



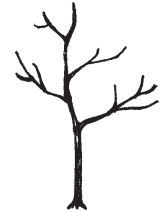
## NEW HAMPSHIRE VEGETABLE, BERRY & TREE FRUIT NEWSLETTER

BECKY GRUBE, EXTENSION SPECIALIST, SUSTAINABLE AG, SMALL FRUIT & VEGETABLES  
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Vol. 2:1

January/February, 2006

- UNHCE Vegetable & Fruit Program Evaluations
- Brief Bits: Subscriptions, Seed Ordering, Section 18 Update, Trade Associations
- New Publications
- Want to Test New Vegetable Varieties??
- Results of Hort Farm Research Trials
- Winter Pruning Demos



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### How are we doing?

We're thinking now about how UNH Cooperative Extension's Vegetable and Fruit programs can better serve NH growers in 2006. Please take a moment to let us know how we are doing, what things we are doing well, and how we could improve. A copy of the 2005 evaluation is enclosed with this mailing. If you want to save a stamp, the survey is also available at: [http://cecf1.unh.edu/formbuilder/forms/form105\\_2005frvg.htm](http://cecf1.unh.edu/formbuilder/forms/form105_2005frvg.htm).

We need this input to understand the impacts of our programs and to know if there are things that we should be doing but aren't. We also need to know how we are helping NH agriculture. **Thank you for taking your time to help us evaluate our programs!!**

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### Brief Bits

**Subscriptions** – This is the first 2006 issue of the NH Vegetable and Fruit Newsletter. It will be published monthly through the growing season. It is also free online at <http://ceinfo.unh.edu/Agric/AGFVC.htm>. Email [becky.grube@unh.edu](mailto:becky.grube@unh.edu) if you would like to receive email notification when a new issue is available. You can subscribe using the form available at the website above if you would prefer to receive a paper copy via U.S. mail.

### Seed Ordering – Disease Resistant Varieties?

For those that are still ordering seeds, some of you are facing the decision of whether to get disease resistant varieties or to stick with your favorites. Although there are good arguments for both, there are few crops and diseases for which resistance should be a primary concern. Disease resistance should definitely win out for diseases that are very common, especially when disease resistance is highly effective *and* available in a wide array of varieties. Diseases that fall into this category include powdery mildew (PM) for cucurbits (especially winter squash and pumpkin) and bacterial leaf spot (BLS) for peppers.

*Powdery Mildew on Cucurbits* – All pumpkins and squashes will develop PM symptoms if weather conditions favor the fungus. There are now several powdery mildew tolerant (PMT) varieties to choose from. In addition to PMT pumpkins, acorn, butternut, delicate and sweet dumpling types are now available. PMT summer squashes (straightneck and crookneck yellow squash, and green, yellow and gray-green zucchini) are also on the market. Although PMT varieties still get symptoms, they do so slowly and maintain leaf coverage later in the season than susceptible varieties. When used with

other methods to manage powdery mildew, PMT cultivars usually have better yields and higher quality fruits since they have more productive growth later in the season. *For a complete listing of commercially available PMT pumpkin and squash varieties, see the factsheet posted on our website at <http://ceinfo.unh.edu/Agric/AGFVC.htm>.*

*Bacterial Leaf Spot on Peppers* – Bacterial leaf spot (BLS) is common in wet, rainy summers (like 2004 – it wasn't bad in 2005). The symptoms are dramatic – buds and leaves drop and often there's no fruit set. One of the simplest ways to prevent BLS outbreaks is to plant resistant pepper varieties. BLS races 1 and 3 occur here, so make sure varieties have resistance to all 3, not just 1 or 2. Races 4-6 have not yet been found in New England. Many of the newer pepper hybrid varieties are resistant. For this disease, the difference between resistant and susceptible varieties is dramatic; resistant ones do not get any symptoms at all. In a bad year, this could mean the difference between harvesting fruit or not. If some of your favorite varieties are susceptible, consider growing some resistant ones as insurance. Aside from bells that ripen green to red, there are now yellow bells, a white bell, and sweet Italian/banana types with resistance. As far as hot peppers go, BLS resistant jalapeno, hot wax/banana and ancho varieties are available. Catalogs clearly mention BLS resistance, so they shouldn't be hard to find. *For a complete listing of commercially available BLS resistant pepper varieties, see the factsheet posted on our website at <http://ceinfo.unh.edu/Agric/AGFVC.htm>.*

