fruit is large, pear shaped, deep red; flesh is thick with little or no juice; mild flavor. Very prolific; fruits borne in large clusters. Bush-type plants. Suitable for canning, solid pack, paste, and puree. A novelty for the home gardener. Developed at South Dakota State University. 5 10 15 20

**Burpee’s Big Early (62)**—Hybrid; May May May May plants medium; fruits round and firm. 15 20 25 30

**Fireball (65)**—Plants small, open; may lack sufficient leaf cover; fruits medium size; sets fruit well at cool temperature; uniform ripe; use fresh. 15 20 25 30

**Mooregold (90)**—U. of Wisconsin, similar to Buttercup; no turban; fruits bright orange. 15 20 25 30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants spreading; fruits medium large; meaty; uniform ripe; for canning or fresh use...</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siouxs (69)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonanza (70) — Semi-bush type; medium foliage. Fruits are meaty, almost crack-free, large, solid red, very attractive. Developed at South Dakota State University.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreton Hybrid (72) — Plants spreading; fruits medium large; meaty; uniform ripe; for canning or fresh use.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Fair Hybrid (72) — Plants spreading, good foliage cover; fruit medium large, meaty; for canning, fresh use or limited fall storage.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal Hybrid (75) — Plants medium; fruits solid, large, sweet; crack resistant; for fresh or canning use...</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superman (77) — Heavy yielder; large, meaty fruits. Vines large, vigorous, ideal for staking. RFW</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Boy (80) — A late-maturing variety. Large fruits are bright red, semi-global in shape. Vines are vigorous and adapted to staking.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>TURNIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnip greens or thinnings are excellent sources of vitamins A and C.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Top White Globe (58) — Roots globe shape; skin white, purple at top; white flesh, tender Apr.</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATERMELON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire Midget (77) — Fruits small (3-5 lbs.) oval-round, skin medium green, darker netting, fair quality, seedy; loses quality May quickly.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Baby (79) — Ice box variety, oval-round; skin black green with faint darker stripes. Very attractive when cut.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Sweet (82) — Fruits small to medium, round; skin dark green with lighter stripes; good quality; loses quality quickly.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island Red (85) — Fruits small-medium; oval-round; skin light green with dark green stripes; good quality.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie Queen Hybrid (87) — Fruits May up to 35 lbs.; fresh rich red, firm, very sweet.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston Gray (90) — Fruits large long, grayish green. Good quality; good shipper. RFW.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Diamond (90) — Fruit large slightly oblong, good quality; good shipper.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (90) — Fruit medium; long-oblong; good quality and very good shipper.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrisonian (90) — Fruit large, long and distinctly striped; good quality and good shipper.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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John T. Stone, Dean of Extension, South Dakota State University, Brookings.

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