

SHELLING & SNAP PEA COMPARISON CHART

SHELLING							
Part #	Variety	Days	Flavor	Pod Length	Peas/Pod	Vine length	Disease Resistance
2831 or 2831T	Strike	49	Good	2 ³ / ₄ –3"	6–7	24"	(HR: F.)
2669 or 2669T	Premium	51	Very Good	3–3 ¹ / ₂ "	7–8	30"	(HR: F.)
2264 or 2264T	Sienna	55	Very Good	3–3 ¹ / ₂ "	7–8	28"	(HR: F2.)
2270	Penelope	59	Very Good	4 ¹ / ₂ –4 ³ / ₄ "	9–10	34"	(HR: F2, PM. IR: PEMV.)
3451 or 3451T	NEW Bistro	60	Very Good	2 ³ / ₄ –3"	7–8	23"	(HR: F2.)
2138	Maxigolt	62	Excellent	3 ¹ / ₂ –4"	7–8	42–60"	—
SNAP							
Part #	Variety	Days	Flavor	Pod Length	Harvest Period	Vine length	Disease Resistance
3343G OG or 3343	PLS 141	63	Very Good	4–4 ¹ / ₂ "	Short	30"	(HR: F, PM.)
2399	Sugar Sprint	58	Very Good	3"	Short	24"	(HR: PM.)
2855	Super Sugar Snap	60	Very Good	3"	Long	60"	(HR: PLR, PM.)

PEAS

Pisum sativum

CULTURE: Peas are a cool weather crop. Midsummer pickings are not as prolific as earlier harvests. For best yields ensure adequate fertility and a pH of 6.0–7.5. Adjust pH with ground limestone or wood ashes before planting, ideally in the fall. Plant the first sowing in early spring as soon as the soil can be worked. In well-drained soil, sow 1–1¹/₂" apart in a 3" band (25 seeds/ft.), ¹/₂–1" deep. Do not thin. Varieties under 3' tall can be sown without support in rows 12"–18" apart. For taller varieties use a trellis net or chicken wire to keep vines upright, easy to pick, and off the ground where they are less likely to rot if rainy weather coincides with harvest. Suspend the bottom of the trellis net or chicken wire just above the young plants. The best time to install a trellis is at planting time. Normal row spacing is 4–6' for trellised peas. Harvest when peas enlarge in the pods.

FALL CROP: Choose powdery mildew resistant varieties. Sow about 2 months before frost. Keep seeds well watered to encourage good germination.

INOCULANT: Inoculate peas to encourage formation of nitrogen producing nodules on the plant roots. This enriches the soil, results in larger plants, and increases yield. (See Index.)

TREATED SEEDS: Treated seeds are less susceptible to rotting in prolonged cold, wet weather.

DISEASES: A common disease is pea root rot (*Fusarium sp.* or *Aphanomyces euteiches*) which causes browning and drying of the foliage from the ground up. The best control is to ensure well-drained soil and to rotate crops out of legumes for at least three years. Powdery mildew causes white, powdery mold on the leaves, stems, and pods in hot weather. Choose resistant varieties.

FREEZING: All our peas are good for freezing & canning.

AVG. SEEDING RATE: 1 lb./ 80', 13 lb./1,000', 272 lb./acre at 25 seeds/ft., in rows 24" apart.

SEED SPECS: SEEDS/LB.: 1,450–3,400 (avg. 2,200).

PACKET: 250 seeds, sows 8'.



Bistro



Super Sugar Snap

Pea Resistance Codes

(F)	<i>Fusarium</i> Wilt (Race 1)
(F2)	<i>Fusarium</i> Wilt (Races 1 and 2)
(PEMV)	Pea Enation Mosaic Virus
(PLR)	Pea Leaf Roll Virus
(PM)	Powdery Mildew

HR: = High Resistance IR: = Intermediate Resistance



Maxigolt



PLS 141