## Section 18 Update – Indar

Blueberries growers take note – UNH Cooperative Extension has applied to receive a Section 18 (emergency exemption) label to permit the use of Indar (fenbuconazole) fungicide to control mummyberry disease in 2006. We'll notify you as soon as we learn whether our request is granted. Remember - until we receive notification for 2006, Indar does not have a label and cannot be used in NH. **THANK YOU** to all of the growers that provided us with their spray records for 2005 – without this information, we couldn't have gotten the application in!

## Trade Associations

Many NH growers belong to one or more trade associations. These include the NH Vegetable and Berry Growers Association (NHVBGA), the NH Farm Bureau, the NH chapter of the Northeast Organic Farming Association (NOFA-NH), and associations of the NH Fruit Growers and New England Vegetable and Berry Growers. These groups support local agriculture in several ways. One is by sponsoring many of the educational workshops, meetings and events throughout the state.

*What do trade associations do?* Associations host meetings that provide an opportunity to network and share information, knowledge and experience with other growers. Association benefits can include reduced registration rates at meetings, scholarships for members (or their children), discounted products or free publications. The NHVBGA, for example, provides members a free copy of either the NE Vegetable or Fruit Management Guide. Some associations are politically active by supporting state legislation relating to agricultural issues, and have representation on regional advisory boards. Associations can also voice the need for educational programs for their members, and provide guidance to groups such as UNHCE. Associations often raise funds to support specific endeavors such as meetings, conferences, or research that benefit their members.

Although trade associations may not be for everyone, belonging to a group with common interests can be invaluable. To find out more about some of the groups that NH growers may find useful, contact the following individuals.

NH Vegetable and Berry Growers' Association – Chip Hardy, 603-465-2241

NH Fruit Growers' Association – Amy Ouellette, 603-527-5475, [amy.ouellette@unh.edu](mailto:amy.ouellette@unh.edu)

NH chapter of the Northeast Organic Farming Association (NOFA-NH) – 603-224-5022, <http://www.nofanh.org/>

NH Farm Bureau – 603-224-1934, <http://www.nhfarmbureau.org/>

New England Vegetable and Berry Growers' Association – John Howell, 413-259-1203, [howell@umext.umass.edu](mailto:howell@umext.umass.edu)

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## Want to Try Out New Vegetable Varieties?

Way back in the August '05 issue of this newsletter, Amy Ouellette wrote Brent Loy's vegetable breeding projects here at UNH. You may also have read it in the Weekly Market Bulletin. Although many of Brent's varieties are now standards (Earliqueen and Passport melons, SnackJack and Hybrid Pam pumpkins, Orange Blossom tomato, and Autumn Cup kabocha squash, to name just a few), there are some brand new ones to try – some of which haven't even made it to the catalogs yet.

We'd like to see how some of these new varieties do on farms all around the state, not just at the research farm in Durham. We will provide growers that would like to try these varieties with a small sample of seed. All we ask is that you fill out an evaluation form - that we will provide - to tell us how they do. Brand new or experimental **melon, ornamental gourd, pumpkin, winter and summer squash** varieties are available for testing. Examples include a very early cantaloupe, a spoon gourd with bush growth habit, glabrous (spineless!) summer squash, and a hybrid PMT acorn squash with high quality flesh. You don't need to test everything - grow only what you are interested in. For more information or to get a description of what's available, please contact Becky Grube or Brent Loy ([jbloy@cisunix.unh.edu](mailto:jbloy@cisunix.unh.edu)). We will do our best to meet all requests, but please note that seed quantities are limited, and if demand is great, we can't guarantee that everyone will receive seeds.

