Your Source for
Asian Vegetable Seeds for 102 Years

BITTER GOURD

#063 Bitter Gourd Long  #155 Green Skin  #168 Futo-Spindle  #225 Mini
#318 India  #365 Green Bitter Gourd  #474 Deva  #475 Tai Guo  #476 Mara

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What's NEW in 2019

Bitter gourd (also known as bitter melon) is a tropical vine that originated in India and is popular throughout Southeast Asia. Bitter gourd is a perennial plant but is commonly grown as an annual because it does not tolerate cold temperatures. The fruit size will vary with the Mini hybrid (#225) being 3"-4" and the Green Skin (#155) can reach 10" in length. The fruit's skin texture can also vary from a bumpy and pointy skin to a smooth wart-like skin. The flavor is distinctly bitter and is typically cooked with meat and can be found in soups, salads (see recipe) and curries. The leaves are also edible and have the bitter taste. Bitter gourds have been used for home remedies for centuries.

Our refrigerator is full of pickled vegetables from customers, friends and family. We have several jars of Takuan (pickled radish) made from our April Cross hybrid. Tsuyataro cucumbers occupy the most space because of the bountiful harvest from our garden. Poha berry jam with a hint of ginger is our favorite on breakfast toast. Pickled okra is delightful straight out of the jar. Kimchi and pickled eggplant are favorite toppings on hot rice.

There are many blogs, books and videos showing how to preserve food at home. Preserving your surplus vegetables can extend your healthy eating into the winter, and you will enjoy the tastes from your garden.

Traditional food preservation is an added value product for specialty growers and when you preserve your own food, you will be eating food similar to what our ancestors ate prior to refrigerators, freezers and drive-through fast foods. It is good to reflect on our past eating habits because it will help us plan for our future vegetable garden.

Our History

In 1917, Kitazawa Seed Company began its operation in San Jose California as a seed and nursery business operated by two Kitazawa brothers. The business was later split and Gijiu Kitazawa assumed control of the seed business and the operation was moved to a small storefront near downtown. Gijiu Kitazawa traveled throughout the Central California coast and Central Valley selling vegetable seeds to primarily Japanese-American farmers. At that time, there was a growing population of Japanese-American farmers who started farming some of California’s least expensive, remote and rural areas. Japanese vegetables were not commercially produced so many Japanese-American farmers would reserve a portion of the farm for growing Japanese vegetables. Gijiu Kitazawa packaged Japanese vegetable seeds in the familiar manila packets with green ink and we continue this tradition today. We are honored to represent and continue the Kitazawa legacy and we appreciate our customers’ interest in our vegetable seed selection. Thank you for your support.

follow on instagram: @Kitazawa_seed

Safe Seed Pledge — We pledge that we do not knowingly buy, sell or trade genetically engineered seeds or plants.

Agriculture and seeds provide the basis upon which our lives depend. We must protect this foundation as a safe and genetically stable source for future generations. For the benefit of all farmers, gardeners and consumers who want an alternative, The mechanical transfer of genetic material outside of natural reproductive methods and between genera, families or kingdoms, poses great biological risks as well as economic, political, and cultural threats. We feel that genetically engineered varieties have been insufficiently tested prior to public release. More research and testing is necessary to further assess the potential risks of genetically engineered seeds. Further, we wish to support agricultural progress that leads to healthier soils, genetically diverse agricultural ecosystems and ultimately healthy people and communities.
Second Generation Seeds, our collaboration with farmer Kristyn Leach, is a specialty collection devoted to the preservation and improvement of heirloom Asian herbs and vegetables. Kristyn's seeds are grown using Natural Farming principles, and have been selected to thrive in low-input, organic systems. Over the next few seasons, we plan to share varieties that are beloved by various communities, not only in an effort to preserve our agricultural heritage, but to adapt and equip these varieties with the traits needed to ensure their success for generations to come.

#PSG1 38N KKAENNIP
Perilla frutescens var. frutescens
Approx. 70 days
Our Korean perilla variety is the classic large leaf used for ssam, flavorful and hardy enough for jangajji. Green on top, with golden lilac undersides, we selected for plants that would branch from the base, and develop a bushy stature, resulting in continual leaf harvest.
200 seeds.

#PSG2 LADY CHOI CHILI
Capsicum annuum  Approx. 70-80 days
Developed in partnership with chef Dennis Lee. A landrace originally from Jeolla-do, it is delicious in all stages. Green chilies are served with doenjang, or pickled whole in a soy brine. A moderately thick membrane, this pepper is juicy and hot when fresh, and bright when dried.
25 seeds.

#PSG3 LADY HERMIT CHILI
Capsicum annuum  Approx. 70-80 days
This heirloom is from Sunchang, an area famous for gochujang production. Bred and maintained by small farmers and adapted to drier, hotter climates. Small (4-6” long) and thin walled, they are a wonderful dried chili. They are also very prolific, providing continual harvest for months.
25 seeds.

#PSG4 BLACK CHESTNUT BEAN
Glycine max  Approx. 130 days
Very rare native soybean from Korea. These seeds have been preserved by native seed activists, and have been duplicated over the past four years on Kristyn’s farm. Traditionally steamed with rice, these beans are sweet as their name would suggest, and impart a chestnut flavor.
10 seeds.

#PSG5 JEOLLA DO LARGE LEAF
Brassica juncea  Approx. 60 days
Developed from a wild mustard in Korea. Typically grown in the fall, colder temperatures bring out a mild sweetness to balance it’s pungency. It was developed especially for it’s coarse leaf and spiciness which allows it to make a delicious mustard kimchi. It’s sturdy constitution also makes it resistant to many pests.
200 seeds.

Kristyn Leach’s farm, Choi & Daughters Produce is located in Winters, a vibrant agricultural region within California’s central valley. She grows predominantly crops significant to the Korean diaspora, partnering with San Francisco restaurant, Namu Gaji under the name, Namu Farm. She has been the trial farm for Kitazawa Seed Company for the past five years, and is a collaborator with the Organic Seed Alliance.

Find out more:
Instagram: @namu_farm

Kitazawa Seed Co.  ph: 510/595-1188  fx: 510/595-1860  www.kitazawaseed.com
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**Japanese Garden**

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= Variety may be used for microgreens or baby leaf
Chef Specialty Gardens

The Chef Specialty Gardens offer selected combinations of our most popular Asian vegetables and herbs. Each packet has general growing instructions. Cultivate a kitchen garden of interest that will enhance your gardening and dining experience. Share the joy of gardening and send Chef Specialty Gardens as gifts to friends and family. A Chef Specialty Garden is $25.00.

C001 Asian Herb Garden

The Asian Herb Garden is our collection of essential herbs for Asian cuisine. Each herb has intense flavor and scent. Enjoy creating your own Asian fusion dishes by growing and experimenting with these specialty herbs.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P035 Ao Shiso Green Perilla
- P078 Evergreen Nebuka Japanese Bunching Onion
- P037 Broad Leaved Nira Chinese Leek
- P355 Kintsai Chinese Celery
- P356 Leisure Cilantro Chinese Parsley
- P032 Mitsuba Japanese Parsley
- P521 Sweet Large Leaf Thai Basil

C002 Asian Salad Garden

The Asian Salad Garden has a unique selection of Asian greens that will definitely add interest to your salads. Toss young baby greens into salads and add the mature leaves into stir-fries or cooked dishes.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P245 Beka Santoh Chinese Cabbage
- P410 Yukina Savoy Chinese Cabbage
- P054 Mizuna Pot Herb Mustard
- P051 Red Giant Mustard
- P033 Shungiku Chrysanthemum Green
- P062 Tatsoi Pak Choi
- P102 White Stem Daikon Sprouts

C010 Baby Leaf Garden

The baby leaf greens in this colorful mix are very tender and sweet when they are harvested only 2"-6" tall. Baby leaf vegetables are excellent additions to salad mixes, braising mixes, soups, sushi and sashimi.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P245 Beka Santoh Chinese Cabbage
- P338 Garnet Giant Mustard
- P048 Katsura Giant Pickling Melon
- P203 Kyoto Red Carrot
- P235 Mibuna
- P246 Shishigatani Kabocha Japanese Pumpkin

C004 Japanese Heirloom Garden

We are extremely delighted to offer the Japanese Heirloom Garden. It is our special collection of dento yasai or “traditional vegetables” of Japan regions. They have been historically used in a vegetarian cooking style of shojin ryori that is practiced by Buddhist priests.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P078 Evergreen Nebuka Japanese Bunching Onion
- P224 Hinona Kabu Turnip
- P242 Kamo Eggplant
- P048 Katsura Giant Pickling Melon
- P203 Kyoto Red Carrot
- P235 Mibuna
- P246 Shishigatani Kabocha Japanese Pumpkin

*Variety substitutes will be made if the specific variety is sold out.
Chef Specialty Gardens

C011 Juicing Garden

The varieties in the Juicing Garden are chosen for their delicious flavors and varied nutrients. Vegetables that have been harvested from your own garden and then quickly processed in your juicer or blender make a drink that is fresh, alive, and makes the nutrients more immediately available to your body.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P055 Komatsuna
- P308 Atomic Red Carrot
- P359 Ruby Red Swiss Chard
- P019 Tasty Green Cucumber Hybrid
- P062 Tatsou Pak Choi
- P213 Vitaminina Chinese Cabbage
- P181 Watercress

C013 Korean Cuisine Garden

The Korean Cuisine Garden features traditional Korean red peppers for making red chili paste (gochujang) and a Korean cabbage used for making kim chee. Korean perilla and sesame are commonly used in Korean cooking. Jeok Gat is a spicy mustard and Alpine Gold is a crisp Korean radish for pickling.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P260 Korean Perilla
- P525 Lady Hermit
- P526 Lady Choi
- P511 Chun Yeon Gold hybrid
- P084 Kingoma (tan sesame)
- P444 Jeok Gat mustard
- P493 Alpine Gold hybrid

C006 Macrobiotic Garden

The Macrobiotic Garden offers principal and supplemental vegetables that support a macrobiotic dietary approach. Experience gardening by growing your organic food source.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P499 Azuki Red Bean Wase
- P049 Gai Choi Chinese Mustard
- P151 Kurogoma Black Sesame Seed
- P528 Tohya Soybean
- P108 Tokyo Market Turnip
- P070 Takinogawa Gobo Burdock
- P090 Tokinashi All Season Daikon

C012 Microgreen Garden

Microgreens are grown in a raised bed or shallow container with a well-drained soil mixture. They are harvested when the first true leaves just begin to develop and are clipped close to the soil level when about 1" to 2" tall. Delicate microgreens are used as accents on appetizers, sandwiches, salads, main courses and even desserts. This mix has been created with a variety of leaf shapes, flavors, and colors. Plant all together or separately—or create your own mixtures.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
- P362 All Purple Radish
- P355 Chinese Celery Dark Green
- P054 Mizuna Mustard
- P051 Red Giant Mustard
- P283 Red Stem Radish
- P350 Tatsou Savoy Pak Choi
- P349 Tokyo Bekana Chinese Cabbage

*Variety substitutes will be made if the specific variety is sold out.
Chef Specialty Gardens

**C007 Shabu Shabu Garden**
The Shabu Shabu Garden is our selection of basic vegetables for *nabemono* (one pot or hot pot) cooking whether it is *shabu shabu*, *sukiyaki* or *torinabe*. Grow your own vegetables for the freshest vegetable ingredients.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
P040  Dwarf Grey Sugar Snow Pea
P071  Ishikura Improved Japanese Bunching Onion
P060  Maruba Santoh Chinese Cabbage
P203  Kyoto Red Carrot
P038  Alrite Spinach Hybrid
P090  Tokinashi Daikon
P033  Shungiku Chrysanthemum Green

**C008 Stir-fry Garden**
Our most popular vegetable varieties used for stir-frying are found in one specialty garden. Stir-fry a vegetable or try combinations of these vegetables to find the perfect balance of flavor.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
P040  Dwarf Grey Sugar Snow Pea
P049  Gai Choi Chinese Mustard
P294  Wan Shen Chinese Broccoli
P071  Ishikura Improved Japanese Bunching Onion
P056  Chinese Pak Choi
P055  Komatsuna
P059  Shanghai Green Pak Choi

**C009 Thai Garden**
Your Thai Garden will be filled with authentic vegetables of Thailand. All of these seeds are carefully selected from Thailand. All you need are your spices, fish sauce, and coconut milk and curry paste.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
P428  Bird Pepper
P279  Lucky Dance Cucumber Hybrid
P043  Blue Kuri Kabocha Squash
P228  Siam Queen Thai Basil
P236  Sweet Thai Basil Red Stem
P352  Thai Chili Pepper
P470  Petch Siam Thai Eggplant

**C003 Tropical Garden**
The Tropical Garden offers many unusual and delicious vegetables from tropical regions; the beautiful deep red purple yard long bean from China, Hawaiian Manoa lettuce, Poha Berry is delicious dipped in chocolate and the Winged bean found throughout Asia.

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
P142  Green Stem Malabar Spinach
P208  Manoa Lettuce
P077  Molokhia
P239  Poha Berry
P263  Red Noodle Yard Long Bean
P218  Winged Bean
P186  Yu Choy Sum

**C005 Tsukemono Favorite Pickling Garden**
The tradition of pickling is one way vegetables have been preserved in Asia. Many of our customers want to make *obachan’s* (grandmother’s) tsukemono recipes or the tsukemono served at restaurants or sold in markets. We have selected the most popular vegetables used for pickling *kimchee*, *tukwan*, *nukamiso*, *shoyu zuke*, *ichiyazuki* and other recipes. A dinner is not complete unless something spicy, salty, sweet or sour is served!

This Garden includes one packet each of the following:
P048  Katsura Giant Pickling Melon
P027  Kurume Long Japanese Eggplant
P051  Red Giant Mustard
P019  Tasty Green Cucumber Hybrid
P090  Tokinashi All Season Daikon
P108  Tokyo Market Japanese Turnip
P008  Aichi Chinese Cabbage

*Variety substitutes will be made if the specific variety is sold out.*
**AMARANTH**

*Amaranthus*  
(hiyna, java horenso, xian cai, kulitis, phak khom, rau den do, chaual)

Sometimes called Chinese spinach, or *yin choy*, this green is a colorful addition to the garden, ranging from light to dark green, red color, and variegated green/red. Delicate, lightly stir-fried or steamed. Amaranth leaves and stems are extremely nutritious delivering protein, iron and calcium, as well as vitamins A and C. Chinese cuisine typically prefers the red-leaf varieties and includes them in soups, sometimes serving the cooked leaves separately. In India, Taiwan and Japan, the lighter varieties are more popular. In Western cuisine, Amaranth can be substituted in any recipe for spinach. Young leaves are tasty in salads and an excellent choice for microgreens and garnish. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer. Amaranth will tolerate hot, dry and moist conditions but will not thrive in cold temperatures.

### #248 ALL RED LEAF  
(50 days)  
Broad, tender leaves cover the 16” tall semi-upright plant. The purple-red leaf color of this variety appears within the first 2-3 weeks of growth.

### #384 RED BEAUTY  
(30 to 40 days)  
The purple-red oval leaves of this beautiful variety have a bright green margin. The plant produces a high yield of tender leaves even in warmer weather. Perfect for microgreens, salad mixes, and as a garnish.

### #497 RED GARNET  
(50 days)  
Dark burgundy stems and fuchsia-red tinged green leaves make this variety an excellent choice for microgreens and baby leaf.

### #221 RED LEAF  
(50 days)  
This variety has green leaves with red stripes in the center leaf.

### #204 WHITE LEAF  
(30 to 40 days)  
This variety has round, tender, light green leaves.

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**ARUGULA**

*Eruca sativa*  
(rocket, rugola)

An increasingly popular green, *arugula’s* peppery flavor adds zest and tang to everything from pizza to sandwiches to salads with mache, green- or red-leaf lettuces and other baby greens. A favorite lunch is a spinach wrap packed with arugula and other garden tidbits, with sesame dressing drizzled over them. In Asian cuisine, arugula often provides a bed for chicken, pork or fish, or it can be creamed and made into a delicious side dish. Arugula loves cool weather, growing sweeter and becoming slower to bolt. It does want some attention, though; regular cutting will keep it producing through the season.

### #361 ARUGULA  
(7-10 days microgreens, 30-50 days)  
This spicy green is also known as Rocket or Roquette. It has dark green leaves that add a delicious peppery flavor to salads and are tastiest when harvested as 2-6” long baby greens.

### #485 ASTRO  
(7-10 days microgreens, 30-50 days)  
Slightly lobed, medium green leaves have a slight bitter and peppery flavor that adds a wonderful accent to a salad or sandwich. Flavor intensifies in warm weather. Decorative white flowers are edible. Excellent for microgreens and baby leaf.

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**BALLOON FLOWER**

*Platycodon grandiflorus*  
(toraji, kikyo)

The Ballon Flower is also known as Chinese Bell Flower or Japanese Bell Flower. In Korea, the root is called *doraji*. This perennial is a member of the Campanulaceae family and is known for its large balloon-shaped blossoms which are typically blue, pink or white. It prefers well-drained, sandy loam soil with organic matter. The culinary and medicinal value of this plant is in the tuberous root, which has long been used as an anti-inflammatory to treat colds throughout Asia. The root is harvested in the second or third year and is considered to offer many of the benefits of ginseng at a lower cost. *Doraji* is found in a number of Korean dishes and salads, often in recipes that compensate for the root’s bitterness with additional hot pepper.

### #394 TORAJI  
(90 days to flower-harvest root in 3 years)  
The blossoms open from a balloon shape to a large blue-violet or white 5-pointed star. In the West, it is known as an ornamental, but this East Asian native has long been grown in China, Korea, Japan and East Siberia for medicinal purposes. The root — dried as well as fresh — is also used in many Asian dishes and salads.

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**BASIL-THAI**

(merbok, komiryo, bajiriko, hsiang tsai, bai gaprow, bai manglak, bai horapa, rau que, tulsi)

Basil is a staple herb of Thai, Vietnamese and Indian cuisine. It is also known as Oriental or Asian basil. The varieties below allow you to select the perfect flavor for your cooking and color for your garden, whether it be the musky-flavored Holy Basil, sacred in the Hindu religious tradition and is regarded as one of the most important plants used in Ayurvedic medicine, the licorice-scented variety used in most authentic Thai dishes, or Lemon Basil, whose seeds are a key ingredient in some Asian sweets. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

### #227 GREEN LEAF HOLY BASIL  
(70-90 days)  
The plants have a bush growing habit and leaves have with a spicy, clove-like, musky flavor and aroma. This is a green leaf variety. Holy basil is an herb native to India, where it is known as *tulsi*.

### #164 LEMON BASIL  
(80 days)  
This basil has a delicate citrus fragrance and flavor that makes this variety a favorite for the cuisines of Southeast Asia. It is a compact bush with medium-sized pointed green leaves.

### #498 RED LEAF HOLY BASIL  
(70-90 days)  
This Holy basil variety has pointed purple-tinged leaves. The plants have a bush growing habit and leaves have with a spicy, clove-like,
musk flavor and aroma. This herb is used in the popular Gai Pad Gra Pow dish and in stir-frying and soup. Grows well in containers and has an ornamental appeal.

**#228 SIAM QUEEN**

_Ocimum basilicum_ (70 to 80 days)

This open pollinated Siam Queen variety has set the standard for Thai basils. It has an intense licorice/basil aroma and flavor. The attractive and vigorous bushy plants have 2” medium green leaves and compact clusters of deep red-purple flowers. Good bolt resistance. This is an excellent choice for commercial and home garden growing.

**#521 SWEET LARGE LEAF**

_Ocimum basilicum_ (70 to 80 days)

Sweet Large Leaf Thai Basil has large tender leaves that tastes somewhat like anise, with a strong, pungent, sweet aroma. The plants are about 2’ tall and are grown as a perennial in warm, tropical climates. Use in authentic Vietnamese, Cambodian or Thai dishes, such as pho, the famous noodle soup of Vietnam.

**#332 THAI**

_Ocimum basilicum_ (65-90 days)

Beautiful in the garden or garnishing a plate, this basil also delivers the distinct Thai anise/clove flavor. The leaves are bright green, with purple stems and blossoms. It is also known as Oriental or Asian basil.

**#236 THAI RED STEM**

_Ocimum basilicum_ (80 days)

This Thai basil has deep green leaves with purple stems and flowers. It has a very strong anise/clove flavor and is commonly used in many Asian dishes. A vigorous and high yielding plant.

**BEAN**

(mame)

Because the bean plays such an essential role in cuisines all across Asia, and because it is so versatile in its various shapes, sizes and colors, we offer over 40 varieties. From the red adzuki bean popular in Japanese rice and confectionery paste, to the green mung bean, which in a few days produces sprouts that complement almost any stir-fry or salad; the following varieties are delightfully diverse. The pole and yard long beans are perfect for stir-frying or just serving them steamed with a little butter and garlic. Don’t overlook the soybeans. It’s not too much of a stretch to serve these as an at-home appetizer, just as you’d find them at your favorite sushi bar. It is best to cook all beans before eating. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

**Adzuki Bean**

_Vigna angularis_ (azuki, hong xiao dou)

**#501 DAINAGON** (90 days)

This adzuki bean is widely grown in the Kyoto prefecture, Japan. It is a late maturing and large seed type variety. This adzuki bean stays firm and maintains bean shape after cooking.

**#500 DOYOU** (90 days)

This variety is late maturing and is a large seed adzuki bean type grown mainly for the dried red beans used in sweet confectionery paste.

**#499 WASE** (70 days)

Adzuki bean is grown mainly for the dried red beans which are used in the Asian soup and sweet confectionery paste. Young green beans can be prepared like French filet beans. This is an early maturing and small seed variety.

**Broad Bean**

_Vicia faba_ (sora mame, tsam dou, patani, bakla)

**#426 AQUADULCE** (70 to 90 days)

Sweet and tasty broad beans or fava beans are a staple of Mediterranean cuisine. When harvested very young, the whole pod can be cooked and eaten. With later harvests, the beans must be shelled. Young leaf shoots can be cooked as well. There are typically 5-8 beans per pod. Fall plantings will survive the winter and produce good spring yields. This hardy plant is a good nitrogen fixer and can be used as a green manure.

**Green Bean Bush**

_Phaseolus vulgaris_ (saya ingenname)

**#505 JADE** (52-60 days)

This variety produces strong upright plants for easy picking. Pods have a sieve size 3-4, 5-7” long and are dark green color. Green beans are straight and firm with excellent flavor. Produces quality pods later in the season than other bean varieties. Plants are resistant to many diseases, including Common Bean Mosaic, Curly Top Virus, and Rust.

**#503 MAXIBEL** (55-60 days)

Maxibel is one of the best quality French filet bean varieties on the market. The pods are sieve size 2, 7” long, straight and green color and good yield. This variety has disease resistance to Anthracnose and Bean Common Mosaic Viruses.

