

## SNAP/SHELLING PEA COMPARISON CHART

Part #	Variety	Days	Flavor	Pod Length	Harvest Period	Vine length	Disease Resistance
<b>Snap Peas</b>							
559	Sugar Ann	51	Excellent	2–2½"	Short	20"	—
4115	Royal Snap II	58	Good	2¾–3"	Short	24"	—
4114	Honey Snap II	58	Good	2¾–3"	Short	30"	—
558G <b>CG</b> or 558	Sugar Snap	58	Excellent	3–3¼"	Very Long	72"	—
2855	Super Sugar Snap	61	Very Good	3"	Long	60"	IR: PM.
3343G <b>CG</b> or 3343	PLS 141	64	Very Good	4–4½"	Long	30"	HR: F (1), PM.
Part #	Variety	Days	Flavor	Pod Length	Peas/Pod	Vine length	Disease Resistance
<b>Shelling Peas</b>							
2831T or 2831	Strike	55	Good	2¾–3"	6–7	24"	HR: F (1).
2669T or 2669	Premium	57	Very Good	3–3½"	7–8	30"	HR: F (1).
3451T or 3451	Bistro	63	Very Good	2¾–3"	7–8	24"	HR: F (1, 2).
4103G <b>CG</b> or 4103	PLS 595	64	Very Good	4–4½"	10–11	24"	HR: F (1, 2), PM. IR: DM.
2138	Maxigolt	65	Excellent	3½–4"	7–8	30"	—

**CG**=Organic Seeds T=Treated Seeds



Royal Snap II



Honey Snap II



Maxigolt



Sugar Snap



Strike



Premium



PLS 595

### Peas Resistance Codes

HR = High Resistance IR = Intermediate Resistance

DM	Downy Mildew
F	Fusarium Wilt
PEMV	Pea Enation Mosaic Virus
PLR	Pea Leaf Roll Virus
PM	Powdery Mildew

## Growing Peas — *Pisum sativum*

**CULTURE:** Peas are a cool-weather crop. Midsummer pickings are not as prolific as earlier harvests. For best yields, sow in well-drained soil and ensure adequate fertility and a pH of 6.5–6.8. Adjust pH with ground limestone or wood ashes, ideally in the fall prior to spring planting. Inoculate peas with inoculant (see index) to encourage formation of nitrogen-producing nodules on the plant roots. This enriches the soil, results in larger plants, and increases yield.

**DAYS TO MATURITY:** From direct seeding.

**DIRECT SEEDING:** In early spring as soon as the soil can be worked, sow 1½–2" between seeds, in rows 18–36" apart, ½–1" deep. Do not thin. Varieties under 3' tall can be sown without support. 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:** Variety selection is key: choose powdery mildew-resistant varieties and early maturing varieties that will still flower in diminishing daylight. Sow about 2 months before frost. Keep well-watered to encourage good germination in hot, dry conditions.

**AVG. DIRECT SEEDING RATE:** 1 lb./ 80', 13 lb./1,000', 90–150 lb./acre at 25 seeds/ft., in rows 18–36" apart.

**DISEASE:** A common disease is pea root rot (*Fusarium sp.* or *Aphanomyces euteiches*) which causes yellowing and die-back of 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.

**TREATED SEEDS:** Treated seeds (identified with a "T" in the part number) are less susceptible to rotting in prolonged cold, wet weather.

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

**PACKET:** 250 seeds, sows 30–40'.