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## New Publications Available...

**New England Vegetable & Fruit Conference, Manchester, NH** - The New England Vegetable & Fruit Conference (NEV&FC), held December 13-15, 2005 at the Expo Center of New Hampshire Radisson Hotel in Manchester, NH was a resounding success. Concurrent morning and afternoon education sessions by researchers, extension specialists, industry personnel, and growers in addition to a large trade show drew over 1,200 participants. Extra copies of the proceedings are still available. To order, contact Becky Grube.

**Resource Guide for Organic Insect and Disease Management** This terrific guide has three sections. The first provides cultural information and management practices for several important vegetable crop groups. Key pests and diseases are described for each plant family. The second section contains fact sheets about specific materials used in organic systems (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Coniothyrium minitans*, etc.). Each sheet provides information about efficacy, mode of action, and method of manufacture. The last section contains appendices with useful information about additional practices such as plant resistance, trap cropping, beneficial insect habitats, and other additional resources. The 169-page guide is available online at <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/resourceguide>. **The first printing of this resource is completely sold out - additional copies will be available soon at a cost of \$15.**

**New England Vegetable Management Guide** The *New England Vegetable Management Guide* is reprinted every 2 years, and the new 2006-2007 edition is out. New for this edition: pesticides that organic growers can use are identified as OMRI listed. Also new are crop sections on garlic, basil and mesclun. Cost is discounted off the \$15 list price - for **NH growers each copy is \$10** including S&H. To order, contact your local extension office or Becky Grube. (**Note:** Members of the NH Vegetable and Berry Growers' Association or the NEVBGA receive a free copy of the Vegetable or Fruit guide as a benefit.) The guide is also online at <http://www.nevegetable.org>. The free web version was made possible by grants from the Environmental Protection Agency to the NEVBGA, UMass Extension, and all the Vegetable Extension programs of New England.

**New England Small Fruit Pest Management Guide** The new 2006-2007 edition of this publication is also out. It has the latest information about recommended pest control methods and product registrations for New England. Cost is \$10 plus shipping and handling. Purchase by contacting Sonia Schloemann, UMass Extension Small Fruit Specialist, at [sgs@umext.umass.edu](mailto:sgs@umext.umass.edu), 413-545-4347.

**A 2006 Version of New England Apple Pest Management Guide? (A note from Alan Eaton)** It won't happen, despite our best efforts. With the reduction in New England extension people who work in apples, we cannot find someone who can take on the job of editing this large publication. We're looking into a grant, possibly other routes. In the meantime, we will likely have several pages of new materials (and/or deletions) that we will distribute in the usual manner this spring. Also, if your copy is worn out, we still have copies of the existing guide (2003-4) for sale at Extension's Family, Home and Garden Education Center 629-9494 (\$15) or online at the UMass Cooperative Extension website <http://www.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/NEAPMG/index.htm>

Also - there is an excellent tree fruit IPM guide published each year at Cornell. The NY guide is a little different. Some pest conditions are different there. Also, some pesticides are registered there, but not in NH (so not legal here). One advantage is that the NY guide includes peaches, plums and pears. The NY guide is available online at <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/treefruit/>. The 2006 version should be available in March.

**Energy Conservation for Commercial Greenhouses** - The recently updated, 100 page handbook NRAES-3 gives many helpful hints and suggestions for saving energy in your greenhouses this winter. Copies are available for \$20 including shipping and handling from the University of Connecticut, NRME Dept., 1376 Storrs Road, Storrs CT 06269-4087. Make check payable to UConn.