**Hyacinth Bean**

_Dolichos lablab_ (fujimame, bian dou, bataw, dau dou)

**#206 AKAHANA FUJIMAME**

(90 to 100 days)

Hyacinth bean is a tropical plant and likes warm climate. This variety is a beautiful green-leaved climber with magenta flowers. It is a popular variety with edible pods that are flat, thick and curved. The vine is vigorous and needs to be supported. Also grown as an ornamental plant in the garden, its young pods can be sliced or used whole. Boil or stir-fry well.

**#220 MURASAKIROHANA FUJIMAME**

(90 to 100 days)

This Japanese variety of hyacinth bean has purple flowers. The flat, thick, curved pods are green and most tender when picked young and cooked. This variety is widely grown in the subtropical regions of South Asia and China. Also popular as an ornamental plant, its young pods can be sliced or used whole. Boil or stir-fry well.
Most of the pods mature at the same time for ease of harvest. The bushy plants need warm day and cool night temperatures for good results.

### #529 BIEI (70 days)
This is a non-GMO, open pollinated, late maturing soybean variety. Pods are dark green, have white pubescence, and large size with 3 seeds per pod. Plants are approximately 2 feet tall with strong stalks.

### #530 KARIKACHI No. 3 (70 days)
This is a non-GMO, open pollinated, medium maturing soybean variety. Matures 3-4 days later than Tohya soybean variety. Pods are green pods with white pubescence, large in size with 3 seeds per pod. Plants are over 2 feet tall. This variety has wide growing adaptability.

### #430 KODAIZU (90 days)
This is a mid-season soybean. It is a small seeded soybean and is used for making natto and excellent for sprouting. The bushy plants need warm day and cool night temperatures for good results. It is popular especially as a breakfast food because it is a rich source of protein and probiotics.

### #272 KOURI (85 days)
Brown-seeded soybeans are uncommon in the United States. They are highly prized in Japan for their sweeter and nuttier flavor compared to the traditional green/tan seeded soybeans. Even though the seed for planting is brown, you will find the color of the bean dark green at harvest and it retains this color when cooked. The pod’s pubescence is light brown. The plant habit is semi-upright growing about 2 feet tall.

### #431 MIDORI GIANT (80 days)
This is an early maturing, large seeded, traditional edamame soybean. A consistently heavy producer with over 90% of the pods holding two or three seeds. It is a variety that is adaptable to all regions of the US. Great for both commercial use and home gardens.

### #429 SHINONOME (80 days)
This is an early maturing soybean. It has a clear hilum (the point of attachment of the seed to the pod). It is ideal for making tofu, soymilk, miso, soy sauce and other soybean products. The bushy plants need warm day and cool night temperatures for good results. Used to make processed soybean products such as tofu, soymilk, miso, soy sauce.

### #125 TAMBA KURO OTSUBU (150 days)
This variety is very popular in Japan and has a rich flavor. The black soybean is similar to its green cousin but is a late maturing type. Warm day temperatures and cool night temperatures are important for good results.

### #271 TANKURO (85 days)
In Japan, the black-seeded soybeans are noted as having a richer and sweeter flavor compared to the traditional green/tan seeded soybeans. Even though the seed for planting is black, you will find the color of the bean dark green at harvest and it retains this color when cooked. The pod’s pubescence is light brown. The plant habit is semi-upright growing up to 2 1/2 feet tall. Warm day temperatures and cool night temperatures are important for good results.

### #528 TOHYA (70 days)
This is a non-GMO, open pollinated, early maturity soybean variety. Pods are light green with white pubescence, large pods with 3 seeds. Plants are under 2 feet tall.

### Sword Bean
**Canavalia gladiata**
*(tachinata mame, dou tau, pataning, dagat)*

### #190 AKANATA MAME (70 days)
This tropical Japanese cultivated bean is only harvested when the pods are young and tender. The dense, glossy green pods are flat, have a ridged edge, and taste like snap beans. This variety has pink/red flowers. Large vines grow quickly and should be trellised.

### #234 SHIRONATA MAME (70 days)
This tropical Japanese cultivated bean is only harvested when the pods are young and tender. The dense, glossy green pods are flat, have a ridged edge, and taste like snap beans. Large vines grow quickly and should be trellised.

### Yard Long Bean
**Vigna unguiculata subsp sesquipedalis**
*(sasage, juro kusagai, sitao, tau fug yao, dau dua)*

### #174 AKASANJAKU (75 days)
Yard long beans are sometimes called Asparagus beans or Chinese Long beans. This

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highly prized sweet variety produces long, slender, round stringless pods that grow 12-16" long. The dry beans of this variety are a red color. This strong plant thrives on heat and is easy to grow.

**#401 DARK GREEN** (70 days)
This variety produces long, dark green, slender, round stringless pods that grow 16-18" long. This strong, easy to grow plant needs a warm climate to thrive and will reward you with high yields.

**#175 KUROSANJAKU** (75 days)
This fast growing, high yielding variety thrives in the heat. It is a black seeded variety and is one of the most popular varieties grown. These extra long dark green stringless beans can reach 20" in length and highly prized because of their sweet and crunchy pods.

**#262 MOSAIC** (80 days)
The variety name, Mosaic, describes the purple, red and green colors of the pod that create a pattern. The beans grow 16-20" long. They are most common in southern China and are highly prized because of their crisp, sweet, tender pods and generous yields.

**#001 ORIENT WONDER** (70 days)
This variety produces rich green, long, slender, round stringless pods. These beans are very crisp, tender, and delicious. Orient Wonder is far superior to standard varieties for its flavor and ability to grow in a wide range of conditions. It thrives in warm humid areas and sets fruit better in cool or drier weather than similar varieties.

**#247 PURPLE MART** (75 to 80 days)
Yard long beans have been cultivated for centuries in India and China. This variety is unusual and recognized for its rich deep dark purple color pod. A generous producer of about 20" long beans weighing about 40 grams. These beans are tender, string-less, and the bean’s dark purple color turns black when cooked.

**#502 PURPLE RED MART** (70 days)
This variety is unusual and recognized for its rich purple-red color pods, early maturity and high yield. A generous producer of about 16-18" long beans weighing about 15-20 grams. These beans are tender, string-less, and the bean’s purple-red color turns black when cooked.

**#263 RED NOODLE** (50 to 80 days)
Red Noodle beans have an unusual purple-red color and are a well-known variety in southern China. They can grow up to 22" long. The bean will lose its red color when cooked. This vigorous plant is heat tolerant.

**#232 WHITE SEEDED** (60 days)
This heat tolerant yard long bean produces white seeds. The firm but tender pod is a light green color and grows to 24" long. Like other yard long beans, these stringless beans have sweet, tender pods. Deep fry, stir-fry, steam or add to soup.

**BURDOCK**

*Arctium lappa*  
*(gobo, niu pang)*

Originally cultivated in China for medicinal purposes, this unique root has become a sought after specialty in Japan. Edible burdock root is gobo in Japanese and burdock leaf is ha gobo. Flavorful and crunchy, burdock is an excellent source of fiber, vitamin B and minerals. Its nutty taste is delicious sautéed in combination with carrots or just some soy sauce and a bit of sugar, or it can be deep-fried in a tempura batter. Avoid rinsing this brown-skinned vegetable until you’re ready to use it — in markets, it’s sold with the dirt still lingering to the roots because it is quick to wilt when washed. The white flesh immediately discolors once peeled. You’ll want to soak it in a mild vinegar solution until you’re ready to cook it to maintain the color. Sow seeds in spring and early fall.

**#184 HA GOBO** (70 days)
This special Japanese variety is grown for its delicate edible leaves. The thick white stalk is about 12" long and the light green leaves are tender. The edible root is about 6" long.

**#302 SALADA MUSUME** (100 days)
An early, light skinned, edible burdock or gobo that grows 12-16" long. This relatively short length makes it suitable for home gardens. In Japan, this variety is used fresh for salad and has a nice earthy aroma.

**#070 TAKINOGAWA** (75-85 days)
Edible burdock is an important vegetable essential in preparing the classic Japanese dish *kimpira*. This is a late maturing variety that has rich earthy flavor. It is the most popular variety in Japan. Mature plant can reach 3’ in height and roots grow to 3-4’. Roots can be harvested in 4-5 months if planted in spring.

**#124 WATANABE EARLY** (110 days)
Burdock, also called gobo is highly prized as a nutritious delicacy in Japan and is a traditional Asian vegetable. This early variety matures faster than Takinogawa and has the same rich flavor with a slightly shorter, very tender root. Plants can grow up to 3’ tall and roots to about 2.5’ long. Recommended for spring sowing for summer harvest.

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CABBAGE
Brassica oleracea Capitata group
(kyabetsu)
Western head cabbage is a very versatile vegetable and is used in kitchens across the globe. The thick inner leaves are more durable than Chinese cabbage and stand up well to longer cooking processes. It has excellent nutritional value with high levels of vitamin C and glutamine, an amino acid with anti-inflammatory properties. Cabbage has a long storing capability and makes it an important winter vegetable. Okonomiyaki is a popular cabbage based dish that is best known in Osaka. Try cabbage in curries, sukiyaki, ohitashi, yosenabe, stir-fries, soup, overnight pickling and kimchee.

#523 RED ACRE
(5-7 days microgreens, 70-80 days)
Red Acre is a popular variety grown as microgreens and baby leaf production because it adds color and variety to any micro-mix. At a very young stage the stems have a violet color and green leaves. When grown to full maturity it is a small compact short stemmed heading plant that produces hard round deep red-purple heads 5 to 7 inches in diameter. These heads weigh from 2 to 4 pounds. Resistant to Yellows and splitting. Heads are solid in early stages and have good uniform color.

#437 WAKAMINE, HYBRID (65 days)
This popular Japanese hybrid is vigorous, easy to grow and has good heat tolerance. The medium size deep green head weighs 3 to 3 1/2 lbs and has a slightly flattened shape. It can be planted intensively and harvested summer through fall. Strongly resistant to fusarium wilt and moderately resistant to black rot.

CARROT
Daucus carota
(ninjin, gochar)
The carrot is one vegetable that spans Asian and Western cuisines alike. Asian carrots tend to have a deeper red color, which is preferred particularly in China, where the carrot is an ingredient in a number of traditional New Year dishes. Indian cuisine enjoys carrots pickled or added to curries, while in Vietnam this vegetable is a more common ingredient in salads. The Japanese often carve carrots into beautiful garnishes or add them to soups, including a colorful pureed vegetable miso soup. Strips of daikon, carrot and dried apricots in a sweet and sour sauce make up a traditional Japanese New Year food, and it is a crucial ingredient in Korea’s kimchee. Even if you plan to use them primarily in Western dishes such as green salads or stews, the colorful and tasty varieties below can add some color and diversity to the carrot section of your home garden. Sow seeds in spring and fall.

#308 ATOMIC RED (65 days)
This carrot lives up to its name—its 11” long tapered roots are a scarlet color that gets brighter when cooked. It gets its hue from healthful Lycopene, a precursor to beta carotene. This variety has good heat tolerance.

#436 CHABLIS YELLOW (70 to 75 days)
This Danvers variety is yellow all the way through to the core. The pointed roots grow 8-10” long, have broad, square shoulders and produce large tops. They have a uniform shape and are mildly flavored. Vigorous and widely adapted.

#309 COSMIC PURPLE (58 days)
The smooth purple skin contrasts beautifully with the bright orange coreless flesh. They have a very sweet flavor and are a hit with kids and adults alike. The tops grow to 15”. Carrots grow best in cool weather. Roots are tapered and best harvested around 7”.

#310 LUNAR WHITE (60 days)
This 8” long pure white carrot is almost entirely coreless. The seeds produce a heavy crop of tall, hearty plants. The tapered roots have a very mild carrot flavor, and they are particularly delicious when picked small. Crunchy and crisp, Lunar White carrots make a great addition to a green salad. They can be used in any recipe calling for standard orange carrots, but they are an especially nice addition to a dish whose presentation highlights their clean moon-white color.

#112 NEW KURODA (110 days)
An improved Chantenay-type, this smooth, deep orange carrot grows to 7” long and 2” in diameter. Bred to thrive in sub-tropical areas, it produces high quality, uniform roots in summer for fall harvest. The uniform plant has high tolerance to heat and leaf blight.

#434 SCARLET RED (75 days)
This deep red carrot grows 6-8” long and has strong green tops. It is high in lycopene and can be eaten fresh but is generally preferred cooked.

#311 SOLAR YELLOW (63 days)
This deep red carrot grows 6-8” long and has strong green tops. It is high in lycopene and can be eaten fresh but is generally preferred cooked.

#435 SNOW WHITE (75 days)
This creamy white carrot has a mild, sweet flavor and crisp texture. The average length is 7-8”. Excellent quality roots. Grow with other color carrots for an eye catching bunch or gourmet salad. Use fresh or cooked.

CHINESE BROCCOLI
Brassica oleracea
(kairan, kailaan, gai lan, phakkhano, cai ro)
Chinese broccoli is also known as Chinese kale or gailaan. Although it is not widely available in Western markets, Chinese broccoli is quite versatile and is very common in Asia. It is one of the most popular green vegetables in Chinese cuisine and grown for its leaves and stem. The vegetable can be prepared much as you might prepare broccoli, although it looks more like kale. The flavor is a bit stronger than Western broccoli - peppery and pungent in the aftertaste. It’s delicious - and most typical - in a stir-fry, but also makes a tasty addition to a fresh salad. Sow seeds in spring to early fall.

#144 KAILAAN (60 to 70 days)
This open pollinated variety has deep green color and good flavor.

#295 RYOKUHO, HYBRID (45 to 50 days)
Also known as Green Jade variety. This excellent early maturing hybrid has vigorous growth, high yields and disease resistance. The uniform, upright plants are about 16” tall.

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with thick tender stems with long internodes. The smooth dark green leaves have very short petioles with less wax. Thick stems, strong heat tolerance and moderate bolting resistance make this variety very desirable.

#296 SUIHO, HYBRID (50 days)
Also known as Noble Jade or Emerald Green variety. This variety of Chinese kale/broccoli has round medium green leaves that are slightly wrinkled with 3/4” thick stems. The thick stem is shorter and thicker than Ryokuho variety yet tender and crispy making this a grower choice. The plant grows about 14" tall and is semi-spreading.

#294 WAN SHEN (65 days)
This late maturing Chinese broccoli also bolts late if grown in cool temperatures. It has large tender leaves with short, thick, crisp stems.

**CHINESE CABBAGE**
*Brassica rapa var pekinensis*  
(nappa, hakusai, da bai cai, pechay, baguio, cai bac)

Whether it’s encountered in a Chinese stir-fry, pickled in Korean kimchee or used in Japanese soups or sukiyaki, Chinese cabbage plays a principal role in Asian cuisine. Its mild delicate flavor makes it a welcome addition to a salad or sandwich, but it also makes the cabbage vulnerable to overcooking. In Asia, the vegetable is an important source of nutrition in winter. It is typically pickled in Japan and Korea and dried in China to be included in soups during the cold season. The varieties below are the three main types of Chinese cabbage: barrel-shaped, cylindrical, also called Michihili, and loose-leaf.

### Fluffy Top Type

**#482 KOGANE** (5-7 days microgreens, 70-80 days)
Kogane means gold in Japanese. When mature, the loose, fluffy head type, can weigh up to 8 lbs and has a yellow core surrounded by crumpled green outer leaves. It has good flavor and is popular for pickling and cooking. Creates a nice contrast with darker greens for microgreens and baby leaf. Best grown in mild climates.

### Head Type

**#008 AICHI** (70 days)
This very old traditional, dento yasai, Chinese cabbage variety is from the Aichi Prefecture of Japan. It produces large barrel-shaped heads with succulent mid ribs. The tender leaves have a mild, sweet, cabbage flavor and compliment other vegetables when prepared cooked, pickled, or fresh.

**#013 BLUES, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This well-known early hybrid nappa cabbage has many excellent qualities. It grows vigorously and is resistant to viruses, downy mildew, leaf spot, alternaria leaf spot, and bacterial soft rot. It is extra slow bolting. Mature heads can weigh over 4 lbs.

**#192 CHORUS, HYBRID** (65 days)
This hybrid Chinese cabbage is prized for its high resistance to Clubroot as well as a variety of other diseases and mildew. The bright green heads weigh up to 5 pounds. Sow seeds late summer to early fall. Loaded with vitamin A, potassium and folic acid, this variety is perfect for a stir-fry with meat, tofu or other vegetables. It can also be steamed; and the young leaves can be harvested for salad.

**#307 MINI KISAKU 50, HYBRID** (50 to 55 days)
This small, early maturing variety is easier to handle than the large heads produced by other varieties. It weighs only 2-3 lbs when mature and has a yellow core that is very crisp, tender and delicious. Popular in Japanese soups and braised with meat in sukiyaki. Used in yosenabe, ohitashi, stir-fry, pickling and salad.

**#561 RCC3, HYBRID** (85-90 days)
This is a red hybrid Chinese Cabbage that everyone has been talking about. Exterior leaves are pink color and interior leaves are red-purple. The color is not as dark as RCC9. This variety is medium bolting and is prone to internal tipburn (decay of inner leaves). There is approximately 3% green Chinese cabbage off type.

**# 562 RCC9, HYBRID** (85-90 days)
This variety is red and has higher red-purplish color than RCC3 with the exterior and interior leaves having the nice red-purple color. Size is smaller than RCC3. RCC9 is not suitable in some regions because its early-bolting and is prone to internal tipburn (decay of inner leaves). There is approximately 5% green Chinese cabbage off-type. Clubroot resistant. Excellent for fresh salad and pickling.

**#549 SPRING CRISP, HYBRID** (63 days)
Spring Crisp barrel heads have a weight of approximately 5 pounds and is an excellent variety for kimchi pickling. Head are dark green external color, bright yellow internal color. Excellent slow bolting habit making it suitable for late spring to late summer harvesting. This early maturing variety has good field holding ability with an intermediate resistance to Clubroot and is less susceptible to internal black speck.

**#550 WINTER CRISP, HYBRID** (90 days)
This early maturing, medium green nappa cabbage variety has wide adaptability. Recommended where other nappa are difficult to cultivate. Heads can weigh over 5 lbs at maturity. It has good cold tolerance, medium heat tolerance and is slow bolting. This variety has a high resistance to viruses, soft rot, and leaf spot. A nutrient-rich vegetable loaded with vitamin A, potassium, and folic acid.

**#011 WR-70 DAYS, HYBRID** (70 days)
This early maturing, medium green nappa cabbage variety has wide adaptability. Recommended where other nappa are difficult to cultivate. Heads can weigh over 5 lbs at maturity. It has good cold tolerance, medium heat tolerance and is slow bolting. This variety has a high resistance to viruses, soft rot, and leaf spot. A nutrient-rich vegetable loaded with vitamin A, potassium, and folic acid.

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maturity. It has good cold tolerance, medium heat tolerance and is slow bolting. This variety has a high resistance to viruses, soft rot, and leaf spot. A nutrient-rich vegetable loaded with vitamin A, potassium, and folic acid.

**Loose-head Type**

**#245 BEKA SANTOH** (25 to 40 days)
This vigorous Chinese cabbage loose head variety is grown throughout Japan. The leaves are light green, frilled and slightly serrated. The petioles are white. Fast growing.

**#212 CHIRIMEN HAKUSAI** (50 days)
This loose-leaf Chinese cabbage is an old variety from Japan popular for beautiful crepe-textured light green leaves. Plants grow to 12" tall. In temperate climates, sow in summer, but avoid planting in the middle of a hot summer. In other areas, sow in spring or fall. You can use this variety in a salad as you would a lettuce or spinach. The most popular way to cook it is stir-frying, which will retain the nutrients, color and flavor.

**#014 GREEN SEOUL** (70 days)
This is a Korean loose-head type Chinese cabbage with narrow yellowish-green leaves. It is available only in treated seed. Sow seeds in late spring or early fall. Excellent for Korean kimchee recipes, this type of cabbage is also very popular in China and Japan for pickling. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#115 HIROSHIMANA** (45 days)
This loose-leaf Chinese cabbage variety has medium green, glossy leaves and pale green midribs. In frost-free areas, it can be sown all year long but avoid planting in the middle of a hot summer. For larger heads, harvest in 60-70 days. Stir-fry or steam. Chinese and Japanese cooks often use loose-headed cabbages for pickling.

**#060 MARUBA SANTOH ROUND LEAVED** (30 to 40 days)
This mild flavored green is fast and easy to grow. It is heat tolerant and suitable for year round growing. This loose head type Chinese cabbage has tender, smooth, round light green leaves and white petioles that can be harvested at any stage. Sow seeds in spring/summer after last frost or late summer/early fall. Use in salad, sukiyaki, ohtashi, yosenabe, stir-fry, soup and pickling.

**#345 OSAKA SHIRONA** (40 to 60 days)
These Japanese greens grow mild-tasting medium-sized bright green leaves atop wide and firm white petioles or stocks. It is a fast-growing variety that is tolerant to both cold and heat. In frost-free areas it can be sown all year long, but avoid planting in the middle of a hot summer. Packed with vitamin A, these leafy cabbages are most often enjoyed fresh in a stir-fry. Traditionally, leaves were dried or pickled to provide nutritious greens during winter months.

**#349 TOKYO BEKANA** (20 days baby leaf- 45 days mature)
Tokyo Bekana is a loose-head Chinese cabbage from Japan. The spring-green leaves curl at the edges and mature with slim white stems that widen at the base. Grow baby leaf greens year round with protection from cold temperatures. Popular for micro-greens.

**#213 VITAMINNA** (45 days)
This vegetable green is familiar in households throughout Japan. The dark green leaves are wrinkled and thick. Highly tolerant to cool temperatures, this vigorous grower is slow to bolt. Plant in spring or late summer to fall. Loaded with vitamin A, this flavorful green is a perfect addition to a salad or stir-fry.

**#410 YUKINA SAVOY** (25 to 45 days)
Yukina Savoy looks like a larger and savoyed version of Tatsoi. The thick, dark green, shiny, spoon-shaped leaves grow upright on pale green petioles. This vigorous and easy to grow plant is heat and cold resistant and can be grown year round. It has a mild flavor when harvested young. In cool areas, sow seeds in late spring after last frost in a sunny location and harvest in early summer through fall. In temperate areas, sow seeds from spring through fall. Culinary tips: Use in salads and stir-fries.

**Michihili Type**

**#178 GREEN ROCKET, HYBRID** (70 days)
This very popular early maturing Michihili type Chinese cabbage is known for its sweetness and crisp leaves. The uniform frilly-leafed cylindrical heads grow to 18" tall and 4 to 4 1/2 pounds. It is a vigorous grower, disease tolerant and matures early. Popular in Japanese soups and braised with meat in sukiyaki. Used in yosenabe, ohtashi, stir-fry, pickling and salad.

**#373 MONUMENT, HYBRID** (80 days)
This Chinese cabbage hybrid produces bright dark green, upright heads that look statuesque in the garden. A Michihili type of Chinese cabbage, Monument cabbages are cylindrical in shape, with crisp, textured outer leaves surrounding a sweet, tender, white core. Popular for its excellent flavor, disease tolerance and high quality, this semi-heading variety produces a bumper crop with cabbages as heavy as 4 pounds each. Harvest in the cool fall and early winter months. Monument is approximately 10 days later maturing than Green Rocket variety. Perfect for pickling, this variety is also excellent in stir-fries and soups.