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## PRUNING DEMONSTRATIONS

It's pruning time for dormant fruit trees and bushes – and the little snow we've had makes for easy access. UNH Cooperative Extension is holding pruning demonstrations around the state. For more information, call your local county office. The following is the partial list available at press time:

Sat. Mar 11. **Alan Harding's Residence**. Hanes Hill Rd., Wolfeboro, NH. Contact: Tina Savage/Amy Ouellette, 603-539-3331. **Apple (10am-noon). PAT credits.**

Sat. Mar 25. **Location TBD**. New Hampton, NH. Contact: Amy Ouellette, 603-527-5475. **Blueberry (9:30-11:30am).**

Sat. Mar 25. **John Lastowski Residence**. Merrimack, NH. Contact: George Hamilton, 603-641-6060. **Apple, Peach (9am-noon), Blueberry, Grape (noon-1pm).**

Sat. Apr. 1. **Jewell Towne Vineyards**. South Hampton, NH. Contact: Nada Haddad, 603-679-5616. **Grape (10am-noon).**

Tues Apr. 4. **Butternut Farm**. Strafford, NH. Contact: Geoffrey Njue, 603-749-4445. **Apple, Peach, Blueberry (5pm).**

Thurs. Apr. 6. **Maplewood Demonstration Garden**, Westmoreland, NH. Contact: Carl Majewski, 603-352-4550. **Apple (5-7pm).**

Fri. Apr 7. **Brookdale Fruit Farm**. Hollis, NH. Contact: George Hamilton, 603-641-6060. **Grape (5:30-7pm).**

Mon. Apr 10. **Shieling State Forest**. Peterborough, NH. Contact: George Hamilton, 603-641-6060. **Apple for wildlife use (4-6pm, \$5 fee).**

Sat. Apr. 22. **Weeks State Park**. Lancaster, NH. Contact: Steve Turaj, 603-788-4961. **Apple.**

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## UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Tues Feb 28. **Tri-County Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Seminar**, New Durham, NH. Call 603-527-5475 for more info. AC, PAT.

Sat Mar 4. **NOFA-NH Winter Conference**, Tilton, NH. For more info, call 603-224-5022 or email [nofanh@innevi.com](mailto:nofanh@innevi.com). **O, AC, PAT credits.**

Fri Mar 10. (*RESCHEDULED from Jan 18*). **Organic & Sustainable Crop Production: Growing, Marketing & Managing Risks**. Hanover, NH. For more info, contact Tom Buob (603-787-6944) or Seth Wilner (603-863-9200). **O, AC, PAT credits.**

Wed Mar 15, Mar 22, Wed Mar 29, and Thu Apr 13. **Four-Part Plant Production Workshop Series**. N. Haverhill, NH. For more info, contact Tom Buob at (603) 787-6944. **V,F,O,PAT.**

Thu Mar 16. **Corn Growers Nutrient Management and Herbicide Options**. Goffstown, NH. For more info, contact George Hamilton at (603)641-6060. **V.**

Sat Mar 18. **New Hampshire Vegetable & Berry Growers Annual Meeting**. Boscawen, NH. For more info, call 603-641-6060. **SF, V, PAT credits.**

Fri Mar 24. **NH Fruit Growers Annual Meeting**. Boscawen, NH. For more info, call 603-527-5475. Topics will include: Stone Fruit and Apple Diseases, and Insect Pest Updates; Pictures of Roadside Stands, and Weed Management in Minor Crops. **TF, PAT credits.**

Wed Mar 29. **Maine Vegetable School**, Alfred, ME. Topics include small fruit production, composting, pest identification, and growing techniques. \$20 per person, pre-registration required. Call 1-800-244-2104 for more information. AC.

Fri-Sat Mar 31-Apr 1. **UNH Greenhouse Open House**. Durham, NH. Plant sales, lectures, and displays. For more info, call 603-862-3200. **F, AC, H.**

Wed Apr 12. **Tree Fruit Twilight Meeting**. Moose Hill Orchards, Londonderry, NH. Extension Specialists from UMass and UNH will discuss pest management options, orchard management, and peach tree pruning. **TF, PAT credits.**

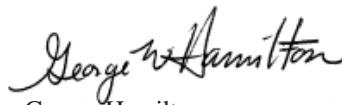
Mon Apr 17. **NH Giant Pumpkin Growers' Meeting**. Goffstown, NH. Identification and management of insect pests of pumpkins. For more info, contact George Hamilton at (603) 641-6060. **V.**

Meeting topics: F = flower, O = certified organic, SF = small fruit, TF = tree fruit, V = vegetable, AC = all crops, H = homeowner. PAT credits = pesticide applicator recertification credits available.



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## 2005 UNH Vegetable Variety Trials - SUMMARY

### EDAMAME VARIETY TRIAL

**Background:** Edamame (vegetable soybean) can be consumed as a snack (steamed in the pod) or as a vegetable (shelled). Cultivation practices are identical to those used for soy grown for dry beans, but pods are harvested when 85% filled. Some varieties are highly sensitive to photoperiod, and will not blossom to set pods until too late in the growing season. **Our objective was to assess soybean varieties for their ability to produce a marketable edamame crop in NH.**

**Methods:** Soybeans were seeded at the Woodman Horticultural Farm in Durham, NH on 5/12, 6/7 and 6/29 in double rows, with 12" between rows and 1-3" within rows.

**Results:** The last spring frost in Durham was 5/13/05. The 5/12 planting survived and most varieties matured by 8/16 (Table 2). The exceptions were Mojo Green, Green Lion, BeSweet 200 and the Iowa breeding lines. On 8/16, all mature varieties were picked, steamed, and provided to Twilight Meeting attendees for an informal taste test. No tasters disliked any varieties, but some were clearly preferred. Varieties that were preferred by several tasters included Beer Friend, Envy, Butterbean, Black Jet and Black Pearl. Indeterminate varieties had larger plants and set pods over a longer season, however, picking was more laborious. Sequential plantings of determinate varieties may be the most efficient way to ensure a steady supply of mature edamame. Black seeded varieties (Black Pearl, Black Jet) yielded well and had excellent flavor, but purpling of maturing seeds may be undesirable to some customers.

**Table 2. Edamame variety notes, Summer 2005.** Earliness and maturity were assessed on 8/16 and 9/15/05.

Seed Date:	5/12	6/7	6/29	Overall				
Earliness	Maturity on 9-15-05			Rating	Pros	Cons	Seed Source	Variety Name
L	6	5-6	4	NS	Prolific, many pods	Large floppy plants, large pods, poor fill	Rupp	BeSweet 2001
M	9	7-8	4-5	NS				BeSweet 2020s
M	9	7	5-6	NS				BeSweet 292
L	7-8	6-7	4	NS	Nice bright green color	Large plants, seed not available	Iowa State	IA1010
L	8	6-7	4	NS				IA1011
L	7	5-6	4	NS				IA2040 LF
E	10	10	5-7	<b>L</b>	Early, compact	Black seeds	Johnny's	<b>Black Jet</b>
M	8-9	7-8	4	<b>S</b>	Early	Intermediate plant size		<b>Butterbean</b>
E	10	9	5-7	<b>S</b>	Early	Intermediate plant size		<b>Envy</b>
M	7-8	7-8	4	<b>L</b>	Early, compact	Poor germ, low yields	Territorial	<b>Beer Friend</b>
E	8-10	8	4-6	<b>L</b>	Early, compact	Black seeds		<b>Black Pearl</b>
M?	<i>No germ</i>	7	<i>No germ</i>	<b>L</b>		Poor/no germ		<b>Misono Green</b>
E	8-9	8-9	5-7	<b>S</b>	Early, compact			<b>Sayamusume</b>
E	9-10	7-8	4-6	<b>S</b>	Early, compact		Sakata	<b>Shironomai</b>
L	6-8	6-8	4	<b>S</b>		<b>Yusuzumi</b>		
VL	3	3	2	NS		LATE, large plants	Wannamaker	Green Lion
M	8-9	7-8	5-6	<b>S</b>	Early, compact			<b>Midori Giant</b>
VL	3-4	3	2	NS		LATE, large plants		Mojo Green