**Chinese Celery**

Chinese celery is a smaller version of the celery in Western markets, but its flavor is quite a bit stronger. The crisp, hollow stems of some varieties are light green, others can be dark green or white. The leaves are typically jagged on the edges. Indispensable to many Asian soups or stews, Chinese celery is one of the most commonly grown vegetables in China. The entire plant is used, either fresh or dried. Add leaves and stalks to flavor vegetable or meat soups, or use them in a stir-fry. In China, celery is sometimes served as a dish by itself, stir-fried with a little soy sauce and sugar. The flavor may be a little too strong raw in a fresh green salad. Try it in small amounts at first. They prefer the cooler temperatures of spring and fall. Sow seeds in spring or late summer (in mild climates).

**#355 DARK GREEN** (30 to 50 days)
This Chinese cutting celery grows small dark green leaves with green petioles. Stems are thin, hollow, and crisp. It is very aromatic, even seedlings have a nice celery flavor. This makes it an excellent microgreen. As the plant matures the celery flavor and scent intensifies.

**#522 DARK GREEN CUTTING** (30 to 50 days)
This is a cutting celery grown specifically for microgreen production. It is very aromatic and has a celery flavor. Use in soups, stir-fries or as an herb for seasoning.

**#067 LIGHT GREEN** (30 days for micro greens, 60-90 days)
Like other varieties of Chinese celery, Light Green variety delivers the distinct celery flavor and aroma. The plant does not produce ribbed, thick stalks as conventional celery but very small, thin stems and leaves. The leaves and stems are used in soups and stir-fries for accent. Excellent variety for microgreens.

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY
**CHINESE LEEK**

*Allium tuberosum*

(nira, jiucai, kutsay, kuichai, he)

The Chinese Leek, also known as Chinese Chive, has a long history in Chinese and Japanese kitchens as well as the medicine cabinet. Both of the varieties described below have a delicate garlic-chive flavor. The leaves can be prepared in stir-fries, egg dishes, meat or fish dishes, or even by themselves. The Japanese make a tempura snack by tying the leaves into a bundle, dipping them in batter, and deep-frying them. The star-like white flowers make this herb an attractive addition to the garden. If they're not being used in a vase on the table, the flowers and flower buds can be part of your meal. The flowering stems retain their color when cooked and can be steamed as you might prepare asparagus. Flower buds are tasty in a salad, dressed with a little oil. In Asia, the flowers are sometimes ground into a spice. Sow seeds in spring to early summer.

**#200 FLOWERING CHINESE LEEK**

(70 days)

This popular Chinese specialty herb is a vigorous perennial. It is grown for its young flower buds, long stems and slender flat deep-green blades that grow up to 14’’. All of these parts are edible including mature flowers and have a delicate garlic-onion flavor. This variety is suitable for harvest from mid spring to early fall when grown in a greenhouse, and from late spring to late fall when grown in the field. Sufficient vegetative growth (1-2 years) plus low temperatures in winter and long summer days are needed for flowering. Generally, Chinese leek will not flower in the first growing season.

**#037 BROAD LEAVED NIRA**

(100+ days)

This Japanese variety of Chinese leek nira has deep green, broad, thick leaves that have a garlic-onion flavor. It is also referred to as flat chives. Its tolerance of heat and cold makes it very easy to grow. Likes full sun and will also thrive in half shade. Once the plant is established, it can be divided and raised for several years. Excellent choice for home garden and commercial growing. Can also be used to grow the delicate yellow blanched Chinese leek.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM GREENS**

*Chrysanthemum coronarium*

(shunigiku, kikuna, tung hao, tan o, khee kwai, guladaudi)

Chrysanthemum greens are also known as shunigiku, is a popular Japanese vegetable green that has yet to be recognized as a vegetable in the West, so you won’t find these greens in the produce section of the local grocery store. The dark green aromatic leaves are rich in vitamin B and minerals. The leaves are serrated or round on the edging. They, along with the young stems, are used in tempura, sukiyaki, ohotashi, yosenabe, and shabu-shabu in Japan. In China, the leaves are commonly used in soups. Sprinkle the chrysanthemum flower petals over soups and salads as a garnish, or add the young leaves to a green salad. The Japanese dip the flowers in sake and eat them at the beginning of a meal to confer good health and long life. Sow seeds in spring and fall.

**#201 GARLAND ROUND LEAVED**

(40 to 50 days)

This highly valued Japanese green is an edible chrysanthemum. The large, medium green oblong leaves are less serrated and have a milder flavor than the serrated-leaf varieties. An easy to grow plant that can also be used for microgreens and baby greens. The closer to flowering, the more pungent the flavor becomes.

**#033 GARLAND SERRATED LEAVED**

(40 to 50 days)

This highly valued Japanese vegetable green is an edible chrysanthemum and has serrated, dark-green aromatic leaves. The serrated leaf type has a flavor that is stronger than the round leaf type and intensifies with maturity. This easy to grow, cool weather plant has high yields and produces many side shoots.

**#413 OASIS -**

(40 to 50 days)

Edible chrysanthemum green is a traditional vegetable of Japan. Oasis has small, deeply serrated, dark-green aromatic leaves and is more productive, vigorous, and branched than many other varieties. This easy to grow plant can also be used for sprouting and baby greens.

**#382 GEORGIA SOUTHERN**

(75 days)

A loose-leaf member of the cabbage family that is prolific and easy to grow. The flat, oval, smooth, blue-green leaves have a mild flavor that improves with a light frost. Very high in nutritional value and fiber. Produces through the winter in temperate climates.

**COLLARD**

*Brassica oleracea var acephala*

(ke-ru, hagoromo kanran)

Collard greens are found in the Brassica family and are related to Kale. Collard greens are popular in American Southern cooking and are simmered with ham hock or salted pork. In Asia, the greens are used like loose-leaf cabbages and typically are pickled or added to soups and stir-fry. The leaves are packed with vitamins and are a healthy choice for the dinner table.

**#564 ROBUST 997, HYBRID**

(7-14 days as shoots, 110 days to maturity)

An increasingly popular vegetable throughout Asia, corn is a fun summer garden vegetable to grow. Cooks in Thailand and China make excellent use of baby corn in stir-fries and soups, along with salads. The MI RAI ® c or n described below is a full-ear corn, which has quickly become the rage in Japan markets. Whether it’s simply steamed, robata grilled and served as corn-on-the-cob, pureed in a Japanese corn soup or cut into a Western corn chowder, you can’t beat it for flavor. Baby corn is delicious prepared as tempura or fresh, with the silk and very tender husks! Sow seeds in late spring to summer.

**CORN**

*Zea mays*

(tomorokoshi)

Corn Shoot/Popcorn

**#09 JAPANESE HULLESS**

(83 to 100 days)

This variety is known for excellent popcorn that pops pure white kernels with no hard centers. Kernels pop into tender flakes. It is one of the best varieties grown for “baby corn”.

**#564 ROBUST 997, HYBRID**

(7-14 days as shoots, 110 days to maturity)
Also known as R997, this is a mid-season “butterfly” popcorn with large orange grain. It has a long cylinder-shaped ear with easy to remove kernels and will grow under a wide range of conditions. This variety is popular for microgreens because the shoots are sweet flavored and germination is consistent.

**Yellow & Bi-Color Corn**

**#519 MIRAI® 130Y, HYBRID**
(73 days)

MIRAI® 130Y yellow corn hybrid has superb sweetness (up to 18%) and tenderness. The corn ears are 8” long with 16 rows and good tip-fill. The plants are 6’ tall with ear height at 28’. The husk are dark green color, long flags and short shank. Intermediate resistance to NCLB, common rust and Stewart’s bacterial wilt. This variety is an SH2-type (super sweet type) and should not be planted next to SU (sugary) or SE (sugary extended). Isolation is at least 50 feet from all except SH2. Do not use Accent herbicide. Use as any other variety of corn and enjoy the extra tenderness, sweetness and flavor. It is available in untreated and treated seed. Please request the type of seed desired when ordering.

**#415 MIRAI® 301BC, HYBRID**
(74 days)

MIRAI® bicolor super-sweet hybrid corn has great performance and flavor. The ears grow a large 7 1/2” in length and have superb tip fill. Moderately tolerant to common rust and Stewart’s bacterial wilt. This is an SH2-type (sugary sweet type) and should not be planted next to SU (sugary) or SE (sugary extended). Isolation is at least 50 feet from all except SH2. Do not use Accent herbicide. It is available in untreated and treated seed. Please request the type of seed desired when ordering.

**#540 MIRAI® 315BC, HYBRID**
(76 days)

MIRAI® 315 bi-color corn hybrid has superb sweetness (up to 18%) and tenderness. The corn ears are 8” long with 16 rows and good tip-fill. The plants are 7’ tall with ear height at 34”. This variety has superb taste and high yield. Moderate resistance to NCLB, common rust and Stewart’s bacterial wilt. This variety is an SH2-type (super sweet type) and should not be planted next to SU (sugary) or SE (sugary extended). Isolation is at least 50 feet from all except SH2. Do not use Accent herbicide. It is available in untreated and treated seed. Please request the type of seed desired when ordering.

**CRESS**

*(tagarashi, koshoso, uotakuresu, kureson, xi yang cai, lampaka, phakhat nam, xa lach son)*

**#140 GARDEN CRESS**
*Lepidium sativum* (14 to 30 days)

Often called peppercress or curly cress, this herb is easy to grow in a container or in the garden. It has ruffled leaves with a refreshing peppery flavor. Use in salad or sandwiches to add texture and flavor. Stuff lots of spicy garden cress in porchetta sandwiches. It is absolutely delicious.

**#181 TRUE WATERCRESS**
*Nasturtium officinale* (50 days)

This hardy perennial grows wild along streams and can be cultivated in moist soil. Its dark green, small crisp leaves and young stems have a peppery flavor. It is recommended to harvest when young as watercress becomes bitter when it starts to flower. High in vitamins A and C.

**#182 UPLAND CRESS**
*Barbarea verna* (45 to 60 days)

Upland Cress is also called Winter Cress, or Creasy Greens in the South. It is an easy to grow cut-and-grow-again crop. The plant grows to about 4-6’ tall with mildly peppery leaves. Harvest at any stage from microgreen to full maturity. Leaves, shoots, and flower buds are all delicious.

**CUCUMBER**

*Cucumis sativus* *(kyuri, huang kwa, taeng kwa, khira)*

Versatile and hardy, the cucumber carries a lot of weight in Asian cuisine. Most typically, cucumbers are pickled or eaten raw as the main ingredient in lightly dressed salads. The Chinese cut up very ripe fruit into soups, including the skin. Indian cuisine employs cucumbers in its yogurt-based raitas; in Thailand, the vegetables are grated with onions in a salad with lemon and fish sauce. In Japan, you’d be likely to encounter cucumbers in soups; in Korea, you’d find them more often in stir-fries. Asian cucumbers tend to be longer than their Western cousins. They also often have textured skin, or ridges, and a smaller seed cavity. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer. Start seeds indoors and transplant when weather warms.

**#015 ARMENIAN CUCUMBER**
*Cucumis melo var flexuosus* (50 days)

Sometimes referred to as snake melon, serpent and yard long cucumber. This variety is light-green, heavily ribbed, and spineless. Fruits are crisp, mild and sweet flavored. It is a burpless cucumber and its thin skin does not require peeling. Very heat tolerant.

**#366 ARMENIAN STRIPED CUCUMBER**
*Cucumis melo var flexuosus* (65 to 70 days)

Valued for its flavor and attractive fruits, this cucumber is also known as snake melon. It is a heavy producer of light and dark green striped fruit that have a curved shape. An excellent slicer, the flesh is mild, sweet and crunchy. This variety requires a long and warm growing season. Use in salads and excellent for pickling.

**#025 CALYPSO, F1**
(55 days)

A widely adapted, high yielding, pickling cucumber that is suitable for hand or machine harvesting. Blocky, dark green fruits are straight with white spines and mature to a length of 3” by 1”. It has a gynoeceous flowering habit (plants produce almost all female flowers) so it must be interplanted with 10 to 15% pollinator plants. Disease resistant/ tolerant to SCAB, CMV, DM, ANI, PM and ALS.

**#279 LUCKY DANCE, HYBRID**
(57 days)

This cucumber is very popular in Southern...
Asia. It has the unique white and green color-type familiar in that area. The fruit can grow to 2” in diameter and about 6” long. The flesh is very crisp and firm and perfect for fresh eating.

**#018 PALACE KING, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This easy to grow, early maturing, sooyow type variety originates in Northern China. The defined ribbed fruits are best harvested 10” long and have fine white spines that are easily removed by washing. It is burpless, very crisp, and has a thin skin that doesn’t need to be peeled. The vines are high yielding. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.)

**#389 PALACE PRIDE, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This sooyow variety yields a prolific crop of fruits with glossy dark green skin with defined ridges and fine white spines. Fruits are harvested 10” long and have crisp flesh, a relatively small seed cavity and sweet flavor. Popular for its heat tolerance, this cucumber is easy to grow. No need to peel skin since the white spines are easily removed by washing. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.)

**#405 PROGRESS, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This excellent hybrid, Japanese cucumber has smooth, glossy, green skin and tasty, crisp, burpless flesh. The quality fruits mature to 8” long and 1” in diameter. Vigorous, high yielding plants are very heat tolerant and disease resistant to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and CMV. It grows well in the open field and has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers) and sets many female flowers.

**#390 SOARER, HYBRID** (60 days)
Valued particularly for its flavor, this Japanese burpless cucumber hybrid is easy to grow and a generous producer of 8” long cucumbers, up to 1” in diameter, with fine white spines and smooth deep-green skin. The vigorous plants tolerate heat very well and resist downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and CMV. It grows well in the open field and has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers) and sets many female flowers.

**#143 SOOYOW NISHIKI** (50 to 60 days)
This open pollinated sooyow type cucumber is easy to grow and heat tolerant. The skin is dark green with defined ridges and fine white spines that are easily removed by washing. It doesn’t need peeling. The fruit has sweet and very crisp flesh. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers). It produces more female flowers on the secondary and tertiary vines, so that’s where most of the fruit will be harvested.

**#404 SOUTHERN DELIGHT, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This is an excellent hybrid Japanese cucumber that has smooth, deep green skin with small white spines. The burpless fruits mature to 9” long, 1” in diameter, and have excellent flavor and quality. It is recommended for open field growing and has high tolerance to heat. The very vigorous, high yielding plants are resistant to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and CMV. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.)

**#023 SUHYO CROSS, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This vigorous hybrid sooyow-type Japanese cucumber has its origins in Northern China. It is easy to grow with good disease and mildew resistance. The dark green skin has defined ribbing and fine white spines. Fruits mature at 10-12” long and have excellent flavor and quality. This variety is suitable for open field growing and has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.)

**#391 SUMMER DANCE, HYBRID** (60 days)
Best known for its extremely uniform fruit, this hybrid grows vigorously and delivers a high yield from its many lateral vines. The mild tasting, deep green fruit are near perfect—straight with fine white spines on their glossy skin. They grow to about 9” long and more than 1” in diameter. Highly resistant to downy mildew and powdery mildew, it has an intermediate resistance to corynespora blight and target spot. This variety is suitable for open field growing and has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.)

**#392 SUMMER TOP, HYBRID** (60 days)
This excellent burpless hybrid is easy to grow and delivers a large yield of top-grade fruit. The cucumbers are uniform producing dark-green fruit that grow to about 9-10” long. It is resistant to downy mildew, powdery mildew and other diseases. This variety is suitable for open field growing and has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers). Enjoy fresh in salads, pickled or cooked in soup.

**#019 TASTY GREEN, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This popular, early maturing, Japanese burpless cucumber is best harvested 9” long. It is crisp, juicy, and tender. The dark green cucumber has smooth skin and fine white spines. It is easy to grow under a variety of conditions. This adaptable variety yields heavily and is resistant to both powdery mildew and downy mildew. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers.) Suited for greenhouse, open field, and home garden cultivation.

**#481 TOKIWA** (55-60 days)
Also known as Tokyo Green, this uniform, dark green variety grows 1.5” in diameter and 9-10” long and has small spines. Retains good flavor when large. Expect high yields.

**#278 TSUYATARO, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days)
This outstanding, easy to grow, burpless type is a bestseller in Japan. The skin is glossy deep green and is smooth with few spines. The fruit is very uniform and suitable for open field, greenhouse, and home growing. It has a monoecious flowering habit (plant produces both male and female flowers) and moderate resistance to both downy and powdery mildew.

**#016 YAMATO SANJAKU** (50 to 60 days)
This traditional variety is from Japan’s Yamato Province now known as Nara Prefecture. Sanjaku means three feet and this variety grows up to 1’ in height. Highly resistant to CMV. This variety is suitable for open field, greenhouse, and home garden cultivation.

**EGGPLANT**
*Solanum melongena*

(nasubi, ngai gwa, si kwa, talong, makhua terung, cai tim, cai phao, brinjal)

Asian eggplants are milder and have a more delicate taste than Western varieties. The slender fruits vary in color from white with lavender streaks to a glossy purple-black. They need no peeling. The skins are thin and tender, adding a slight texture and sweet flavor to the flesh. In Japan, eggplants are often used in tempura, baked and served with a dipping sauce made of ginger and soy sauce, braised or pickled. They are more typically braised or fried in China, while in India, they

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY

Kitazawa Seed Co.  ph: 510/595-1188  fx: 510/595-1860  www.kitazawaseed.com
are usually stuffed with meat and spices and baked. The mild flavor and porous flesh make them a perfect ingredient in a Thai curry dish, as they absorb the neighboring flavors. This is definitely a summer vegetable, unable to withstand cool weather. Start seeds indoors 6 weeks before last frost date and transplant when weather warms.

**Chinese / Taiwan Type**

**#152 BRIDE, HYBRID** (70 days)
The compact plants of this Chinese variety are well branched and produce 2-3 eggplants per cluster. The tender fruits have purple skin with white stripes, a green calyx and white flesh. They mature to 8" long and 1 1/4" in diameter. The strong plants are tolerant of bacterial wilt. Braise, bake or stir-fry. Use for grilling, stuffing and tempura.

**#119 PING-TUNG LONG, HYBRID** (75 days)
This is a prolific Taiwan variety that produces 12-16" long, glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The erect plants are very sturdy, 12-16" long glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The fruit weighs about 10 grams and is ideal for pickling. This specialty eggplant is from Dewako in Yamagata Prefecture Japan.

**#242 KAMO** (65 days)
Kamo is a highly prized traditional kyo yasai or Kyoto vegetable, from the Kamo area of Japan. It has been a delicacy in that region for hundreds of years. This unique fruit is round with a flat bottom, purple-black skin, purple calyx, and weighs up to 1/2 lb. Served at top restaurants in Japan, its dense flesh has a rich flavor.

**#353 KONASU** (60 days)
This tiny, bite-sized, rounded eggplant has shiny dark purple skin that looks almost onyx in color. The calyx is also a purplish-black, and beneath the tender skin is white flesh. These appealing little eggplants are perfect for pickling when harvested young. Mature fruit can be cooked as you would other eggplant varieties, and they are especially delicious in stir-fries, tempura or as part of a kabob.

**#027 KURUME LONG** (60 days)
This popular, open pollinated, Japanese variety has excellent quality. Shiny, black fruits have a purple calyx and mature 9-10" long with a mild, delicate flavor. Very vigorous and good for open field growing and home gardens. Relatively late maturing plant has an upright growth habit.

**#198 KYOTO EGG, HYBRID** (65 days)
This small Japanese eggplant is a generous producer of unique round fruit that grow to 3" in diameter. It has glossy purple-black skin, a purple calyx, and tender flesh. The plant is upright and grows well in warm climates.

**#243 MILLIONAIRE, HYBRID** (65 days)
One of the most popular Japanese eggplant hybrids sold in markets. This variety is an extra early, productive, and upright grower. The brilliant black-purple fruit is long, growing to over 8" in length. The skin is particularly soft, and the interior flesh is nearly seedless. Good for greenhouse, open field and home garden growing.

**#348 MIZUNO TAKUMI, HYBRID** (80 days)
This shiny, purplish-black oval-shaped eggplant grows to a plump 1/2 pound. Known for its watery flesh and tender skin, it is most often enjoyed cooked or pickled. The plants are heavy producers in open field or greenhouse alike. Recently, gourmet cooking shows have made this juicy variety popular in restaurants and bars throughout Japan, where the eggplants are lightly pickled and eaten as a summer side dish or as a snack with beer.

**#131 DEWAKO ONE BITE** (50 to 60 days)
This small one-bite size Japanese eggplant, hitokuchi nasubi, is a purple-black color with a purple calyx. The fruit weighs about 10 grams and is ideal for pickling. This specialty eggplant is from Dewako in Yamagata Prefecture Japan.

**#1031 SHOYA LONG, HYBRID** (60 days)
An early maturing hybrid with high yields and an upright plant habit. Fruit has deep purple skin and calyx, matures to 14-16" long, and weighs about 1 1/2 lb. Good for both greenhouse (spring harvest) and open field growing (summer harvest). Excellent quality fruit.

**#197 YASAKANAGA, HYBRID** (60 days)
This Japanese eggplant produces slender, glossy deep purple fruits that reach 7" and have a purple calyx. Starting early, the plants are very productive throughout the season and have good heat tolerance. They have a semi-uptight growth habit and can reach 5 feet tall. Use for tempura, stir-fry, baking, grilling, and pickling.

**Japanese Type**

**#513 AO DAIMARU** (65 days)
Ao Daimaru is a highly prized traditional kyo yasai or Kyoto vegetable, from the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. It is a delicacy in that region from early Meiji period. This unique fruit is a glossy cucumber color that gives way to a variegated milky white at the blossom end. Masego is an early eggplant variety, with sturdier plants that show a very good tolerance to pests and diseases. The fruit maintain a brilliant black-purple color. The plant is a vigorous grower and is ideal for pickling when harvested young. Mature fruit can be cooked as you would other eggplant varieties, and they are especially delicious in stir-fries, tempura or as part of a kabob.

**#402 BLACK SHINE, HYBRID** (65 days)
This Japanese hybrid eggplant has long fruit with black skin and a purple calyx. The shiny fruits have tender good quality flesh and grow over 8" long and weight over 8 oz. This extra early prolific producer is recommended for greenhouse and open field growing. Black Shine is very similar to Millionaire variety but fruits is heavier in weight.

**#347 CHORYOKU, HYBRID** (80 days)
This long Japanese eggplant has a bright, shiny, spring-green skin, and matures to 12" in length. The calyx is also the same uniform color. The plant is a vigorous grower and prolific producer of large, firm, sweet, and tasty fruits.

**#197 PETCH SIAM** (40 to 50 days)
This well-known and productive matti gulla variety is a prolific Taiwan variety that produces 12-16" long, glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The erect plants are very sturdy, 12-16" long glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The strong plants are tolerant of bacterial wilt. Braise, bake or stir-fry. Use for grilling, stuffing and tempura.