**Earliness:** E – early, M – midseason, L – late, VL – very late

**Maturity:** 0 – no flowers, 3 – setting pods, not mature, 4 – pods mature, 5 – overmature, leaves green, 7 - leaves chlorotic, partially dropped, 10 - leaves dropped, dry mature pods

### COLORED BELL PEPPER VARIETY TRIAL

**Background:** Colored peppers have higher value, flavor, and nutritional value than unripe (green) peppers. Color development requires 2-3 weeks after fruits are mature green. During this time, fruits are increasingly susceptible to pests and pathogens. **Our goal was to evaluate performance of colored bell pepper varieties in our short growing season.**

**Methods:** Peppers were seeded 4/8, transplanted into 0608 flats on 4/9, and transplanted into field and unheated tunnels at the Woodman Horticultural Farm in Durham, NH on 6/10. Tunnel and field data are combined in this report. Approximately 60 lbs/A each of N and K were applied pre-plant. Plants were sidedressed through the drip irrigation system every two weeks from 7/6 through 8/17 with 5:2:4 lbs/A of N:P:K. All colored fruits were harvested weekly, counted and weighed, starting 8/11. On 9/29, all remaining fruits were harvested, counted and weighed.

**Results:**

*Colored bell production.* The last harvest took place on Sep 28. MiniBelle Mix, Tangerine Pimiento, Ace and New Ace produced the largest number of colored fruits over the entire season. Islander, Labrador, Blushing Beauty, and the three Cornell lines all averaged over 16 colored bells per plant. Varieties with the largest fruits produced very late and relatively few marketable colored fruits. These included Telestar, Alliance, Aristotle, Gourmet, Mandarin, Red Knight and Early Sunsatation. Many of these produced abundant yields of very attractive green peppers, but these tended to rot prior to maturity (color development).

## 2005 UNH Vegetable Variety Trials - SUMMARY

### PEPPER VARIETY TRIAL, continued...

*Early colored bells.* The first ripe fruits were ready during the week of Aug 11. Earliness rankings were based on total yields up to an including Aug 17. Varieties with the smallest fruits (MiniBelle Mix, Tangerine Pimiento) yielded the earliest. Of the conventional bells, Ace and New Ace were most productive early in the season, averaging over 12 red fruits per plot (2/plant) by Aug 17. Islander and Blushing Beauty were also prolific early in the season.

*Tunnels vs. Field.* The tunnel-grown peppers did not mature earlier than the field-grown peppers. The lack of earlier production in the tunnels may have been due to the late transplanting date, since tunnels provide an advantage only in cooler weather. Rodent damage was more extensive in tunnels than in the field.

**Overall Summary:** Of the red varieties, Ace and New Ace were the most prolific. Of the yellow varieties, Labrador yielded the most, but not significantly more than Early Sunsatation. Both orange varieties were large-fruited and late, and were also susceptible to pre-harvest rotting. Generally, varieties with the largest fruits were later and therefore were less prolific in terms of colored bell production. Unconventional types, including the small-fruited MiniBelle Mix and Tangerine Pimiento and the ivory and lavender bells Blushing Beauty and Islander were prolific, but may have limited market appeal. Despite unusual coloration, Islander in particular was a favorite for flavor among the farm crew. The three Cornell lines were prolific, but had unusual shape and thin walls. Most of the best varieties according to this trial are susceptible to bacterial leaf spot (BLS). This is an important consideration in New England, where BLS can be a common occurrence.