**Thai Type**

**#325 MASEGO, HYBRID** (70 days)
This excellent producer yields green rather than purple fruit. The firm, oblong eggplants are a glossy cucumber color that gives way to a variegated milky white at the blossom end. Masego is an early eggplant variety, with sturdier plants that show a very good tolerance to pests and diseases. The fruit maintain a good shelf life after harvesting. While distinct in color, the Masego eggplant can be prepared like its more common purple relatives. It's delicious grilled, baked, broiled or stewed in tomato juice. Pair it with tomatoes or onions for a Western flavor or stir fry in peanut oil with bunching onions, peppers and ginger for a more Asian flavor.

**#470 PETCH SIAM** (40 to 50 days)
This well-known and productive matti gulla variety is a prolific Taiwan variety that produces 12-16" long, glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The erect plants are very sturdy, 12-16" long glossy purple-red fruit with green calyx. The strong plants are tolerant of bacterial wilt. Braise, bake or stir-fry. Use for grilling, stuffing and tempura.

**CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY**
variety is easy to grow. Matti is an Indian village famous for this type of eggplant. The small (2” in diameter), round, green eggplants have a dark green stripe and are very popular in cuisines of India, Thailand, and Vietnam. Small eggplants are pickled or cooked. Delicious in curries and stews.

#471 ROUND PURPLE (50 to 55 days)
This vigorous, prolific variety can adapt to many different growing conditions. The round fruit is bright shiny purple, and grows up to 2” in diameter, weighing up to 3 ounces. It is popular in cuisines of India, Thailand, and Vietnam. Small eggplants are pickled or cooked. Delicious in curries and stews.

#472 THAI ROUND (55 to 60 days)
This disease resistant mottiguloo variety adapts well to many growing conditions. Matti is an Indian village famous for this type of eggplant. The very productive plant produces small round green-skinned fruits with white stripes that grow to 2 inches in diameter and up to 2 ounces. It is very popular in cuisines of India, Thailand, and Vietnam. Pickle or cook small eggplants. Delicious in curries and stews.

FLOWERING BRASSICA
(nanohana, nabana, beninabana, kosaitai, saishin, cai xin, cai tai, yu choy sum, tsai sum, pakauyai, pakaukeo, cai ngot)

Grown for their tender flowering shoots, this large family of vegetables is quite popular in China. Brassicas tend to be most flavorful if harvested just before the flowers open; they are sweet enough to use lightly dressed in a fresh salad. In China, they are more typically steamed, boiled or stir-fried. They are a flavorful and colorful complement to meat, fish or chicken dishes, however, the shoots can quickly become overcooked. Japanese cooks like to pickle flowering brassica. In the West, this vegetable makes a tasty addition to cream-based pastas. Many plants in this family are quite beautiful in the garden, some favoring cooler seasons and some preferring heat.

Broccoli Raab—Rapini
Brassica rapa var ruvo
(nanohana)

#172 EARLY FALL (40 to 50 days)
Broccoli raab or rapini is grown for the florets or flower bud shoots that combine the flavors of mustard greens and broccoli and have a slightly bitter taste. This variety prefers a cooler, short day season. Excellent choice for early fall planting and winter harvest. Sow seeds in late summer/early fall. This is an Italian specialty vegetable. Use in salad, steam, or sauté in olive oil. Add the greens to pasta or potato dishes. High in vitamins A and C. Japanese cuisine prepares ohitashi broccoli raab.

#173 SPRING (45 days)
Broccoli raab is also commonly known as rapini, an Italian specialty vegetable, is grown for the florets or flower bud shoots. The florets have both mustard green and broccoli flavors with a hint of bitterness. Plants grow up to 30” tall. Harvest at any stage depending on culinary use grown for microgreens to full maturity.

#456 SORRENTO (40 to 50 days)
Broccoli raab is also commonly known as rapini. This variety is faster growing and an early maturing variety. The Sorrento is best planted in the late summer to harvest in early fall or in early spring to harvest in spring. It is very early to mature but will bolt in warmer weather. The plants are uniform and produce many medium to large florets. The leaves are blue-green and have a turnip-type or arrow shape. This is an Italian specialty vegetable with a slightly bitter taste that is also used in Asian cuisine. Japanese cuisine prepares ohitashi broccoli raab. Use for salad, steam, or sauté in olive oil. Add the greens to pasta or potato dishes. High in vitamins A and C.

Flowering Chinese Cabbage
Brassica rapa var utilis
(nabana)

#165 SHUKA, HYBRID (55 days)
This hybrid Chinese cabbage is grown for its edible young stalks and flower buds, which have a delicate Chinese cabbage flavor. It is also called Autumn Torch variety. Sow seeds in late summer to early fall. The stalks and flower buds are ideal for pickling and are excellent stir-fried. This variety is also popular for cut flowers.

Flowering Pak Choi Type
Brassica rapa var parachinensis
(beninabana, kosaitai, saishin, cai xin, hong cai tai, yu choy sum, tsai sum)

#494 EARLY GREEN (30-40 days)
Flowering Brassica is a fast growing green that can be harvested as Yu Choy (stem and leaf) or Yu Choy Sum, (stem, leaf and flower buds.) This high quality, early maturing variety is developed for growing baby Yu Choy or Yu Choy Miao. Its stems are short and thick with shiny green leaves and it is tolerant to Downy Mildew.

#496 JUNG GREEN (40-45 days)
Flowering Brassica is a fast growing green that can be harvested as Yu Choy (stem and leaf) or Yu Choy Sum, (stem, leaf and flower buds.) This choice, medium maturing Yu Choy Sum variety produces dark green leaves and is tolerant to heat.

#156 KOSAITAI (50 days)
This flowering purple stem choy sum, also known as kosaitai or hon tsai tai, is a popular Chinese specialty vegetable. The leaf stalks and veins are purple while the leaves are dark green and the flowers are yellow. Low temperatures intensify the colors. Best grown as a fall/winter crop—the plants will bolt early when sown in spring to summer. Kosaitai can be cut young and will re-grow for additional harvests.

#495 LATE GREEN (45-55 days)
Flowering Brassica is a fast growing green that can be harvested as Yu Choy (stem and leaf) or Yu Choy Sum, (stem, leaf and flower buds.) This excellent, late maturing Yu Choy Sum variety produces dark green leaves, is slow bolting, and tolerant to Downy Mildew. This variety has some tolerance to cold. Summer and fall plantings may produce thicker stems.

#186 YU CHOW SUM (40 days)
This fast growing flowering brassica is called yu choy when harvested for the leafy greens. It is harvested as yu choy sum when the plant sends up a flower stalk and sets buds. Harvest the florets with the tender young leaves for great flavor and texture. This early maturing variety prefers mild temperatures. Lightly steam, stir-fry or pickle.
GOURD
(hyotan)

Gourds have as many uses as they do shapes, colors and textures. Bitter Gourd is also known as bittermelon, karela, and balsam pear. Bitter melons are particularly good stuffed with meat, seafood or beans, as are hairy melons, especially when stuffed with pork and baked. Bottle and Calabash Gourds are excellent in meat soups or stir-fries. Young Luffas can be prepared just like zucchini. And while used in a variety of Chinese dishes, the Winter Melon is the key ingredient for the famous winter melon soup, popular at Chinese banquets. The soup is cooked in the melon itself, and chunks of melon flesh are scooped out and served with the soup. Gourds used for eating and cooking should be harvested young, as they tend to grow bitter the longer they are left on the vine. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

Bitter Gourd
Momordica charantia
(niga uri, reishi, ku gua, fu kwa, ampalaya, mara, muop dang, karela)

#063 BITTER GOURD LONG
(60 to 70 days)
This Japanese variety bitter gourd has green heavily warted skin and best flavor when harvested young at 10-13". The fruits are crisp and tender. The climbing vine can reach 12' and has yellow flowers. Bitter gourd prefers a warm climate and some humidity. Bitter gourd is also called bitter melon, karala and balsam pear.

#474 DEVA, HYBRID
(55 to 60 days)
This high yielding hybrid is vigorous and disease tolerant. The fruit is green, grows up to 12’ long and can weigh up to a pound or more. Flesh is crisp, tender and popular in Indian cuisine.

#168 FUTO-SPINDLE
(60 to 70 days)
This Japanese variety is an easy and vigorous grower. The large climbing vine produces yellow flowers and 6-8” dark green fruits with heavily warted skin. The vine can grow 12’ long and has a high tolerance for heat. Young leafy shoots can also be harvested. Widely grown in Japan and other tropical Asian countries.

#365 GREEN BITTER GOURD,
HYBRID
(56-63 days)
This bitter gourd produces a generous crop of large, heavy and uniform fruits with distinctive vertically scored, shiny and warty green skin. Among the most bitter of vegetables, the flesh of the bitter gourd is crunchy and juicy, somewhat like a cucumber in texture. Use in soup, stir-fries and stuffed. Young leafy shoots are edible. Recommended as a healthy food by the American Diabetic Association.

#155 GREEN SKIN
(70 days)
This is an excellent, open pollinated, Chinese bitter gourd that produces fruit 8-10” long and 3” in diameter. It has green skin with large smooth warts. The leaves and leafy shoots are also edible. Bitter gourd is also called bitter melon, karala, and balsam pear.

#318 INDIA, HYBRID
(40 to 55 days)
Bitter gourd is also known as bitter melon, karela, and balsam pear. The dark green skin of this hybrid's 6-8” fruits are heavily warted. The spindle-shaped melons taper at both ends, and overall they are narrower than a Chinese bitter melon. Growers prefer this variety for its early maturity and long-lasting, generous yield.

#476 MARA
(50 to 55 days)
Vigorous and disease tolerant, this open pollinated variety produces large, cylindrical, glossy green fruit that grow to 3” in diameter, 11” long, and weigh about a pound. Popular in Chinese cuisine.

#225 MINI, HYBRID
(50 to 60 days)
Bitter Gourd is also known as bitter melon, karala, and balsam pear. This small bitter melon is common in Thailand and India. It is an early producer and is notable for its disease resistance. The skin of these uniform 3-4” fruits is dark green and covered with pointy warts. It does best in a warm climate with some humidity.

#475 TAI GUO, HYBRID
(55 to 60 days)
This vigorous, prolific, early maturing hybrid produces large, glossy light green fruit that grow to 11” in length and weigh 1 to 1.3 lbs. It has a delicious bitter flavor that is popular in Chinese cuisine.

#288 GIANT
Lagenaria leucanthera var gourda
(110 days)
After the mature fruit has dried and the seeds are removed, this bottle gourd can be used as a container or for decorative purposes. It grows to about 2 ft in length. The plant requires a long, warm growing season. For ornamental use only.

#297 LONG OPO
Lagenaria siceraria
(90 days)
This cylindrical bottle gourd has flesh that is sweet, tender, and delicious when harvested young. The fruits have a smooth, light green skin, and mature to about 12 to 15” long. Very productive plants.

#289 MINIATURE
Lagenaria leucanthera var gourda
(95 days)
This miniature bottle shaped fruit grows 12” in length, and is used as a container or as decoration after fruit has dried and the seeds have been removed. The plant requires a long and warm growing season.

#462 NAM TAO KLOM, HYBRID
Lagenaria sceraria
(60 to 65 days)
This edible, high yielding gourd is also known as White-flowered gourd, and upo or opo. It is a vigorous climbing hybrid producing round-shaped fruit with light green skin and flesh. Fruit size is approximately 4” x 5” and can weigh up to 1 lb. Prepare bottle gourd as you would squash. Young gourds are delicious sautéed, stewed and stir-fried.

#463 NAM TAO YAI, HYBRID
Lagenaria sceraria
(70 to 75 days)
This high yielding variety is also known as White-flowered gourd, and upo or opo and has vigorous, multi-branched vines. Easy to grow, this plant is virtually disease-free and insect resistant. The dark mottled green fruit grows to a size of 4” x 12” and weighs up to 4 lbs. Prepare bottle gourd as you would squash. Use in sautés, stews and stir-fries. Delicious when sautéed with shrimp or meat.

#461 NAM TAO YAO
Lagenaria sceraria
(65 to 70 days)
Also known as White-flowered gourd, and upo or opo, this edible variety is vigorous, disease-tolerant, and high-yielding. Fruit has light green skin, sweet, grows to 12” long and weighs approximately 2.5 pounds. Pick when fruit is immature. Left to mature, the fruit forms a hard wooden shell that can be used to make a drinking gourd. Bottle gourd is popular in Asian cuisine. Sauté young tender gourds with shrimp, or add to soups and stir-fries.

Calabash Gourd
Lagenaria sceraria
(kampyo, yugao, hu la gau, poo gua, opo, upo, buap khaus, bai, lauki)

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY
**Jointed Gourd-Hairy Melon**

*Benincasa hispida var chieh-qua*  
*(heari meron, mao gua, kondoi, fak kio, bi dao)*

#161 MOKWA  
(80 days)

Jointed gourd is also known as fuzzy gourd, hairy gourd, *mokwa*, *mao gua* and *mao qua*. The fuzzy hairs covering the green skin of this gourd describes its common name, hairy gourd. It is very popular in southern China. This early variety produces short cylindrical fruits that mature to about 6” long by 3-4” in diameter. They are sweet and mild with succulent flesh. This gourd is has heat and stress tolerant. Use hairy melon as a substitute for zucchini. To retain best flavor, do not overcook. Cut into chunks for steaming, stir-frying, soups or braising. Stuff hollowed melons with meat and bake.

#371 MOKWA LONG  
(80 days)

Mokwa Long is a variety of hairy melon, also known also as jointed or joined gourd, hairy gourd, fuzzy gourd or hairy cucumber. In flavor, this vegetable is similar to courgettes, which is the French name for zucchini. Mokwa Long fruit is best harvested at 10” to 12”. It is long and bottle shaped. Like all hairy melons or jointed gourds, a downy hair covers the skin, which is medium green with white spots. You can remove the hair by peeling or scrubbing, or let it disappear in cooking. Like other jointed gourds, Mokwa Long are best when cut and entire edible when harvested at this immature stage. The gourd can be left to fully mature and the skin will harden. The vine is very vigorous and has white flowers.

**Luffa Angled & Smooth**

*Luffa acutangula & Luffa Cylindrica*  
*(hechima, ito uri, cee gwa, patola, muop khia, ghiya tori, kali tori, nerua)*

#464 BONANZA  
(80 to 90 days)

Also known as Chinese okra, angled luffa, or ridge gourd, this vigorous productive plant produces a high yield of fruit on strong, lateral branches. Fruit are 18” long, 2” in diameter and weigh just under a pound. The green-colored, ridged fruit is tender and tasty and matures 45 days after the flower sets. Chinese okra is prepared like squash or okra. Use young tender gourds in sautés, stews and stir-fries.

#465 BUAB LIAM, HYBRID  
(80 to 90 days)

Also called Chinese okra, angled luffa, or ridge gourd, this highly productive and vigorous hybrid has fruit that matures 40 days after the flower sets. The green, fruit is tender and flavorful and grows up to 16” in length, 2” diameter, and weighs 1/2 pound. Fruit left on the vine to mature until the skin hardens can be harvested for luffa sponges. Prepare like squash or okra. Sauté, stew or stir-fry young tender gourds.

#177 CHINESE OKRA  
(90 days)

Angled luffa is also called Chinese okra or ridged gourd. This excellent open pollinated variety is cultivated for the tenderness and sweet flavor of its fruit. The vigorous plant has a heavy fruit set of ridged, dark green, club-shaped fruits that are about 18” long and 2” in diameter.

#467 DOK, HYBRID  
(80 to 90 days)

Also known as smooth luffa, this early maturing, vigorous hybrid is high yielding, has lateral branches and is disease tolerant. Green fruit grows to 1.25” x 11” and can weigh 1/2 pound. Prepare young tender gourds as you would squash. Especially delicious stir-fried with chicken.

#466 EXTRA LONG  
(80 to 90 days)

This prolific, vigorous variety produces extra long smooth gourds, up to 15 per plant. The fruit has a green skin and excellent flavor. Fruit weighs up to 1 pound and is 1.5” x 33”. Fruit left to mature on the vine can be used for luffa sponges. Prepare like squash or okra. Sauté, stew or stir-fry young tender gourds.

**Snake Gourd**

*Trichosanthes cucumerina var anguina*  
*(chichinga, padwal, serpent gourd)*

#473 BUAG NGU  
(55 to 60 days)

This early ripening prolific variety is pest resistant and produces over a long season. The dark green and white striped fruit are 1” in diameter and grow up to 12” long. Popular in Indian, South Asian, and Southeast Asian cuisines. Use in curries. The shoots, tendrils and leaves can also be eaten as greens.

**Wax Gourd**

*Benincasa hispida*  
*(togan, don kwai, kondol, phat, bi be, petha)*

#320 GIANT WAX Gourd  
(100 days)

This easy-to-grow winter melon up to its name — the plants produce very large fruit that weigh 30 to 35 pounds. The blocky and round shaped gourds are green with a white waxy coating. This giant wax gourd thrives in well-drained soils and hot temperatures, due in part to its extensive root system. Fruit keeps for many months off the vine, making it a staple in colder months. The skin will form a white waxy layer when ripe. Use the white flesh of this giant fruit in a chicken and wax-gourd curry, or get creative and use it as part of the presentation. Serve appetizers of finely chopped stir-fried vegetables, for example, scooped into small hollowed-out bowls made from the melon flesh.

#469 LAI JUD, HYBRID  
(60 to 65 days)

This hybrid matures early and has medium length vines. Cylindrical fruit has mottled green skin, grows to 4” x 9” and weighs up to 2 pounds. Flesh is tender and thick. Delicious in soups and stews. Cut gourd open, scrape out seeds and cut into cubes to cook.

**CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY**

Kitazawa Seed Co. ph: 510/595-1188 fx: 510/595-1860 www.kitazawaseed.com
#170 OBLong (90 days)
Grown for its thick, white melon flesh; the wax gourd can reach 20 pounds and 12" length. The light green skin is covered with very fine hair and will form a white powder when ripe. The vine of this cold tolerant variety will spread. The waxy layer that forms over the ripe fruit protects the melon and allows for long storage periods.

#089 ROUND (90 days)
This large melon is grown for its thick, white, sweet flesh. When ripe, the rind is covered with a waxy white coating that protects the fruit for long periods in storage. Weighs 14-22 lbs.

#468 SMALL ROUND (75 to 85 days)
Also known as winter melon or white gourd, this vigorous, prolific plant produces up to 16 fruits per plant. Green skinned fruit are fragrant and flavorful with a firm flesh growing to a size of 4"x 7" and weighing up to 1.5 pounds. Delicious in soups and stews. Cut gourd open, scrape out seeds and cut into cubes to cook.

JAPANESE MUGWORT
Artemisia princeps
(yomogi, kui hao, ai)

This flavorful herb is traditionally prepared in Japan by lightly boiling the leaves and mixing them with sweet mochi rice into dumplings. Chefs in Taiwan stir-fry the leaves or add them to soups.

#233 YOMOGI (45 days)
Also known as Japanese mugwort or kui hao, this flavorful herb has green, fuzzy, finely cut leaves. The hardy plant thrives in most climates and is traditionally used in eastern medicine.

JICAMA
Pachyrhizus erosus
(kuzu imo, ti kua, sha ge, singcamas, cu san)

Although, it originated in North America, Jicama is probably most popular in China. Crunchy and mild, it is a perfect substitute for water chestnuts or bamboo shoots in salads or stir-fries. This tuber makes a crisp and delicious low calorie peel-and-eat snack. Jicama thrives in hot climates. It needs a long, hot growing season.

#222 TRUE JICAMA (150 days)
Also known as ‘yam bean’, this tuber has crisp, sweet white flesh, and light brown skin. With a long, hot season it can grow 4-6’ diameter and 4-5 lbs in weight. More temperate climates will produce smaller roots. Tubers develop after flowering and store well. Ripe pods and leaves are poisonous.

KALE

Kale is an easy to grow vegetable in the cabbage family. Fresh kale salad is nutritious because it is packed with vitamins and minerals. Red kale is especially attractive and full of anthocyanin pigments.

#517 LACINATO
Brassica oleracea var acephala
50 to 60 days (20-25 for baby leaf)

Lacinato kale variety is also known as Dinosaur kale, Tuscan or Tuscany Black kale, Tuscan cabbage and Italian kale. The leaves are long, slender, dark green, savoyed, and have a bumpy surface. Plants grow up to 24” tall. Good variety for baby leaf and bunching.

#534 RED KALE
Brassica napus L.
50 to 60 days (20-25 for baby leaf, 10-15 microgreens)

The leaves of Red Kale are purple color, flat with cut margins. Mature plants are 18-30” tall. Baby leaves and microgreens are tender, durable and have nice flavor. Most vegetables leaves or sprouts having red or purple color is called “anthocyan” which is generally developed by lower temperature. Growing temperatures 50-60°F should be adequate to develop “anthocyan” after the seeds have germinated. We cannot tell exactly how long exposure should be under low temperatures. The grower should trial different methods and observe how the plant reacts.

#516 RED RUSSIAN
Brassica napus pabularia
50 to 60 days (20-25 for baby leaf)

The leaves of Red Russian kale are gray-green color with purple veins, flat with cut margins. Mature plants are 18-30” tall. Baby leaves and microgreens are tender, durable and have nice flavor.

#553 SCARLET
Brassica oleracea var acephala
50 days (20-25 for baby leaf)

Kale leaves are green with a purple-tinge to full purple color with pink to purple stem color. Leaves are frilly and broad. Excellent for bunching and baby leaf production. Mature plants are 18-30” tall. Most vegetables having red or purple color is called "anthocyan" which is generally developed by lower temperature. Growing temperatures 50-60°F should be adequate to develop "anthocyan" after the seeds have germinated. We cannot tell exactly how long exposure should be under low temperatures. The grower should trial different methods and observe how the plant reacts.

#518 SIBERIAN
Brassica oleracea
40 to 50 days (20-25 for baby leaf)

Siberian kale leaves are blue-green color with frill-curved leaf edging. Plants are about 24” tall. Good variety for baby leaf and bunching.

KOHLRABI
Brassica oleracea Gongylodes group

This unique looking vegetable is part of the cabbage (cole) family. The edible stem swells into a globe shaped ‘bulb’ where the leaves attach. Often eaten raw, it has a sweet and mild flavor similar to broccoli stems. Its thick skin helps with long storage but needs to be peeled off to reveal its crisp and tender texture. Can be used in slaws, salads and with dips. Also delicious roasted, sautéed, and steamed. It is high in vitamins and low in carbohydrates. Sow seeds in early spring or mid/late summer.