**Table 1. Entire season (8/11/05-9/28/05) production of colored bells.**

Variety	Earliness (Rank)	Yield/6 plants (Lbs)	Fruit/6 plants (No.)	Weight/Fruit (Lbs)	Type	Description/Comments. (Seed source) Resistances
MiniBelle Mix	1	39.6	566	0.07	MIX, mini	Mixture of small white, orange and red, thick- and thin-walled, tapered and mini-bell. (I)
Tangerine Pimiento	2	34.2	263	0.13	OR, mini	Small, flattened shape, very thick wall. Bright yellow-orange. (S)
Ace	3	41.5	122	0.34	RED	Small-med, slightly tapered, thin walls. Some physiological spotting. (J)
New Ace	4	35.8	124	0.29	RED	Small-med, average wall thickness, uniform shape and size. Slightly tapered, sometimes difficult to pick. (SW)
Islander	5	49.1	130	0.38	LAV-RED	Slightly tapered medium-sized fruits. Ripen lavender-ivory-orange-red. Very productive. Voted tastiest by farm crew. (J)
Blushing Beauty	6	58.7	140	0.42	ivory-RED	Med-sized, blocky fruit. Ivory immature color. Harvested with a slight orange blush. (SW) <b>BLS</b>
NY04-315-1	7	32.9	97	0.34	RED	Elongated bells with indent at the bottom, unique shape. Small-medium fruits, not very uniform. (CU) <b>CMV</b>
NY04-274-6	8	30.8	119	0.26	RED	Late, several green fruits at end of season. Very tall, vigorous plants. Small and short fruits, uniform. (CU) <b>CMV</b>
Paladin	9	39.9	85	0.47	RED	Thick walled, medium-large blocky fruit. Some rot and cracking. Attractive deep green immature color. (SW) <b>PHYT</b>
NY04-279-5	10	25.1	96	0.26	YEL	Elongated small-medium bell, thin-walls, unique shape. Bright lemon-yellow, colors in streaks, attractive. (CU) <b>CMV</b>
Red Knight	11	23.0	46	0.50	RED	Med-sized, blocky, very thick walls. (J) <b>BLS</b>
Gourmet	12	21.5	51	0.42	OR	Med-sized, average wall thickness, nice shape. Lots of rot. (J)
Labrador	13	49.3	137	0.36	YEL	Med-sized, slightly tapered yellow bell, easy to pick. (J)
Yankee Bell	14	31.2	87	0.36	RED	Small-med sized fruits, blocky thick-walled, nice shape. (J)
Early Sunsatation	15	30.7	58	0.53	YEL	Medium-sized, blocky, thick-walled, some rot. (SW) <b>BLS</b>
Mandarin	16	24.9	48	0.52	OR	Very large, elongated, thick walls, nice color, lots of rot. (I)
Aristotle	17	31.6	49	0.64	RED	Very large, blocky, thick walls. Some cracking. (SW) <b>BLS</b>
Admiral	18	34.6	62	0.56	YEL	Med-sized, blocky, thick walls, easy to pick. (NE) <b>BLS</b>
KingoftheNorth	19	24.4	68	0.36	RED	Small-med, tapered, not uniform. (I)
Alliance	20	21.6	33	0.65	RED	Large, blocky, thick walls. Squat shape, some cracking. (SW) <b>BLS</b>
Telestar	21	15.7	28	0.56	RED	Slightly tapered, very thick walls. Med-large. (SW) <b>BLS</b>

*Seed sources:* (CU) Cornell University, (NE) New England Seeds, (J) Johnny's Seeds, (SW) Seedway, (I) Totally Tomatoes, (S) Seeds of Change. *Disease resistances:* **BLS** = bacterial leaf spot races 1-3, **CMV** = cucumber mosaic virus, **PHYT** = phytophthora

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** Pepper and edamame seeds were generously provided Johnny's Selected Seeds, Seedway, Cornell University, Iowa State University, Rupp Seeds, Wannamaker Seeds, Sakata Seeds and Territorial Seeds. Funding and other support was provided by the New England Vegetable and Berry Growers' Association, Ken-Bar Grower Products. Special thanks to John McLean, Evan Ford, David Goudreaux, and the crew at Woodman Farm.