#460 PURPLE VIENNA (55 to 69 days)

This standard home garden and market variety is open pollinated. The thickened stems have a uniformly deep purple skin and a crisp green-white flesh. For best flavor and texture, harvest when stem is 2.5” in diameter. Stems become fibrous with age. Also popular as microgreens because of its purple stem color. Kohlrabi is a great substitute for turnips. Use in stews, soups, stir-fries, or eat fresh. Use microgreens as garnish or in salad.
HYBRID
tolerance. Delicious eaten at any stage. Succession planting due to heat and cold type, it can be harvested all seasons with komatsuna. A quick growing, upright Japanese green leafy vegetable. It has tender, deep green leaves, and a mild, flavor that resembles spinach. A popular traditional, komatsuna is the heat tolerant and grows well all year round. This spinach mustard hybrid is an excellent choice for baby leaf greens. It can also be used for micro-greens. The leaf coloring is distinct—purplish-red on the top and green with red veins underneath. The tender leaves are round and relatively flat, growing uniformly from bright green upright stems. This variety tolerates heat and will retain its deep color.

#129 SUMMER FEST, HYBRID
(21 days)
This popular traditional Japanese komatsuna hybrid has glossy, thick dark green leaves and an upright growing habit. Summer Fest is an extra early komatsuna that is resistant to heat. It is especially suited for summer crop and high tolerance to multiple diseases. Tolerant to Downy Mildew and White Rust. Highly recommended for summer production.

#527 SENPOSAI, HYBRID
(30 to 40 days)
Senposai is hybrid of cabbage and komatsuna and a fast growing vegetable. This unique vegetable has sweet taste of cabbage and tenderness of komatsuna. Senposai is heat tolerant and grows well all year round.

KOMATSUNA
Brassica rapa Perviridis group (komatsuna, bor tsai)

An unlikely relative of the turnip family, this large leafy green is grown almost exclusively in Japan, Taiwan and Korea. Also called spinach mustard, Komatsuna has dark green leaves that are rich in calcium and often quite glossy. They can be harvested at any stage and prepared like spinach in the early stages; they are more like cabbage as they mature. The flavor grows stronger and hotter as the leaves mature. This versatile green can be stir-fried, pickled, boiled and added to soups or used fresh in salads. Most komatsuna can be grown spring to fall.

#372 GREEN BOY, HYBRID
(30 to 50 days)
This popular traditional Japanese green has tender deep green leaves, sturdy petioles and a mild flavor that tastes like a combination of spinach and Asian mustard. This variety is preferred by Japan growers because of its cold tolerance and can be grown year round in mild areas. In colder areas, the days to maturity lengthen as the weather cools. Good for greenhouse production in winter. Use in salads, soups, stir-fries, or eat fresh.

#359 WINNER, HYBRID
(45 to 55 days)
This medium-early maturing white kohlrabi hybrid is a winner. Large plants grow upright to a medium height. The uniform, semi-globe shaped thickened stem grows to 4” or more with a green skin. Leaves are dark green. Pick when tender as stems become fibrous with age. Kohlrabi is a great substitute for turnip. Use in stews, soups, stir-fries, or eat fresh.
**MALABAR SPINACH**

(Makauwauri, meron)

A tropical plant, Malabar Spinach thrives in the heat. Also called Basella, this vine grows up to 14’ tall, so you’ll want to train it to a stake or trellis. Ideal for soups, salads and stir-fries alike, Malabar Spinach can be prepared as spinach is cooked. Do be careful not to overcook it, as it becomes slimy. Exceptionally nutritious, these varieties are quite striking additions to the garden. In China the leaves and roots are sometimes used medicinally for digestive problems. Sow seeds late spring to early summer.

**#142 MALABAR SPINACH GREEN STEM**

*Basella alba* (60 days)

This vine vegetable can reach up to 14’ tall. It thrives in warm weather and is tolerant of heat and humidity. It is a perennial tropical plant. This variety has a green stem and dark green thick fleshy leaves. In cooler areas, it will not over-winter but will produce a good harvest as an annual.

**#223 MALABAR SPINACH RED STEM**

*Basella alba Rubra* (60 days)

Malabar spinach has many names—Phooi leaf, Red Vine spinach, Creeping spinach, Climbing spinach, Indian spinach, Vietnamese spinach, and Ceylon spinach. This lush vine grows best in tropical and subtropical climates and can reach up to 14’. It has reddish-purple stems, glossy dark green leaves, and grows more rapidly than the green stem variety. The leaves are used like spinach. In cooler areas, it will not over-winter but will produce a good harvest as an annual. Also grown as an ornamental.

**MELON**

(makuwauri, meron)

There is more to the melon family than cantaloupe, honeydew and watermelon! Sweet-tasting and fragrant, Asian melons are treats for the taste buds, the nose and the eyes. The colors of the juicy flesh range from a salmon-orange to a pale yellow or white. Sweet, but not too sweet, the melon is a refreshing accompaniment to chicken or fish; it is lovely cut up or balled into a fresh fruit salad. The “ice-box-sized” watermelon has always been Japan’s specialty. Try Hime Kansen variety, we searched long and hard to get it. Sow seeds late spring to early summer.

**#377 GINKAKU, HYBRID**

*Cucumis melo var makuma* (40 days after fruit setting)

This Korean melon is oval shaped and matures to a deep golden color with white stripes. Inside, the white flesh is quite thick, crisp, smooth, and remarkably sweet with a 15-16 brix degree in sugar content. They weigh about 1 1/2 lbs. An F1 Ginken type cross, this hybrid is vigorous and highly productive with a strong resistance to disease.

**#217 HAKUCHO, HYBRID**

*Cucumis melo* (65 days after flowering)

The flesh of this French Charantais melon from Japan is salmon-orange color. Aromatic, sweet and just over 1 pound, Hakuchu is a superior melon. The oval shaped fruit has yellowish gray skin with no netting. Sugar content has 16% brix.

**#250 HIME KANSEN, HYBRID**

*Citrus vulgaris* (30 to 40 days after fruit setting)

This Japanese icebox watermelon is the perfect size to fit in a fridge and has been a specialty for long time in Japan. It has firm dark red flesh and green skin with dark green stripes. It has an extremely thin rind (3/16”) and excellent shipping ability. It has a high brix count of 12.5-13 and weights 5-6 lbs. The fruit has a slightly oblong shape.

**#252 ICHIBA KOUI, HYBRID**

*Cucumis melo* (55 days after fruit setting)

This specialty variety dominates the netted melon market in Japan. The fruit is round, green skinned, with a fine net and matures to over 3 lbs. The thick, juicy, green flesh measures over 16” Brix. Its sugar content will continue to rise regardless of the weather. Easy-to-grow, widely adaptable, and resistant to mildews and vine split.

**#211 NEW MELON**

*Cucumis melo* (120 days)

An open pollinated round melon that is a Japanese specialty. Developed in the 1950s for its fragrance and sweet tasting fruit, it has smooth green skin and white to pale yellow flesh. Each plant produces roughly 4-8 melons.

**MIBUNA**

*Brassica rapa Japonica group* (mibuna, ren sheng caai)

This unusual Japanese green requires very little preparation. Plants grow to about one foot tall and produce tight clusters of long, narrow, rounded dark green leaves. Enjoy its light mustard flavor in a salad or as a side dish green, lightly cooked and seasoned. The leaves are also excellent for pickling.

**#113 GREEN SPRAY, HYBRID**

(30 days)

This Japanese hybrid mibuna variety produces a cluster of long, narrow, rounded dark green leaves. It will tolerate cool temperatures. Used for pickling, salad and steaming, this crisp Japanese green has a mild mustard flavor. Delicious lightly cooked and seasoned with soy sauce, sesame oil and a little vinegar.

**#235 MIBUNA EARLY**

(21 to 40 days)

This traditional (heirloom) Japanese green vegetable, dento yasai, is cultivated in Mibu, Kyoto prefecture. An early open pollinated variety, this vigorous grower produces a dense cluster of long, narrow, rounded, dark green leaves. The delicious leaves have a mild mustard flavor. Cut for baby leaves as early as 21 days. This variety is cold tolerant. It is very similar to mizuna green.

**MISOME**

*Brassica campestris Narinosa group* (komatsuna, tatsoi, tasai)

This is a new type of Japanese all-season green resulting from a cross between Komatsuna and Tatsoi. Both varieties below have been cultivated to tolerate high temperatures. The dark glossy leaves are as nutritious as they look, and they are ideal for pickling, which is how they are typically prepared in China. Throughout Japan and China, the greens are also used...
in stir-fries and other dishes. Leaves intensify in flavor as they mature.

#128 CHOHO, HYBRID (25 days)
One of several hybrids of Komatsuna and Tatsoi. This plant grows upright to 10" tall producing tender, thick, savoyed, deep green leaves that hold well in the field. Heat tolerant and resistant to Downy Mildew and White Rust. Can be grown throughout the year.

#114 MISOME, HYBRID (30 days)
This hybrid is a Japanese cross between Komatsuna and Tatsoi. This plant grows upright to 10" tall producing tender, thick, savoyed, deep green leaves that hold well in the field. Heat tolerant and resistant to Downy Mildew and White Rust. Can be grown throughout the year.

MOLOKHIA
Corchorus olitorius
(yasai)
This “food of kings” dates back to the time of the pharaohs, when an Egyptian king drank it in soup to recover from an illness. Today, it is the most widely eaten vegetable in Egypt, where it is often cooked with rabbit broth, garlic and coriander and served with baked rabbits and rice. Modern Egyptians also use Molokhia to make a soup prepared since ancient times with the same spices but with lamb, beef or duck. Molokhia is considered to be extremely nutritious. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

#077 MOLOKHIA (60 days)
Molokhia is a ‘super-green’ vegetable native to Egypt. It is very popular in Middle Eastern and Mediterranean regions as well as in Japan and Southeastern Asia. It has a high vitamin and mineral content and know as a nutritious and healthy vegetable. Grown for commerical fresh market and home garden.

MUSTARD
Brassica juncea
(takana, gai coi, mustasa, phakkat khieo, cai xanh, rai)
For a vegetable that is rarely called for in Western recipes, Asian mustards are diverse, prolific and interesting. In the Far East, the most common use for mustards is pickling. They are also common in soups and stir-fries in both China and Japan, as well as salads, for the milder varieties. Some varieties are leafy like kale or spinach, while others form a head, more like a cabbage. Colors range from reddish to purple to the more common green. You can harvest and use the entire plant for pickling or cooking, or let it go to seed and make your own mustard in the blender using the seeds, some vinegar, spices and water. Sow seeds in spring and fall.

Baby Leaf Salad Mustard
(salada takana)
#407 CRIMSON RED, HYBRID
(20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature)
This new red mustard green from Japan is harvested young for salad, braising mixes, and for a gourmet garnish. The very dark red color, attractive leaf shape, and mildly spicy flavor add depth to these mixes. It retains intense leaf color even in the summer months. Harvest at any stage depending on culinary use from microgreen to full maturity.

#557 CRIMSON TIDE
(20 days microgreens - 45 days mature)
This mustard strongly resembles Ruby Streak. Its ornately fringed purple and green leaves deliver a peppery flavor that is milder than arugula and packed with nutrients. The thin green stalks are tasty as well, making this variety a perfect baby leaf salad green.

#338 GARNET GIANT
(20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature)
The solid, rounded leaves of this baby leaf are deep purplish red color. Leaves produce their color early in the growing season and retain it through summer. With its mild but distinct flavor, Garnet Giant complements any collection of greens.

#337 GOLDEN FRILL
(20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature)
Fuller than the airy Golden Streak variety, this baby mustard green has a slightly more substantial leaf while retaining a frilly, delicate appearance. The leaves and stems are a uniform light green color and its mild spicy flavor is delicious. An easy and vigorous variety that grows from spring through late fall. Harvest baby leaves for salads or garnish.

#336 GOLDEN STREAK
(20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature)
This fast-growing baby green mustard has a bright spring-green color and a delicate, lacy habit that contrasts strikingly with dark green or red salad greens. Its mild spicy taste adds interest, as well. Use the Golden Streak to perk up a salad or sandwich or as a perfect little side garnish.

#479 GREEN WAVE
(5-7 days microgreens, 20-25 days baby leaf, 40-55 days)
Great for microgreens or salad mix, this dark green mustard has frilly edges and a spicy flavor. It grows 16 to 18" tall, is slow to bolt and stands 2 to 4 weeks longer than other varieties. Pungency mellows when cooked. This variety is an All American Selection winner.

#444 JEOK GAT
(20 to 25 days baby leaf, 40 to 50 days mature)
This attractive mustard is popular in Korea and North China. It has vigorous deep purple-red leaves with ruffled edges and a green mid rib. The thick young leaves are tender and spicy with an excellent flavor. Harvest at any stage—microgreens, baby leaf or at full maturity. Good for mild climates.

#558 MIZ AMERICA, HYBRID
(20 days as microgreens, 40 days to maturity)
Miz America is a hybrid with exceptionally uniform leaf color, shape and size. Miz America maintains deep dark red color on both sides of the leaf even at a mature stage. An upright plant habit makes for easy harvesting. Miz America has a pleasant, mild taste - not bitter or spicy.

#054 MIZUNA EARLY
(40 to 50 days)
Mizuna is one of the kyo yasai, traditional vegetables, in Kyoto, Japan. This early maturing Japanese mustard, also known as kyona, has long slender stems and dark green, serrated leaves. Both cold and heat tolerant and slow to bolt, it is a vigorous green that branches prolifically. Suitable for harvesting at any stage, microgreens to mature plants. Cut-and-grow-again methods apply to this vegetable. Mizuna has become very popular as a salad green and is also delicious cooked.

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY
leaves have purpled edging at microgreen and are green with purple veins. The primary choice for baby leaf production when leaves purple color. The leaves are heavily curled, to Southern Giant Curled mustard but with leaf, 50-60 days to maturity)

#363 MIZUNA RED STREAK (20 days for baby leaf, 45 days mature) This mustard strongly resembles Ruby Streak. Its ornately fringed purple and green leaves deliver a peppery flavor that is milder than arugula and packed with nutrients. The thin green stalks are tasty as well, making this variety a perfect baby leaf salad green.

#480 PURPLE MIZUNA, HYBRID (20-25 days baby leaf, 40-50 days to maturity) This variety has more deeply cut leaves than regular Mizuna and it has distinctive purple stems and mild flavor. The mature plant has purplish leaves and darkens with age.

#483 PURPLE WAVE (5-7 days microgreens, 20-25 days baby leaf, 40-55 days) ‘Purple Wave’ is a stabilized cross of Osaka Purple and Green Wave mustards. Frilly, textured leaves are purple-tinged with bright green stems. It has a strong flavor when mature that mellows when cooked. Grows to 18” tall and is cold hardy. Recommended for microgreens and baby leaf.

#445 RED MIZUNA, HYBRID (20 to 25 days baby leaf, 40 to 50 days mature) This small leaf mustard has a mild pungency and good leaf and vein color that intensifies in cold weather. Its leaves are similar to green mizuna but with less deeply cut margins. A vigorous salad green that is well adapted for baby leaf production.

#538 RED TOP (20-25 days for baby leaf, 50-60 days to maturity) The mustard leaves of Top Red are similar to Southern Giant Curled mustard but with purple color. The leaves are heavily curled, frilly, and vibrant purple with green edging and veins at maturity. This is an excellent choice for baby leaf production when leaves are green with purple veins. The primary leaves have purplish edging at microgreen stage.

#335 RUBY STREAK (20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature) Arguably the most attractive of all baby leaf mustards, this variety adds delicate spice and colorful elegance to a salad plate. The stems are green with fine lacy thread-shaped leaves that can range in color from green to maroon. Harvest at any stage from micro-size to full maturity. Full grown leaves are still tender enough for salads and are great in stir-fry.

#408 SCARLET FRILL, HYBRID (20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature) This specialty purple-red mustard from Japan is harvested young for salad mixes or as a garnish in gourmet cuisines. The intense scarlet-colored lacey leaves are deeply cut, and have a mildly spicy flavor. Harvest at any stage depending on culinary use from microgreen to full maturity.

#409 SPICY GREEN, HYBRID (20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature) This tasty mustard green is one of the many popular salad greens from Japan. The leaves are harvested young for salad mixes or as a garnish in gourmet cuisines. The frilly leaves are mildly spicy making it a good complement to many salad dressings. Harvest at any stage depending on culinary use.

#354 WASABINA (20 days baby leaf - 45 days mature) When picked young, this light green serrated leaf mustard brings a delicious, spicy, wasabi-like flavor to a salad mix of baby leaf greens. The large, tender, mature leaves are ruffled with curly edges and are best cooked. Very cold tolerant.

Broad Leaved Mustard

#251 HATAKENA (35 days) A popular Japan mustard leaf that is bright green in color. Its leaves are hairy with slender stems or petioles. Mustard pungency increases as plant size increases. Harvest at your desired flavor. The mild pungent leaves can be used in soup, salad, or stir-fry and commonly pickled in Asia. As with other mustard greens, Hatakena is a wonderful source of vitamins, fiber, calcium, iron, and other minerals.

#052 MIIKE GIANT (40 days) This broad-leaved mustard has large aromatic light green leaves with red veins. The mildly pungent leaves can be used in soup, salad, stir-fry or pickled. All parts of the plant are used - roots, shoots, stems and leaves.

#134 OSAKA PURPLE (45 days) This broad-leaved mustard has lovely, round, crinkled leaves that are reddish to dark purple in color. It will tolerate cold weather. Grows fast in warm weather. Both leaves and stems can be picked, stir-fry, steamed or added to salad. The younger the leaves are picked, the milder their flavor will be. Individual leaves or the whole plant may be harvested.

#051 RED GIANT (40 to 50 days) This vigorous growing broad leaf Japanese mustard is known for its mustard pungency and excellent for cooking and pickling. Large savoy leaves are deep purplish red with green mid ribs.

#538 RED TOP (20-25 days for baby leaf, 50-60 days to maturity) The mustard leaves of Top Red are similar to Southern Giant Curled mustard but with purple color. The leaves are heavily curled, frilly, and vibrant purple with green edging and veins at maturity. This is an excellent choice for baby leaf production when leaves are green with purple veins. The primary leaves have purplish edging at microgreen stage.

#214 YANAGAWA TAKANA (40 days) This broad-leaved mustard is semi-heading and has large green leaves and medium ribbed stems. The leaves are harvested when 12-14” tall. The leaves have a mildly pungent flavor.

Chinese Mustard

#399 SMALL GAI CHOI (35 to 45 days) This is a very vigorous and productive heirloom Chinese mustard green that is a non-heading type. The medium green leaves are tender and have good flavor. The plant is tolerant of heat and may bolt in spring and cold weather.

Green In the Snow Mustard

#050 SERIFON (30 to 50 days) This winter hardy heirloom from Southern China has long, dark green, serrated leaves and a slightly pungent flavor. The plants is semi-upright and tolerates both heat and cold. It has an excellent mustard flavor and tender texture. Use in stir-fries and salad. Popular in China preserved in salt and fried with pork.

Head Type/Wrapped Heart Mustard

#153 KEKKYU TAKANA (55 days) In cold weather, this mustard forms a small
head with a tightly wrapped core. The vigorous plants are high yielding and easy to grow. A tasty variety that is very popular in Taiwan and southern China. This variety is prized for pickling. Use in stir-fry and soup.

**Mustard Microgreen**

**#440 CHO KARA**
(5 days microgreens)

This mustard variety is bred specifically for microgreen production and is the hottest tasting microgreen we offer. The cotyledons or seed leaves are forest green with ivory stems. It will be overwhelming for most, with the exception of hot mustard lovers. Use in salad, soups, sushi or as an edible garnish with sashimi.

**#439 SPICY BROWN**
(5 days microgreens)

This medium hot variety of mustard is bred specifically for microgreen production. The cotyledons or seed leaves are medium green with white stems. Everyone can enjoy its robust mustard flavor. Use in salad, soups, sushi or as an edible garnish with sashimi.

**#438 WASABI**
(10 days microgreens)

While this is not true Wasabi, it is a mustard variety bred especially for microgreen production. It has a sharp, peppery flavor. Its large cotyledons or seed leaves make it showy and flavorful.

**Mizuna**
(mizuna, kyona, shui cai)

**#558 MIZ AMERICA, HYBRID**
(20 days as microgreens, 40 days to maturity)

Miz America is a hybrid with exceptionally uniform leaf color, shape and size. Miz America maintains deep dark red color on both sides of the leaf even at a mature stage. An upright plant habit makes for easy harvest - Microgreens grow in thick clusters of leaves. The plants are vigorous and produce exceptionally uniform straight medium-green ribbed pods. A very prolific and high yielding variety with an open leaf growing habit.

**#545 MIZUNA EARLY**
(40 to 50 days)

Mizuna is one of the kyo yasai, traditional vegetables, in Kyoto, Japan. This early maturing Japanese mustard, also known as kyona, has long slender stems and dark green, serrated leaves. Both cold and heat tolerant and slow to bolt, it is a vigorous green that branches prolifically. Suitable for harvesting at any stage, microgreens to mature plants. Cut-and-grow-again methods apply to this vegetable. Mizuna has become very popular as a salad green and is also delicious cooked.

**Seaweed Mustard**
*Salsola komarovi*  
(oka hijiki)

**#191 OKA HIJIKI** (30 days)

Also known as “seaweed on land”, this nutritious, grass-like green grows wild in Japan’s salt marshes and is also commercially cultivated. Its 2” long, matchstick leaves are excellent sources of vitamin A, calcium and potassium. Tender, young leaves are appreciated for their tart, salty flavor and succulent texture and are mainly eaten fresh or lightly steamed. Also grown as microgreens.

**Stem Mustard**
(kobu takana, jing yong jie cai)

**#053 HORNED MUSTARD** (45 days)

This Chinese mustard is a vigorous grower with bright green, frilled leaves and mustard pungency. The rare plant species forms a distinct “horn” in the center of its stem. Sow seeds in late summer to early fall. Used for pickling or stir-frying, this native of Southern China also has delicious bud shoots.

**#284 TSA TSAI ROUND** (120 days)

Tsa Tsai is a popular and unique mustard variety from Southwest China and called Szechuan or Sichuan vegetable. It is also known as swollen stem mustard or pressed stem mustard because the stem enlarges into thick tuber-like bumps just below the petioles. Its stem will grow 4”-6” in diameter and weigh up to 1/2 pound. Chinese swollen stem mustard is a cool season crop. The ideal temperature to promote stem swelling is 46°F-56°F. It usually takes 3-4 weeks for 5-6 leaves to grow and stems are harvested in 120 days. Young leaves may be harvested and used like any mustard green, in soups, stir-fries and pickled. The swollen stem base can be peeled like any mustard green, in soups, stir-fries and pickled. Outstanding tempura-style or fried with cornmeal. Red color is lost when cooked.

**#451 CLEMSON SPINELESS 80 CERTIFIED**
(55 to 60 days)

This okra variety is the most popular on the market. The plants are vigorous and produce exceptionally uniform straight medium-green spineless ribbed pods. A very prolific and high yielding variety with an open leaf growing habit.

**#450 JAMBALAYA** (55 to 58 days)

This extra early maturing okra variety is very compact and has small leaves. It offers high yields of very uniform dark green shiny pods. Okra requires consistently warm soil temperatures for best results.

**ONION-BULB**
*Allium cepa*  
(tamanegi)

One of the oldest cultivated vegetables, the onion comes in an amazing array of shapes, colors and degrees of “hotness.” The following primarily Japanese varieties have flavors mild and sweet enough to feature in a salad or add raw to a sandwich. In Asia, onions are a popular addition to soups, as they are in the West, and they also are often pickled. Sow seeds in late summer to early fall for seedling transplant.

**#135 IMAI EARLY YELLOW**
(150 days)

This selection of Senshu Yellow matures 10-15 days earlier. A medium day length over-wintering variety, it does best in Zones 5 and 6. Maturing to over 1/2 a pound, the large, yellow-skinned, thick, flat globe bulbs are

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ph: 510/595-1188  
fx: 510/595-1860  
www.kitazawaseed.com
crisp and mild. Bulb begins to flatten at 13 hour day length.

#136 SHONAN RED (160+ days)
This red bulb onion is medium day length and was developed by the Tokyo Agricultural Experiment Station. It has excellent flavor with a crisp, sweet, mild pungency that makes it excellent for salads.

#076 SUPEREX, HYBRID (160+ days)
This short day hybrid is good for tropical or sub-tropical areas. The flattened globe has yellow/brown skin and a mild, sweet flavor. Also known grown as “Maui Onion,” it is early maturing, high yielding, vigorous and tolerant of downy mildew. Short day types are best suited for southern climates, where day length reaches 12-14 hours of sunlight. They are sub-tropical plants that continue to grow through winter and never go totally dormant. Use fresh or cooked. Suitable for salad, pickling, stir-fry, sukiyaki, and tempura.

ONION-BUNCHING
Allium fistulosum
(negi, nebuka, da cong, xiao cong, sibuyas, hark korn, hanh ta)

It’s not easy to find in the West the variety of bunching onions called for in much of Chinese, Japanese and Korean cuisine. This Hardy year-round vegetable is a perfect complement to Asian soups, stir-fries and salads. In Japan, the onion is often pickled. In China, you’ll find them in rice and noodle dishes, or soups and stir-fries. Single-stemmed onions are planted as annuals and can grow thick and straight similar to a leek. Multi-stemmed bunching onions are more like the scallion, albeit with a stronger flavor. Bunching onions can be harvested at a number of stages, depending on whether you’re after the tender, early green shoots, or the mature, white flesh of the lower stem.

#078 EVERGREEN WHITE NEBUKA (60 days)
This popular Japanese bunching onion produces 12-16” tall stalks. Without blanching, the white part of the stalk measures 2-3”. Cold hardy, slow to bolt, and resistant to Pink Root, thrips, and smut.

#323 HESHIKO (60 to 80 days)
This Japanese bunching onion or scallion, produce tender leaves with white 12-14” stalks. The onion has delicious, white, pungent flesh.

This variety will over-winter.

#071 ISHIKURA IMPROVED
(40 to 50 days)
This is a traditional medium early Japanese type bunching onion. At maturity, the stalk has white stems up to 20-24” long with 6-7 deep green, thick leaves per plant. The Ishikura Improved is tolerant to warm and cool temperatures and is suitable for winter harvesting in some areas.

#486 ISHIKURA LONG WINTER
(40-60 days)
A vigorous and hardy winter variety, this bunching onion has a 15-17” long white stalk with 12” long green leaves. They are hollow and have an excellent, mild flavor. It is frost tolerant, pest resistant, and bred to grow well in most areas. Good for microgreens.

#346 KYOTO KUJO NEGI (80 days)
This non-bulbing Japanese green onion is one of the kyo yasai, or traditional vegetables in the Kyoto region and has been a part of that cuisine since the Edo period of the early 1800s. The tender leaf tapers to a height of 24”, modulating in color from white to light green then dark green. It is has a nice mild flavor.

#132 RED BEARD (40 to 50 days)
This popular, specialty bunching onion has a 15-17” tall white stalk with 12” long green leaves. They are hollow and have an excellent, mild flavor. It is frost tolerant, pest resistant, and bred to grow well in most areas. Good for microgreens.

#312 SHIMONITA NEGI (120 to 140 days after transplanting or 365 days)
Shimonita Town is the origin of these famous Japanese bunching onions. A single stalk variety, it is considered the ‘King of the Negi’ for its fat white root ends and its wonderful sweet flavor when cooked. Can be harvested after 6 months but needs 12 months to develop the thicker stems. Increased sweetness when cooked. Cut in half and grill. Use in yosenabe, sukiyaki, ohitashi, kushiyaki, tempura.

#072 TOKYO LONG WHITE
(65 days)
This bunching onion has long, slim stalks that mature to 16-28” tall. The 4-5” white part of the stalk has a mild sweet flavor. An excellent producer with moderate bolt resistance. Not for over-wintering. These green onions do not form real bulbs and do not multiply by sets. Each seed produces one stalk.

PAK CHOI
Brassica rapa Chinensis group
(shakushina, chingensai, tatsoi, tasai, bai cai, wu ta cai, pechay, phakkaat farang, cai thuong hai)

This graceful vegetable with Chinese origins has spread throughout Asia and beyond, developing a wide range of varieties. The most typical pak choi features dark green leaves atop white spoon-shaped upright stems. Stems vary considerably in thickness and shape, and in some varieties they are green. One variety produces a rosette of dark green leaves close to the ground. There are specialty pak chois that have frilly leaves to light yellow-green color. The slight mustardy flavor of pak choi makes it a delightful addition to stir-fries, soups, noodle and meat dishes, and salads, if the young leaves are used. In China, the coarser leaves are often pickled. Some Chinese cooks also dip the leaves in boiling water and hang them out to dry in the sun for several days. Drying enables this highly perishable vegetable to be stored for winter months. Asian cooks use the entire plant at many stages of development. Sow seeds in spring to fall when temperatures are above 50°F.

Green Stem Type
(chingensai, shanghai pak tsai, cai ngo trang nho)

#121 MEI QING CHOI, HYBRID
(40 to 50 days)
This is the first hybrid, green stem, dwarf, Shanghai pak choi developed with heat/cold tolerance and bolt resistance. It has a uniform, erect, compact, tight vase-shape growing habit and weighs about 1/4 lb each. The petioles are tasty, crisp, and tender. It is a good choice for home and field growing. With wide growing adaptability, it is suitable for spring and fall sowings, and in cool regions summer sowing is also possible.

#449 PETITE STAR, HYBRID
(45 days)
This popular baby shanghai pak choi (Shanghai Miao) grows fast and matures early. Harvest when 4-5” tall, this dwarf-type hybrid is compact and has good weight. When cooked, its tender green leaves and crispy green petioles have excellent flavor. It can tolerate warm and cool temperatures. Excellent variety for fresh market and home gardens.

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY

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#299 SAN FAN, HYBRID (35 to 40 days)
This popular green pak choi or Shanghai pak choi hybrid has thick dark green leaves and light green petioles that are shaped like an hourglass. It is early maturing with uniform plant growth and excellent tolerance to heat. It adapts well to most areas provided temperatures stay in the 50-80°F range. A tender, easy to grow variety with excellent flavor and texture.

#059 SHANGHAI (40 to 50 days)
This green stem variety is very popular in South China. It has an attractive hourglass shape with glossy, dark green leaves, and thick petioles that are tender and very delicious. It is high yielding and known for its heat tolerance.

White Stem Type (shakushina)

#056 CHINESE PAK Choi (40 to 50 days)
This widely grown Asian green, also called bok choy, has smooth green leaves and thick white leaf stalks. It is one of the most popular Asian vegetables and a main ingredient in chow mein and stir-fries.

#442 DA CHEONG CHAE, HYBRID (35 to 40 days)
This variety has qualities of both tatsoi and pak choi—round, dark green leaves and an upright growth habit. Harvest individual leaves for salad or the whole plant for cooking. Can be grown all year round in mild climates. Steam, stir-fry, braise and use in soups and salads. An excellent juicing vegetable.

#273 DWARF PAK Choi (40 days)
This is “Baby Bok Choi”, the famous Asian green. It is often referred to as a nai pe tsai type or dwarf type with white spoon-shaped petioles and dark green glossy leaves. This variety grows best in mild climates and can tolerate heat. It can be grown year-round in sub-tropical areas.

#400 DWARF PAK Choi 4", HYBRID (40 days)
This hybrid baby bok choi is often referred to as a nai pe tsai type or dwarf type with thick, white, spoon-shaped petioles and wrinkled dark green glossy leaves. This beautiful uniform presentation is matched by its delicious, crisp flavor. It is heat tolerant and has better bolt resistance than many open pollinated varieties. Bred for high productivity and heavy yields.

#274 EXTRA DWARF PAK Choi (30 days)
This specialty pak choi variety is smaller than baby pak choi. It is similar to our Chinese Pak Choi and Dwarf Pak Choi varieties although smaller and more compact. This fast growing variety has curled, glossy, dark green leaves with short, thick white petioles. Can be grown year round in sub-tropical areas.

#122 JOI Choi, HYBRID (40 to 50 days)
Growers love this hybrid pak choi for its uniformity. It is large, fast growing, vigorous, and has bright green leaves and white petioles. At maturity, the plant is about 18” tall yet can be harvested when plants are still young and small. Recommended for areas where bolting is a problem when growing pak choi. A very adaptable variety that tolerates a wide range of temperatures.

#183 TAISAI (50 days)
The leaves of this popular and vigorous pak choi or choy sum are glossy green and distinctively spoon-shaped. Tender, crisp white petioles are long and thick. The 18” plants are taller and less compact than Chinese pak choi types.

#062 TATSOI
Brassica rapa Narinosa group
(20 to 25 days baby leaf, 40 to 50 days)
This specialty pak choi is cold tolerant. Leaves and petioles are tender with a mild, mustard flavor. Leaves are spoon-shaped and dark green color. Petioles are shorter than most pak choi. In warm temperatures, the plant grows erect while in cold temperatures, the plant forms flat rosettes growing close to the ground.

#350 TATSOI SAVOY
Brassica rapa Narinosa group
(20 days baby leaf - 45 days)
The dark green, heavily savoyed leaves grow atop thick bunches of pale green petioles giving it a spinach-like appearance. In summer, the plant reaches nearly a foot in height. In winter, it grows in a rosette close to the ground. Heat and cold tolerant. Excellent for microgreens and baby leaf production.

#328 TOY CHOY, HYBRID (30 days)
This miniature pak choi has the same graceful white petioles and dark green leaves as other varieties, but it grows to only 5” tall. It’s an ideal addition to a home garden and is well suited for summer months, although it can be grown year-round in sub-tropical areas.

Specialty Pak Choi

#537 DA HONG SUMMER (45 to 55 days)
Da Hong Summer is slightly denser than other purple pak choi, former a more developed head, and firmer petioles. The flavor is mild and great raw and cooked. It’s heat tolerance is higher than many other pak choi, and it can also weather greater temperature fluctuations between day and night without bolting.

#265 FUN JEN, HYBRID (35 days)
This is a very popular frilly leaf pak choi. The plant is semi-spreadng and weighs about 1/2 pound at maturity. The leaves are green, frilly and wrinkled with smooth white petioles. Can be grown year-round in sub-tropical areas. The leaves are very tender and crisp and can be prepared in stir-fry or added to soup.

#411 PURPLE CHOI, HYBRID (45 to 55 days)
A favorite pak choi in Japan, this variety is gaining popularity everywhere else. This hybrid, dark purple leaf pak choi has green petioles and is as stunning in the garden as on the plate. A uniform and easy to grow plant that is tender, mildly flavored, and can be harvested at any stage—baby leaves for salads or whole plants at full maturity (6-8” tall) for cooking.

#535 PURPLE MAGIC (45 to 55 days)
This pak choi hybrid has deep, dark purple top leaf and green with purple veins under leaf and green petioles. A uniform and easy to grow plant that is tender, mildly flavored, and can be harvested at any stage, microgreens, baby leaf or whole plants at full maturity. Produces nice color under warm and cool temperatures.

#443 RED CHOI, HYBRID (20 to 25 days baby leaf, 40 to 50 days)
This special hybrid pak choi has dark red leaves with green undersides. At maturity the petioles are light green. It has a delightful flavor. A colorful addition to a microgreens mix. Harvest as baby leaf and at full maturity.

#536 RED KINGDOM (45 to 55 days)
This fast maturing pak choi hybrid has deep, dark purple top leaf and green under leaf. The leaves are unique because of their lobe-shape.

#446 RED TATSOI, HYBRID (20 to 25 days baby leaf, 40 to 50 days)
This vigorous hybrid has medium sized, spoon-shaped red-violet leaves and a mild, sweet mustard flavor. Harvest from baby leaves for salads to full maturity.

#369 RED VIOLET TATSOI, HYBRID (20 to 40 days)
This beautiful hybrid has the spoon-shaped leaves of tatsoi and a more upright habit that makes harvesting easier. The slightly rumpled leaves range in color from red-violet to dark purple and have a mild mustard flavor. A
strong and vigorous producer, this variety is cold tolerant. Harvest from baby leaves for salads to full maturity.

**PARSLEY**  
*(orandazeri)*

This flavorful and nutrient-rich herb is used in Asia to season soups, noodle dishes and meat and poultry. If it is cooked at all, it is cooked only for a very short time. Often cooks chop it and add it as the final ingredient to flavor a dish that has already been cooked. Known as cilantro or coriander in the West, Chinese Parsley is one of the most important flavorings in Asian cuisine. Sow seeds in spring and fall.

**Chinese Parsley**  
*Coriandrum sativum*  
*(korianda, koendoro, yuen sai, phak chee, ngo, dhania)*

#356 **LEISURE CILANTRO**  
(35 to 40 days)  
Cilantro, also known as Chinese parsley, coriander or yan sui, is valued in Asian cuisine for its aromatic zesty flavor produced in every part of the plant, from the leaves to the stems to the seeds. The plants grow up to 2’ tall and have medium-green feathery, flat leaves. Small 2” seedlings are ready to harvest after 18 days and can be used in dishes or as a garnish. Extra slow to bolt, this variety is good for mild climates. Cilantro goes to seed quickly in hot weather conditions.

#458 **LEISURE CILANTRO (split seed)**  
(35 to 40 days)  
Cilantro, coriander and Chinese parsley are all common names for this herb. Regular seed is actually the whole seedpod that contains two or more seeds. For monogerm or split seed, the pods are split open to collect the single seeds. Many growers prefer split seed for precision planting and a higher seed count per pound. Microgreen growers indicate that split seed planting and a higher seed count per pound. Many growers prefer split seed for precision planting and a higher seed count per pound. For monogerm or split seed, the actual seed is the whole seedpod that contains two or more seeds. For monogerm or split seed, the seeds are aromatic. Although perennial by nature, this plant is grown as an annual food crop. Excellent grown as microgreens.

**Italian Parsley**  
*Petroselinum crispum var neapolitanum*

#533 **ITALIAN DARK GREEN FLAT**  
(75 to 85 days)  
This parsley has flat, glossy, dark green leaves with an nice aromatic flavor. Plants have an upright stems which makes this variety good for bunching. Leaves are used to flavor salsas, salads, soups, meat dishes, and dried for culinary herb uses.

**Japanese Parsley**  
*Chryoptaetonia japonica*  
*(mitsuba, san ye qin)*

#032 **MITSUBA**  
(50 to 60 days)  
This native Japanese herb is called Japanese hornwort or Japanese wild parsley. It is a popular traditional vegetable, *dento yasai*, of Japan. Long stalks have trefoil leaves that are aromatic. Although perennial by nature, this plant is grown as an annual food crop. Excellent grown as microgreens.

**PEA, EDIBLE POD SUGAR/SNOW PEAS & SHOOTS**

**Snow Pea**  
*(saya endo)*

#040 **DWARF GREY SUGAR**  
(60 to 70 days)  
This edible pod snow pea has beautiful purple bi-colored flowers. The 2-3” flat pods are pale green, sweet, crisp and fiber-free. Can also be grown for pea shoots, a delicious delicacy.

#039 **MAMMOTH MELTENING SUGAR**  
(70 days)  
This delicious edible pod snow pea is early, high yielding, productive, and likes cool weather. Flat pods are uniform, sweet, tender, and mature to about 5”x 3/4”. The 4-5 foot vines should be trellised.

#267 **OREGON GIANT**  
(74 days)  
The unusually large pods of this bush snow pea variety grow to about 5’ long and tend to cup as they mature. The plant starts flowering on about the 16th node and bears one to two dark green, tender pods per node. Can be grown without support. Good disease resistance.

#268 **OREGON SUGAR POD II**  
(65 days)  
This edible-pod snow pea has been a popular variety for a long time. The flowers are white and vine are short growing up to 30” tall. The pods are very sweet and crispy. The snow peas are 4” long which is a little longer than the pods of Dwarf Grey Sugar variety.

#154 **TAICHUNG 11**  
(60 to 70 days)  
This edible podded pea was developed by the Taichung District Agricultural Improvement Station in Taiwan. The well-branched compact plants produce 3-4” long pods that are flat, crisp, tender and delicious. Flowers are pink and develop into 1-2 pods on each node.

**Shelling Pea**  
*(endo)*

#477 **GREEN ARROW**  
(62 to 70 days)  
A gardener’s favorite, this high yielding variety produces 4-5” pods filled with 8-11 small, dark green, flavorful peas on 24-30” vines. The fruit is set high on the vine for ease of harvest. Resists fusarium wilt and downy mildew, root rot, leaf curl. Eat fresh or freeze.

#478 **MAESTRO IMPROVED**  
(55 to 61 days)  
This popular, extra early, disease resistant variety produces 4-5” pods filled with medium-sized, 9-12 dark green peas with a sweet flavor. The 22-26” plant is high yielding for multiple pickings. Resistant to pea enation mosaic virus, bean yellow mosaic, powdery mildew and common wilt. Eat fresh or frozen.

**CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY**
Sugar Pea
(saya endo)

#166 TAICHTUNG 13 (70 days)
This variety was developed by the Taichung District Agricultural Improvement Station. The vines are tall, early, vigorous and prolific. Flowers are white. Pods are round, plump, crispy, tender, very sweet and of excellent quality weighing up to 7 grams.

**PEPPER**
Capsicum annuum
(togarashi, laat jiu, prik chee faa, ot, mirch)

“Hot, medium or mild?”—the answer to this critical question, especially as it relates to Southeast Asian food, boils down to peppers. Fresh or dried hot peppers add the fire to Szechwan stir-fries and soups, Thai and Indian curries, Vietnamese sauces and Korean kimchee. And what’s “hot!” in the West is more like mild or medium in the East. Even some varieties of Asian sweet or green peppers pack a little punch. In Japan, sweet peppers are delicious fried in a tempura batter or robata grilled. Start seeds indoors 6 weeks before last frost date and transplant when weather warms.

Green/Sweet Pepper
( ao togarashi, ching jei, sili peaman, ot)

#081 FUSHIMI (65 days)
Fushimi sweet pepper, Fushimi togarashi, is one of the Kyo-yasai, traditional vegetables, in Kyoto, Japan. This sweet Japanese pepper is thin-walled and glossy bright green. The fruits are slender, tapered and grow to 6” in length. It is very easy to grow, produces good quality and prolific harvests.

#508 HIMO TOGARASHI (80-90 days)
Himo Togarashi is a specialty green pepper that is a Yamato dento yasai, which means it has been selected as a Nara prefecture traditional vegetable. The pepper grows 4-6” long and up to .25” in diameter (less than the diameter of a pencil). The peppers hang down on the plant and look like strings or himo in Japanese.

#507 MANGANJI (80-90 days)
Mangaji pepper is one of the designated traditional specialty vegetables of Kyoto, Japan. These vegetables are called kyo yasai or dento yasai. Many of these vegetables have existed for hundreds of years. This Japanese pepper has a thicker wall than the fushimi and shishito peppers. Fruits average 6” long, mild flavored and not spicy. The pepper skin is shiny with distinctive wrinkles at the stem end.

#083 SHISHITO (60 days)
This medium early, small, sweet, thin-walled glossy green pepper is popular in Japan. The fruits grow up to 3-4” long. Plant has a spreading habit and produces prolifically. Good for garden, greenhouse, and open field growing.

#082 TENDERBELL, HYBRID (60 days)
This is an extra early maturing Japanese hybrid that produces glossy, thin-wall, sweet green bell peppers that are small-sized up to 3-4” in length and 30-40 grams in weight. Plants are 24-30” tall. This variety is tobacco mosaic virus tolerant.

**Hot Pepper**
(togarashi, laat tsiu, siling, ot bi)

#428 BIRD (75 to 78 days)
The fruit of this hot Thai pepper can be harvested when green or red. The plants produce prolific harvests of small 1.5” long, pungent peppers that are traditionally used in Asian cuisine. Hardy to 55°F.

#427 GARDEN BIRD (70 to 80 days)
The small 1” long, pungent fruit of this hot Thai pepper can be harvested when green or red. The prolific plants yield large harvests, are hardy to 55°F, and tolerant of rainy weather. Traditionally used in Asian cuisine.

#526 LADY CHOI (70 to 80 days)
This versatile Korean chili was developed in partnership with Namu Gaji restaurant chef Dennis Lee. Originally from his aunt’s farm in Korea, it is delicious in all stages. The dried chili is one part of the classic pepper blend gochukaru. Spicy, but still flavorful, the green chilies are served with doenjang, or pickled whole in a soy brine. A moderately thick membrane, this pepper is juicy and hot when fresh, and bright when dried.

#270 PRIK CHI FAA (75 to 80 days)
These Thai chili peppers are considered medium hot. The peppers have smooth glossy green skin that turns red at maturity. They grow about 5 to 7” long and weigh a little less than 1 ounce. Use fresh or dried. They add heat to sauces.

#215 SAPPORO HOT (60 days)
This medium-hot pepper is a Japanese specialty. Tapered fruits, which set downward and grow to a length of 5”, start out a medium green color and ripen to red. These peppers can be used fresh for cooking if harvested young, while they are still green. Mature fruits are best dried.

#237 TAKANOTSUME (60 days)
This pepper is known as a Hawk Claw chili because of its talon shape. It is a very hot specialty pepper from Japan. Fruits set upward growing to 1.5-2.5” long.

#352 THAI CHILI (90 days)
This traditional Thai hot pepper is a prolific producer of slender, bright red 2”-3” long fruits that grow in clusters. A very high yielding compact plant to 16” tall that has attractive foliage.

#454 THAI DRAGON (70 to 80 days)
This popular pepper is a prolific open pollinated variety. The ripe red fruits are 2-3” long and about the diameter of a pencil. They have hot to very hot spiciness and dry very easily on the plant or when picked.

#238 YATSUFUSA (60 days)
Yatsufusa is a hot specialty pepper that
originated in Japan and is also known as chilies Japones. The peppers grow in upright clusters of 5-6 at the top of an 18-24" tall multi-branched plant and have a flavor similar to cayenne or Thai peppers. The 2-3" long fruits are harvested both green (mild heat) and red. The mature, dried fruits are ground and used in shichimi togarashi, a popular condiment.

**PERILLA**  
Perilla frutescens var crispa  
*(shiso, jiso, zi su, tia to)*

Perilla is either red or green, the red having an anise flavor and slightly less spicy than the green variety, which tastes more like cinnamon. The leaves, which are rich in calcium and iron, are used for seasoning, coloring, pickling and garnishing. Shiso leaves can be used whole or cut into strips. Use the flower buds by collecting the seeds at the end of the season to sprinkle on salad and rice. The Japanese, in particular, use the red variety to color unemboshi and pickled ginger. Perilla seeds form an essential part of the famous seven spices of Japan, which originated more than 300 years ago in Kyoto. Green perilla leaves are often wrapped around sushi or served with *sashimi* as a garnish. They also are added to soups, tempura or dried and sprinkled over rice. Japanese chefs add red perilla to *tofu* or bean curd dishes or use it wrapped around pieces of meat. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

**#448 JEOK SSAM IP**  
(70 days)  
This Vietnamese perilla has smaller leaves and a stronger, aromatic flavor than Japanese perilla. The topside of the leaf is deep green and the underside deep red-purple. Often also grown as an ornamental accent in the garden. Traditionally cooked with seafood.

**#260 KOREAN PERILLA**  
(70 days)  
This large leaf perilla is a Korean specialty. The peppers grow in upright clusters of 5-6 at the top of an 18-24" tall multi-branched plant. Promote branching and leaf production.

**#034 AKA SHISO**  
(60 to 70 days)  
Aka Shiso is a traditional Japanese heirloom herb with refreshing aromatic red frilled leaves. Also known as Beetskeak plant. The plant has a bush growth habit. It is also grown as sprouts or microgreens. As the plant matures, pinch off leaves for use. This promotes branching and leaf production.

**#035 AO SHISO**  
(60 to 70 days)  
Ao Shiso is a traditional Japanese herb, *dento yasai*, with refreshing aromatic green frilled leaves. Also known as Beetskeak plant. The plant has a bush growth habit. It is also grown as sprouts or microgreens. As the plant matures, pinch off leaves for use. This promotes branching and leaf production.

**#137 HOJISO**  
(60 days)  
An aromatic Japanese specialty herb, perilla is grown for its flower tips/buds and leaves for fresh garnish and pickling. The leaves are green on top and purple/red underneath. Good for container gardening.

**#047 GREEN STRIPED**  
(70 days)  
As its name suggests, this family of melons is ideal for pickling, and that is the most common method of preparation in Asia. Considerably larger than Western cucumbers, young melons can be eaten raw or added to a salad as you would a cucumber. More typically, they can be baked stuffed with beef, pork, chicken or vegetables. Pickling melons also make a tasty vegetable in their own right alongside seafood or in a stir-fry. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

**#048 KATSURA GIANT**  
(70 days)  
This light green, oval-shaped melon, *oshiro uri*, is very popular in Japan and is best suited for pickling. The fruits have crisp white flesh and can reach 14" long and 4.5" in diameter. The plant has a vine growth habit. Promote lateral branching. Hand pollination may be necessary.

**#210 NUMANE**  
(70 days)  
This Japanese pickling melon, known also as *oshiro uri*, has light green skin that turns almost white when mature. The melon grows to 12" long and looks like a fat cucumber. This variety thrives in cool areas. Especially ideal for pickling, these melons can also be stuffed or stir-fried with beef, pork, chicken or vegetables. Young fruit is tasty eaten raw as you would a cucumber.

**POHA BERRY, GOLDENBERRY OR CAPE GOOSEBERRY**  
*Physalis peruviana*  
*(hozuki, kajitsu)*

A popular fruit berry in Hawaii, the fuzzy-leaved Poha Berry bush produces about a 1" sweet/tart berry with smooth, waxy orange skin. The berries are often made into a delicious jam that is a perfect glaze for pork. They are also a treat in salads with seared sea scallops and couscous. This vining plant typically grows to about 2' to 3', but supported it can reach up to 6'. The bell shaped flowers and heart shaped large leaves give the Poha Berry a romantic tropical appearance.

**GORITHM SATIVUS**  
*(daikon, luo bo, labanos, hua piahs, cu cai trang, mui)*

The number and variety of radishes available are testimony to their importance in Asian cuisine. In the West a radish is typically round, small and red. Asian radishes, however, range in color from deep red or pink to green or white, in shapes from round to oblong to tapered, and in pungency from mild to spicy hot. While Western tastes generally prefer radishes in small amounts in green salads or as a garnish, in Japan and China the radish is more often pickled or cooked in some fashion, often in soups. It’s also a popular ingredient in stir-fries, stews and casseroles. When eaten raw, it is grated into a salad or
carved into a beautiful garnish. The Chinese make a radish pudding, and pickled radish is a principal ingredient in Korean Kimchee. Asian cuisine also finds a resourceful use for the leaves, stems, seed pods and seedlings. Some varieties, in fact, are cultivated more for the greens than the root.

**Chinese Radish**

**#096 GREEN MEAT** (60 days)  
This unique radish has sweet, crispy, green flesh. The skin is green with a white tip. The roots mature to 10” long but can be harvested at 6” and 2-3” in diameter. Best suited for mild climate areas. Stores well.

**#261 MANTANGHONG, HYBRID**  
(65 days)  
This “beauty heart” type Chinese radish is the most popular variety grown in the middle and northern parts of China. Its flesh color can range from intense red to bright magenta. Because of their color, they are the perfect radishes to carve into flower shapes as garnish. The radish is round and has a green shoulder with white skin. It has a crisp texture and is mild and sweet flavored. Sow seeds in late summer to early fall. Try eating fresh. Just thinly slice, top with fresh squeezed lime and a little salt and pepper or with sugar.

**#095 RED MEAT** (60 to 70 days)  
Also known as Beauty Heart and Watermelon Radish, this unique round variety has white skin with green shoulders. When sliced open, the sweet and juicy flesh is a pink-red color. For late summer and fall growing only—will bolt from spring planting and hot dry conditions. Good for salad, pickling and cooking. In Northern China, this radish is carved into attractive flower shapes for garnish.

**#127 SHUNKYO** (30 to 40 days)  
Originally from Northern China, this fast-growing early radish variety is easy to grow and has red-pink skin and white flesh. The roots have a hot, sweet flavor and the tops are tender and delicious. Sow seeds in spring after last frost or in late summer/early fall. The leaves are tasty stir-fried or pickled. Roots are excellent fresh in salads or pickled.

**#560 STARGAZER HYBRID** (60 to 70 days)  
Stargazer watermelon radish matures to the size of a tangerine with a bright red flesh and green shoulder, bright green leaves and a slender tap root. The flavor is mild, root texture is crisp and juicy. Thin slices make a nice snack or pickle, or a bright spring salad. Watermelon radishes perform best and taste the mildest when planted in the early spring or fall. Expect maturity in about 60 days depending on conditions.

**Giant White Radish**

**#322 APRIL CROSS, HYBRID** (60 days)  
This giant white radish or daikon is a market leader for its extra-slow bolting habit, tender mature flesh and reliable harvest. The root is all white, 16” long, 2.5” in diameter and weighs around 2 lbs. It has moderate heat and cold tolerance. Recommended for late spring to early summer harvest and early winter harvest. Excellent for home garden and market growers.

**#343 EVEREST, HYBRID** (55 days)  
This Chinese daikon radish is very popular in Taiwan and Japan. Its snow white roots are carrot-shaped, grow 15” long and 2 1/2” in diameter and have finely textured flesh. Average weight is 1.5 lbs. While an excellent performer in subtropical and tropical areas, it is not suitable for spring sowing in cool climates.

**#555 FUJIKAZE, HYBRID** (60 days)  
Fujikaze radish has a green shoulder and grows 15 inches in length and 2.5 inches in diameter with late bolting characteristics. This variety has excellent cold tolerance and resistance to Fusarium oxysporum and Vert Wilt Field tolerance.

**# 287 GIANT LUO BUO** (80 to 100 days)  
This large oval white radish grows 8-10” long and 5-6” in diameter and is very popular in Taiwan. The flesh has a sweet and mild flavor. It can weigh 2-2.5 lbs. Use raw or pickled. This variety is often added to soups and simmered until soft.

**#330 IWAI DAikon** (50 days)  
Unique for its small size, this traditional Japanese radish has long been a favorite for New Year’s celebrations. The long white root grows to a slender 1” diameter at the base of a clump of lovely green leaves. It carries the designation Yamato yasai, which means it has been selected as a Nara traditional vegetable.

**#091 MINO EARLY** (40 to 50 days)  
Mino Early is a leading open pollinated radish (daikon) for summer to fall harvest in Japan. It has good heat tolerance and can be grown all year round in tropical areas. The tapered root is long, white, tender and crisp with a mild pungency. Harvest when 14-16” long and weighing 1.75 lbs. Late pithiness.

**#103 MINOWASE SUMMER CROSS, HYBRID** (55 to 60 days)  
This popular Japanese hybrid radish has a long, white tapered root that is mildly pungent. They can reach 16’ long and weigh 1.75 lbs. It is the finest radish variety for summer to fall harvest with good heat tolerance. Resistant to mosaic virus, fusarium and has moderate bolt resistance. Excellent quality for fresh market and home garden. Sow seeds in late spring through summer. Excellent for cooking, grating, pickling, salad. Store by drying shredded flesh. Can be used to make takuan daikon, a pickle in salt, sugar, vinegar and water.

**#092 MIYASHIGE, GREEN NECK** (60 days)  
One of the most popular varieties used in pickling. The mildly flavored, crisp, white roots have green necks and grow 10-14” long and 3-4” in diameter.

**#093 NERIMA** (70 days)  
This popular, large, long white daikon is a traditional variety that comes from Nerima-ku of Tokyo, Japan. It grows 15-17” long and has crisp, firm flesh. An easily grown autumn/winter maturing variety that grows best in deep, rich soils. Use in soup, salad, pickled or fresh. Daikon oroshi (coarsely grated daikon using a Japanese grater) is delicious in sauces used for soba noodles, tempura and sashimi.

**#552 OSHIN, HYBRID** (60 days)  
Extra slow bolting radish with very late pithiness. It has strong tolerance to cold and medium tolerance to heat. Good variety for close plantings in greenhouse for spring harvest. Radish has a green neck, 13-14 inches length, 2.5-3 inches in diameter. Performs well in California’s Coachella Valley, desert and coastal regions.

**#264 RELISH CROSS, HYBRID** (60 days)  
This variety is the best selling daikon in Japan’s markets. The radish root grows up to 15” and weighs over 1.5 pounds. The color of the root is white with a green shoulder and has a very late pithiness and late bolting characteristics. This excellent quality daikon can be used in cooking, pickling and eaten fresh.

**#100 SAKURAJIMA MAMMOTH** (80 days)  
This mammoth, round, white root has a mild, sweet flavor. Sow seeds in mid-summer. Harvest when roots reach 10” diameter. Grown in Japan as the “Largest Radish in the World,” it sometimes reaches 100 pounds. This giant radish originated in the very southern tip of Japan. Although it does not store well, the inner core remains crisp and juicy, even if the outer part becomes pithy.

**#110 SHOGOIN GLOBE** (70 days)  
Shogoin Globe is a large round-shaped radish, 6-7” in diameter. Roots have white skin with green neck shoulder and white, firm, and crispy flesh. This variety is well

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suited for clay soils because the root mainly develops above ground. Excellent quality for cooking and pickling.

**#090 TOKINASHI, ALL SEASON** (50 to 60 days)
Tokinashi is a *dento yasai*, or traditional vegetable of Japan. It is a popular, all-season daikon with pungency and a nice flavor. Mature roots have firm, white, crisp flesh and are of excellent quality. Roots are tapered and grow to 14" long. This is a slow-bolting, open pollinated variety.

**#141 WAKAYAMA WHITE** (70 days)
This giant white radish has long, rounded root that is tender and crisp. Sow seeds in late summer to early fall. Harvest when root reaches 12”-14” long. Wakayama White is suitable for pickling or a stir-fry. Vietnamese cooks enjoy it caramelized with fish sauce and sugar in fish and pork dishes and raw in salads.

**#551 WHITE CANNON, HYBRID** (58 days)
Excellent radish variety for subtropical areas. The radish has a light green neck, 11-12 inches in length, 3.5 inches diameter, weighing 1.75 pounds. Very strong tolerance to both heat and cold. Medium to late bolting habit and late pithiness. Harvest early fall to winter. Resistant to Virus and Fusarium.

**Korean Radish**

**#493 ALPINE GOLD, HYBRID** (55 to 60 days)
Developed for spring planting, this Korean-radish has a green shoulder, delicious, firm white flesh, and smooth skin. The radish grows 9-11" long and weighs 3-4 lbs. It has resistant to Fusarium Wilt, root cracking, is slow to bolt, and has late pithiness.

**#419 BIG TIME, HYBRID** (65 to 80 days)
This spring-type Korean radish can be planted earlier in spring than the Super Luck and Good Luck varieties as it produces good quality roots in cool temperatures and low light conditions. The green-shouldered white radishes grow 6-8” long and 2-3” in diameter. Slow to bolt, good heat tolerance and a lack of pithiness makes this a big time winner! It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#489 BORA KING, HYBRID** (60 days)
This beautiful daikon has purple flesh and skin. It matures at 8-10” long, weighs 2-3 lbs, and has late pithiness. The plant is slow to bolt, and the leaves are deeply serrated and delicious. An excellent variety for specialty market growers.

**#491 CHEONG DU** (60-65 days)
Cheong Du means “green head”. This oval shaped Korean radish has a green shoulder, firm green/white flesh, and excellent flavor. This variety is popular in Korea. The radish weighs 2-3 lbs and grow 8-10” long. It has good virus resistance and stores well.

**#421 GOOD LUCK, HYBRID** (65 to 70 days)
This spring-type Korean radish is a good variety for summer growing in high elevation or cooler coastal areas. The green-shouldered, white roots grow 9-10” long and are both heat and disease tolerant. This vigorous grower produces lots of leafy greens and so does better with less nitrogen fertilizer. Can be grown year round in Hawaii. Excellent for pickling and kimchee. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#422 PASSION ALTARI, HYBRID** (50 to 60 days in spring, 35 to 40 days in fall) This early maturing, slow bolting Korean radish is tender and crisp with almost no pungency. It is suitable for spring and fall crops and its white roots grow 2-3” long and 1” in diameter. An excellent and versatile variety. Optimum growing temperature is between 50-85°F. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#418 SEOHO - WEST LAKE, HYBRID** (65 to 70 days)
Ideal for late summer to fall plantings, this fall-type Korean radish can be planted over a longer season than the Tae Baek variety. The attractive green-shouldered roots are uniform, tasty and grow very rapidly to 6-7” long and 3-4” in diameter. Can be grown year round in Hawaii. Excellent for pickling and kimchee. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#492 SHIN DONG HA** (60 days)
A fast growing Korean radish with a green shoulder and white flesh. The radish grows 9-10" long and weighs 2-3 lbs. The elongated oval- shaped roots are resistant to bacterial soft rot and store well. Grows in hot, dry areas and can be overwintered in warm areas. Slow to bolt.

**#420 SUPER LUCK, HYBRID** (65 to 70 days)
This summer-type Korean radish was developed for summer growing in high elevation or cooler coastal areas. The radish is vigorous and is slow to bolt, has good heat tolerance, lack of pithiness and produces lots of leaves. Firm, tasty green-shouldered white roots grow 7-8” long and 3-4” in diameter. Can be grown year round in Hawaii. This variety is more adaptable to greater temperature ranges. Excellent for pickling and kimchee. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#098 TAE BAEK, HYBRID** (70 days)
This fall-type Korean radish was developed for late summer to early fall planting. It has a uniform shape with green shoulders. The flesh is firm, crisp and sweet. Suitable for home garden and market growers. Can be cooked and pickled to make kimchee. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**#417 WHITE GEM, HYBRID** (65 to 70 days)
This fall-type Korean radish has a white root with green shoulders. The roots mature up to 8” long and can weigh over 2 lb each. White Gem has good flavor and slow pithiness development. It has good resistance to viruses and downy mildew. It is highly recommended for large scale commercial farms. Prepare fertile, well-drained soil. Excellent for pickling and kimchee. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

**Radish Leaf**

**#484 SAISAI, HYBRID** (30-40 days)
This radish variety was developed for the succulent, pale green, non-hairy leaves that are harvested when young and tender. Vigorous foot tall plants are slow to bolt, and can be grown year round. Used mainly in cooking and pickling, young leaves can also be added to salad and stir-fry. A main ingredient in Korean kimchee.

**#339 SAISAI PURPLE, HYBRID** (15 days baby leaf- 45 days mature)
The excellent flavor of this Japanese red-stemmed radish leaf will be noticed. The
tender green leaves are rounded with slightly scalloped edges and are used still attached to the contrasting stem. This hybrid was developed to use as a baby leaf green. Plants are slow to bolt and can be grown year-round in milder climates. Saisai Purple is also perfect for sprouting. Distinctive for its color and flavor, Saisai Purple is a handsome and nutritious addition to a salad or stir-fry.

**Radish for Microgreen**

*(kaiware)*

#488 ALL PURPLE RAMBO  
*(5-7 days)*

A high percentage of dark purple seedlings with a mild, spicy flavor make this a spectacular sprouting radish variety. Ready to harvest at 3-4” tall. Cool temperatures intensify color. Very popular for sprouts and microgreens.

#362 ALL PURPLE SANGO  
*(7-10 days)*

This is a spectacular variety of microgreen/sprouting radish to add color to your mix. Seedlings are approximately 3-4” tall, most of which are a uniform eggplant-purple color, although some are green or green-purple in color. Cool temperatures intensify color. Popular in micro mixtures for color, flavor and nutritional value.

#107 CHINA ROSE  
*(60 days)*

This red-skinned and white flesh variety has a hot pungency. In cool areas, sow seeds in early summer to mid summer. In warm areas, sow seeds in spring or late summer to early fall. Harvest when root reaches 4”-6” long. Excellent grown for sprouts. Besides cooking the root, you can make a dish from radish leaves by simmering them in chicken broth until just tender then season with butter and pepper.

#414 GREEN STEM  
*(10 days)*

This variety is specifically used for sprouting and very popular in Japan. Seedlings have a very light green stem and green leaves. They are quick growing, crisp, tender, and have a nice flavor and pungency.

#425 HONG VIT  
*(10 days microgreens, 20 days baby leaf, 35 days mature)*

This variety is one of the most popular radish varieties grown for microgreens. As a microgreen, it has green leaves with a red stem. For baby leaf greens, harvest the whole plant as the green leaves have minimal hair and the red roots are very small. With a mild radish flavor, this green is perfect to garnish a salad. Can also be grown to full maturity. Use in salad, soups, *sushi* or as an edible garnish with *sashimi*.

#316 PURPLE STEM  
*(10 days)*

This strikingly pretty radish sprout boasts the darkest and most intense color among red sprouts. The stems are a lavender violet color at the top near the dark green leaves and turn a reddish plum color toward the bottom.

#283 RED STEM  
*(10 days)*

This daikon sprout variety makes the perfect edible garnish that will add a touch of color and spice to any dish. The seedlings have crisp pink-red stems with green leaves. Sow seeds in spring to summer. Bred specifically for sprouting, this quick growing radish is very popular in Japan. Use the sprouts to add zest and accent with *sashimi*, *sushi*, salad, sandwich and soup dishes.

#102 WHITE STEM  
*(10 days)*

This radish variety is specifically used for microgreen/sprouting. Seedlings have crisp white stems with green leaves. They are quick growing, crisp, tender, and have a nice flavor and pungency.

**Small Radish**

*(radish, hatsuka daikon)*

#099 FRENCH BREAKFAST  
*(22-30 days)*

This heirloom radish has red skin with a white tip. The small, crisp, 2” cylindrical roots have a mildly pungent flavor.

#209 JAPANESE SCARLETT  
*(25-40 days)*

This specialty radish is particularly popular in Japan’s home gardens. This slender radish grows 6” long with white flesh and a scarlet colored skin. The flavor is mild.

#331 SHIRAIHIME HATSUKA DAIKON  
*(20-50 days)*

These small white radishes grow to 4” long and ½” in diameter. They can be harvested as early as 20 days after planting. If temperature extremes are avoided, it is hardy enough to grow year-round. A mild flavor and crisp texture makes them an excellent choice for fresh salads or pickling.

#196 WHITE ICICLE  
*(29 days)*

This heirloom radish is very popular in Japan. The tapered roots have white skin and flesh and grow to about 5-6” long and 1” in diameter. Very crisp and mild when harvested young. It stores well and is perfect for pickling.

**SEED MIXTURES**

**mixed genera**  
*(mitsubachi yuuinzai, shokuyoubana)*

Whether from small-scale growers who are looking to get the greatest variety out of their garden area or from commercial growers focused on pollinating crops more efficiently, we have received customer demand for seed mixtures. The honeybee herb mixture attracts bees with its blend of both nectar- and pollen-producing fragrant herbs, including lemon mint, thyme, basil, sage, chives, borage, oregano and sweet marjoram. Our edible flower mix also has plenty to offer bees, along with a colorful and tasty variety of edible flowers for salads, garnishes and cooking. In general, the mixes may be sown in spring to early summer.

#398 EDIBLE FLOWER MIX  
*(50 days)*

Fragrant, colorful and flavorful addition to the garden, the Edible Flower Mixture includes: Borage, with a cucumber-like flavor; Cilantro, with its tangy, fresh flavor and aroma; Nasturium, whose bright yellow, orange and red blooms have a spicy, peppery-like flavor; Calendula, which has a yellow-orange flower and a mild, peppery flavor; Cornflower, with its bright blue flower and mild taste; Dianthus ‘Wee Willie’, a tiny pink flower with a clove-like flavor; onion-flavored Chives; Lemon Mint, which has a strong mint flavor; Pansy and Johnny Jump-Up, both with brightly colored flowers with a mild, slightly sweet flavor; licorice-flavored Lavender Hyssop; and English Daisy, also a lovely flower with a sweet, mild flavor.

#380 HONEY BEE MIX  
*(50 to 85 days)*

This mixture is a custom blend of nectar- and pollen-producing flowers that attract honey bees. Comprised of edible herbs, it includes borage, chives, sage, basil, lemon mint, catnip, sweet marjoram, oregano, and creeping thyme.

**CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY**

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**Sesame**
*Sesame indicum*  
(goma, zhi ma)

Sesame is fairly easy to grow in a hot, tropical climate and produces tan, black or white seeds that are delicious roasted and added to stir-fries, dressings, soups, and rice and noodle dishes. The seeds can also be crushed to extract oil or used to make Tahini. In Korea, the leaves, which are packed with vitamins, are eaten as well. Mature plants can reach 2'-3' tall and are handsome, with pink or white flowers.

Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

#084 **KINGOMA**  (85 days)
This tropical plant is grown for its flavorful tan color seeds. Sesame grows best in hot weather and must have well-drained soil. Sesame seeds are used in all Asian cuisines.

#151 **KUROGOMA**  (85 days)
This tropical plant is grown for its flavorful black seeds. Sesame grows best in hot weather and must have well-drained soil.

#117 **SHIROGOMA**  (85 days)
White sesame seed is easy to grow and delicious roasted. This tropical plant likes long hot summers. Typically, seeds are roasted before using and then used whole, crushed or ground. Korean cooking makes use of sesame seeds, especially in soups and as a dressing for lightly cooked vegetables.

**Sorrel**
*Rumex acetosa*  

Sorrel is a sour, lemon flavor. The bright green, oblong leaves and long stems have a growth habit similar to spinach. Use as an herb and vegetable. Leaves can be harvested over a long season. Re-seeds readily, so cut flowers to avoid seed set. Used in African, Asian and Western cooking.

#487 **RED VEINED**
*Rumex sanguineus*  
(Harvest for baby leaf, 30-40 days)
Bright green leaves with a rich red stem and veins make this an eye-catching addition to salads. Young and tender leaves have the same tangy, lemon flavor as regular green sorrel. Good for baby leaf.

**Spinach**
*Spinacea oleracea*  
(horenso)

These heat-tolerant Japanese varieties of spinach are a perfect summer vegetable. In Asia, spinach is commonly used in soups. The Chinese also cook it with noodles and stir-fries. The Japanese braise it and serve it topped with sesame dressing. In India, spinach is pureed with spices and butter. Rich in vitamins A and B2 and minerals such as iron and calcium, these two varieties can be prepared as you would cool-weather varieties of spinach.

#038 **ALRITE, HYBRID**  (60 days)
This early maturing hybrid Japanese spinach has broad, smooth, dark green pointed leaves. The upright plants are adaptable to many growing conditions and resistant to downy mildew. Alrite is heat and cold tolerant with moderate bolt resistance. It is an excellent choice for fresh market and home garden growing.

#548 **ANNA, HYBRID**  (60 days)
This variety is a vigorous grower with uniformity, good productivity and widely adaptable to various conditions. Plants have an upright growing habit with dark green leaves. Medium-late bolting. Good heat and cold tolerance for fall to winter harvest. High resistant to Downy mildew races 1, 3 and 5.

#547 **DASH, HYBRID**  (60 days)
Extra-early spinach hybrid that is suitable for growing under low temperatures, especially during winter in warm areas. Cold tolerance for fall to winter harvest and can tolerate some heat. The upright growing plants have good leaf shape, medium green color, excellent flavor and uniformity. Medium bolting.

#123 **OKAME, HYBRID**  (53 days)
An early-maturing hybrid, this Japanese variety is recommended for summer harvest as it tolerate hot, dry conditions, is slow to bolt, and has good resistance to downy mildew. This variety has thick, medium green lobed leaves and is resistant to downy mildew 1 & 2 and high tolerance to 3.

**Shark Fin Squash**
*Cucurbita pepo ficifolia*  
(kurodane kabocha)

This squash or melon is known as Shark Fin squash, Malabar gourd, Seven Year melon. It is grown for its edible seeds, fruit, and greens. It is most notably for Jack-O-Lanterns in the United States, Japanese pumpkins tend to have greenish outer skin and yellow flesh. The Japanese prepare the sweet flesh by simmering peeled chunks in chicken broth and dashi and flavoring with sugar, soy sauce and salt. The “one serving” size kabocha is very popular in Japan. Chinese cooks stir-fry pumpkin with pork and mushrooms or make it into a soup with pork or fish. Thai cuisine braises it with coconut milk and seasonings. These pumpkins are highly nutritious and can be used in sweet and savory recipes. Sow seeds in late spring to early summer.

#515 **GOM BO**  (90 days)
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Summer Squash
*Cucurbita moschata*

**ho bok**

#368 EARLY BULAM, HYBRID
(65 to 70 days)
This is a Korean summer squash hybrid nicknamed avocado squash because of its appearance. If you are searching for a summer squash to grow, this is the one! It is a vigorous vine that produces oval fruit with thin, glossy, light green skin, and flesh that is similar to zucchini. They are ready to harvest as soon as 8 days after flowering. Ripe fruits measure about 4” in diameter, are 5-6” in length, and weigh about 14 oz. This hybrid delivers superior flavor—better than zucchini, say its loyal fans. Suitable for greenhouse and open field growing. It is available in only Thiram treated seed.

#510 MEOT JAENG I AE, HYBRID
*Cucurbita duschesne*

(65 to 70 days)
Korean summer squash is very popular because the fruit flesh is very dense and has a delicate soft texture. Fruit are H-shaped similar to zucchini squash shape, about 6-8” long, shiny skin, and mild sweet flavor. This variety can have a long growing season from under row cover to open field planting time.

#441 TEOT BAT PUT, HYBRID
(65 to 70 days)
This summer squash is nicknamed avocado squash because of its shape. It has glossy deep green skin, light yellow flesh, and a wonderful, sweet flavor. With moderate plant vigor, it is easy to grow and has good fruit set due to short internode spacing and a narrow stem. Ripe fruits measure about 4” in diameter and about 6” in length.

Winter Squash
*Cucurbita maxima*

(kabocha, nan gua, kalabasa, bi ro, vilayati kaddu)

#257 AKEHIME, HYBRID
(35 days after flowering or 85 to 95 days maturity)
This bright orange baby-sized or one serving kabocha squash weighs about 1 lb. when ripe and is perfect for stuffing. When cooked, the bright orange flesh is very sweet and powdery-soft. Its flavor is like a cross between sweet potato and pumpkin. Use in tempura, stew, curries or baked. The Japanese prepare it by simmering partially peeled chunks in chicken broth or dashi and flavoring with sugar, soy sauce and mirin.

#340 BABY DELICA, HYBRID
(45 to 47 days after flowering)
This small *kabocha*, or Japanese pumpkin, weighs only about 2 lbs and is harvested when they are about 5” in diameter—just right for one meal. It is a smaller version of the well-known variety Delica. The skin ripens to a deep green with lighter green stripes, and the yellow-orange flesh has a nutty, sweet flavor. The short vines of this variety make it popular with home gardeners and commercial growers as each plant produces more fruit per square foot than many other types of squash. Whole fruit stores well.

#043 BLUE KURI
(95 days)
A traditional heirloom Japanese kabocha squash that has globe-shaped fruit with blue-green skin. The flesh is thick, yellow and very sweet. Fruit matures to 2-3 lbs and is 6-8” in diameter. The plant has a vine growth habit.

#046 DELICA, HYBRID
(105 days)
Adaptable to many growing and soil conditions, this plant consistently produces 4-5 lb. high quality, flat, globe-shaped fruit with dark green rinds. Its thick and dry yellow flesh has a very sweet nutty flavor that makes it one of the most popular ebisu varieties grown in Japan. Grows well in cool areas and stores well.

#319 FAIRY, HYBRID
*Cucurbita pepo*

(90 days)
This no-fuss winter squash variety boasts an early and prolific harvest, a long season, excellent disease and mildew resistance and perfect suitability for storing. The rich golden orange flesh has the dense texture of a potato. The compact oval fruit grows to a convenient size and weight (roughly 2 lbs) and grows on a long vine with small leaves. The skin is a muted orange and variegated green alternating in vertical stripes. This Fairy winter squash hybrid is versatile like other varieties — perfect for soups or pies or even stuffed.

#160 HOKKORI, HYBRID
(100 days)
One of the best tasting *kabocha* squashes, this ebisu type is very popular in the Tokyo region. The globe shaped 3-3.5 lbs. fruits have dry and sweet deep-yellow flesh with dark green skin. Each vine yields 3-4 very uniform fruits. Has good shelf life. This squash is excellent in tempura, stir-fried or baked. Freezes well.

#388 HOKKORI 133, HYBRID
(45 to 50 days after flowering)
This hybrid combines the best of Delica productivity and the nutty, dry texture of Hokkori. Slightly flattened, globe-shaped fruit have black-green skin and sweet orange-yellow flesh and weigh between 3.75 to 4 lbs. Very vigorous and early, it requires less fertilizer in the early stages of growth than other varieties. Stores well.

#378 KOGIKU
(30 days after fruit setting)
An early maturing and disease resistant high producer, this large Japanese pumpkin has uniform 2 lb. fruits. Dark, textured, shiny gray skin with 17 to 20 slits, covers flavorful and sweet, dark yellow flesh. Popular with Japanese caterers, professional chefs, and the gourmet food industry.

#385 KURINISHIKI, HYBRID
(45 days after flowering)
This winter squash hybrid produces uniform dark green fruit with vertical light green stripes and marks. The fruits are medium-sized weighing over 3 lbs that are globe-shaped and somewhat flat with a small seed cavity. The flesh is bright yellow-orange, sweet and tasty. Its uniformity, vigorous growth and excellent flavor make Kurinishiki the leading kabocha squash grown in the United States, Mexico and South America and exported to Japan.

#246 SHISHIGATANI
*Cucurbita moschata*

(110 days)
Since the Edo period of the early 1800s, this special Japanese pumpkin is one of the *kyo yasai*, or traditional vegetables in the Kyoto region. This kabocha squash is used in *shojin ryori*, a type of vegetarian cooking prepared by Buddhist priests. The fruit skin is distinctly ribbed and warded and ripe when the skin turns light brown. The flesh is a delicate light yellow color.

#044 SUPER DELITE, HYBRID
(110 days)
This easy-to-grow Japanese hybrid pumpkin has dark green skin with dry, sweet and fiberless flesh, with good fruit-setting ability. The globe-shaped fruit can reach 8” in diameter.

#291 SWEET DUMPLING
*Cucurbita pepo*

(90 days)
This squash is as ornamental as it is tasty. The small 8-10 oz. fruits have cream skins with dark green mottled stripes. The flesh is light yellow, sweet and delicately flavored. The plants are vigorous and high yielding. Great as an ornamental and stores well. Use in *tempura*, stir-fries or in soups. In Japan, they are often stuffed with meat and baked.

#277 SWEET MAMA, HYBRID
(45 days after flowering)
This Japanese *kabocha* squash is an All American Selections Winner. It has a distinct growing habit and produces a vine with almost no side branches. The 3-4 lb fruits have dark green skin and are borne close to the root end making it possible to interplant these vines quite closely. The flesh is dark yellow, dry, sweet and nutty. This variety is great for home garden and market growers. Stores well.

CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY
#393 TETSUKABUTO, HYBRID
*Cucurbita maxima x Cucurbita moschata* (45-50 days after flowering)
This Japanese winter squash hybrid produces nearly round fruit. Fruit weigh between 4.4 to 5.5 lbs. Under the dark black-green mottled skin, the firm flesh is a deep yellow-orange color with an excellent sweet, nutty flavor. This vine grower does require pollination and also may be used as a rootstock for grafting watermelon, melon and cucumber to prevent diseases. Tetsukabuto squash store well and are very popular for use in curries and tempura.

#045 UCHIKI KURI (100 days)
An early, improved selection of Hubbard squash. This Japanese variety has an almost smooth orange-red rind and thick creamy yellow flesh that has a very sweet and nutty flavor. Weighs about 3 lbs when mature.

#085 VEGETABLE SPAGHETTI
*Cucurbita pepo* (90 days)
This Japanese strain open-pollinate variety has spaghetti-like flesh after it is boiled or baked. Harvest when fruit reaches 6”-8” in diameter. For a low-calorie “pasta” meal, bake or boil, then fork out the yellow flesh and serve with spaghetti sauce.

**SWISS CHARD**  
*Beta vulgaris var cicla* (fudanso, tajisa, kwoon taat tsoi, paak tim tsoi)
Chard is most commonly recognized by gardeners and commercial growers as a tall stalky green known as Swiss Chard. Chard is actually a variety of beet, but the leafy greens don't really resemble their tubular cousins. The Japanese chard, called *fudanso*, is also known as leaf beet, spinach beet, leaf chard, or perpetual spinach. This shorter stalked variety has glossy deep green leaves that are slightly waved with small mid ribs. This chard is tastiest when harvested young and the leaves are tender and mild flavored. *Fudanso* is an excellent choice for baby greens in salads and stir-fry. In Japan, the vegetable is most commonly parboiled and then soaked in water to remove some of the acrid taste. *Fudanso* does well in cool season planting, but can also withstand heat, making this hearty green a good choice for growing from spring to winter.

#357 GOLDEN SUNRISE (60 days)
Rich, slightly savoyed green leaves and deep golden stalks, midribs and veins make this a striking beauty. Holds excellent color both when harvested for baby leaf and when fully mature at 2’ tall. Very productive plants are tender and succulent with a good flavor. Tolerates slight frost.

#358 MAGENTA SUNSET (60 days)
Swiss chard is also known as stem chard, spinach beet and leaf beet. This variety has a brilliant magenta-colored stalk that is tender and narrow. The attractive medium dark green leaves are nearly flat when harvested at 2-3” as a baby green and slightly savoyed at maturity. This heat tolerant variety will also tolerate light frost. Use in recipes that use pak choi or spinach. Baby leaves add a mild flavor and lovely color to salads. Sauté, steam or boil mature leaves and stalks.

#359 RUBY RED (60 days)
Bright crimson stalks, midribs and veins contrast nicely with the dark green slightly savoyed leaves of this variety. Mature plants grow to about 2’ tall with narrow stalks. Popular for baby leaf and microgreens.

#280 UMaina (65 days)
This tender Japanese chard variety has broad leaves that are deep green, slightly savoyed, and have short pale green midribs. It can withstand both hot and cold temperatures and is very slow to bolt. Good for fresh market and home garden growing.

**TOMATO**  
*Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomaso)
As a relative latecomer to Asian cuisine, the tomato is not featured in Asian cookbooks. It does feature largely in the home garden, however, and there are a number of quite tasty Japanese varieties. The pink fruited tomatoes of Japan offer unique sweetness and low acidity. India employs the tomato in a variety of chutneys, curries and soups, including a delicious spicy tomato and onion soup. The Japanese also pickle green tomatoes. Start seeds indoors 6 weeks before last frost date and transplant when weather warms.

#341 GRANDEUR, HYBRID (70 days)
This high quality indeterminate hybrid from Japan is a vigorous producer of uniform, firm, deep-red tomatoes with a green shoulder. Large fruits can weigh over 1/2 lb each. Early and vigorous, it has large leaves and short internodes. The hardy plants produce 5 to 6 fruits per cluster and are resistant to heat and cracking. Resistant to verticillium, fusarium 1 and 2, stemphylium and TM1. This tomato is a great choice for home or commercial growing. Prepare fresh or cook. Use in stir-fries, soups or salads.

#403 KATANA, HYBRID (60 days)
This open pollinated indeterminate variety has deep orange persimmon colored fruit. The ripe fruit has a robust flavor with a higher acid content than most yellow-orange varieties. Firm flesh makes it a good slicer. The medium size plants produce lots of medium sized fruits (average 10 oz.). Prepare fresh or cooked. Use in stir-fries, soup or salad. Chefs love this tomato as the persimmon color makes beautiful sauce.

**CHECK WEBSITE FOR SEED AVAILABILITY**

Kitazawa Seed Co.  
ph: 510/595-1188  
fx: 510/595-1860  
www.kitazawaseed.com
and gourmet market.

#281 SUN GOLD, HYBRID (60 days from transplant)
This is the most popular cherry-sized tomato. From Japanese origin, this orange cherry variety has an incredibly sweet, almost fruit-like flavor. It has a high Brix count of 9-10 and weighs about 1/2 oz. Plants are large and hardy, resistant to fusarium race 1 and ToMV (Tm-2a).

#334 SUNCHERRY EXTRA SWEET, HYBRID (60 days from transplant)
Suncherry Extra Sweet is a leading variety in Japan. Colorful and sweet, these bite-sized, deep red cherry tomatoes can be harvested over a long growing season with steady fruit set. They resist cracking and are particularly over a long growing season with steady fruit set. The texture of the flesh stays smooth as it matures. The plants tolerate cool temperatures and mature early.

#138 HIDABENI (45 to 50 days)
Hidabeni turnip is a Japanese traditional vegetable, *dento yasai*, grown in the Hida region of Gifu prefecture. This scarlet skinned Japanese turnip produces a flattened semi-globe shaped root. The flesh is white, mild and has good texture.

#224 HINONA KABU (40 days)
A unique, long, thin, mild-flavored turnip that has a red top, and the bottom two thirds are white. It measures 1.5” wide and up to 12” long. This traditional Japanese vegetable or dento yasai originated in the Shiga prefecture in the 1470’s. Used to make *sakura zuke* or cherry blossom pickle. See recipe on our website.

#546 OASIS, HYBRID (35 to 60 days)
Oasis is one of the best tasting Japanese turnips you can grow. It can be harvested at any size with a surprisingly sweet juicy flavor. Turnips are semi-globe shape with late pitiness and late bolting. High tolerance to Downy mildew and Virus. Ideal for summer and autumn harvests. Not recommended for winter crop.

#109 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (55 days)
This is an outstanding all-purpose variety turnip. The round purplish top turnip can reach 5” in diameter. The young leaves can be cooked as greens, stir-fried or used in soup. The root is excellent raw, for pickling or cooking.

#412 TSUGARU SCARLET, HYBRID (55 days)
These scarlet skinned, globe-shaped, hybrid Japanese turnips have pure white flesh that is tender and crisp. They have a delicious, sweet flavor when harvested young to full maturity.

**TURNIP**

Brassica rapa var rapifera
(kabu, kabura, wu jing)

Turnips are prepared in Asia in much the same way as radishes. Often pickled, they are also steamed, added to stir-fries or grated or chopped raw into a salad. The young flavorful greens are stir-fried or added to soups. Some varieties produce greens particularly suited for pickling, such as Nozawana below, which is a popular snack for skiers in Northern Japan. Sow seeds in spring and fall.

#116 NOZAWANA
Brassica campestris var rapifera (40 days)
This traditionally selected Japanese turnip is grown specifically for its dark green, long leafed greens and stalks. Cold and heat tolerant. It has a delicious mild flavor, tender texture, and is often used for pickling.

#520 FUKU KOMACHI, HYBRID (40 to 45 days)
Fuku Komachi has one of the slowest bolting habits compared with other turnip varieties for colder temperatures and quick growing under low temperatures. Root are globe-shape, pure white, tender and late pitiness. Excellent quality.

#327 HAKUREI, HYBRID (35 days)
This outstanding Japanese turnip has an excellent sweet and mild flavor that makes it a favorite ingredient. The slightly flattened round roots are crisp, smooth and white. The smooth dark green tops can be eaten as well. The texture of the flesh stays smooth as it matures. The plants tolerate cool temperatures and mature early.

#344 TENNOUJI KABURA (45-50 days)
The Tennouji Kabura is one of the oldest traditional Japanese turnips. It was originally a specialty of the Osaka Tennouji district, where it thrived during the Edo era in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The Tennouji is a close relative to variety #116 Nozawana, when its seed was sown in 1756 in the mountainous region of Nozawa. This variety produces large leaves and is appreciated for its aroma and flavor, particularly pickled or dried.

**VIETNAMESE HERBS**

Vietnamese cuisine makes tall demands on its herbs. Typically, herbs are served raw, stem and all, alongside cooked dishes. This way, individuals can “custom season” their food, or nibble the leaves throughout the meal, discarding the stems. Both the coriander-type herbs as well as the mints are torn and added to noodle, beef and chicken *pho* soups. Vietnamese herbs, chopped or whole leaf, are also added to salads and garnishes, as well as to sauces, marinades and chutneys.
#374 NGO GAI - CULANTRO
_Eryngium foetidum_
(80 to 90 days)
Also known as Mexican coriander, thorny
coriander, spiny coriander, fitweed, saw-leaf or
saw-tooth herb, recao and Tabasco parsley, this
herb has a similar flavor to cilantro although
much stronger. Each leaf grows from the plant
base, rather than a stem, and the leaves are
harvested by cutting the entire rosette at the
base before the plant begins to flower. In mild
climates, the plant can be considered a short-
lived perennial, but more often it is grown as
an annual.

WATER PEPPER,
SMARTWEED,
KNOTWEED
_Polygonum hydropiper varastigiastum_
(benitade, murasakitade, liao)
This highly pungent
perennial herb is
grown primarily
for its tiny spicy
seedlings, but
the plant can be
used at any stage
of growth. Water
Pepper grows wild
in Europe but is
rarely used as a cultivated spice outside
of Japan, where the fresh leaves are used
primarily for seasoning.

#133 AKATADE (10 days)
This Japanese herb can be harvested as a
seedling or allowed to mature for its flower
spikes. Sow seeds in a damp location. It has a
slightly bitter taste and is served with sashimi.
Mostly grown for its red, peppery seedlings, it
also may be used in salads.
**Order Bulk Seed**

Kitazawa Seed Company has been working with United States seed producers/providers for many decades. From this network we offer a large selection of seed varieties. The list below are some of the varieties we can offer. Buy in larger quantities for better value! Varieties are non-GMO and untreated seed. Please go to our website information and price quoting. **Bulk seed prices for our Asian seed varieties are found on each individual variety page, as well as minimum purchasing amounts on our website.**

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Basic Su
A universal Japanese flavored sweet/sour dressing that is used on many foods. It is the seasoning for making sushi rice, it is the salad dressing for the delicately sliced fresh vegetables in sunomono and namasu or it is the vinegar seasoning to use on vegetables for suzuke.

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup white vinegar
- Salt to taste

Combine sugar and white vinegar in a saucepan on low heat. Stir to dissolve sugar. Add salt to taste. Remove from heat as soon as sugar dissolves. Cool to room temperature. Basic Su can be prepared in advance and stored in the refrigerator.

Sunomono Salad
Thinly slice any Japanese, Armenian or Thai cucumbers, Japanese eggplants, shiso leaves, red onions, green peppers, etc. Put in a large salad bowl. Lightly dress with Basic Su and toss.

Suzuke
Slice any one or two types of vegetables such as daikon radishes, red and small radishes, carrots, Japanese turnips, or just a red onion. Dress with Basic Su and serve in 1-2 hours. Keep leftovers marinated in the Basic Su (becomes almost pickled-like) and store in refrigerator.

Bitter Melon
This is a home-style recipe to experiment with bitter melon. Bitter melons are bitter! If you haven’t acquired a taste for them, about a 3-minute parboil before adding them to a recipe will reduce the bitterness.

- 1-2 slices of bacon
- 4-5 bitter melons
- 2-3 tablespoons soy sauce
- 2-3 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 cup water

Slice bacon into 1/4” pieces and sauté until done. Cut bitter melons in half lengthwise and remove seeds. Slice into 1/4” thick pieces and add to cooked bacon. Add soy sauce, sugar and water and cook until desired doneness.

Bitter Melon with Egg and Tofu
This recipe is shared to us by Terry Tsurue Combs. She learned to make it from Okinawan friends when stationed in Okinawa.

- 4 bitter melons
- 4 eggs
- 4 tablespoons cooking oil
- 1/2 brick medium/firm tofu
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 1/4 cup dried bonita flakes

Salt/pepper to taste

Cut bitter melon in half and scoop out seeds. Slice into 1/4 inch thick pieces. Soak in cold water for 3 minutes and drain well. Cut tofu into small cubes. Heat oil in wok. Add bitter melon to hot oil and stir fry until bitter melon is soft. Add salt/pepper to taste. Add tofu and cook a minute longer. Add eggs and scramble with the bitter melon mixture until egg is set. Move bitter melon mixture to one side of wok. Add soy sauce to uncovered side of wok. When soy sauce is bubbling, mix all ingredients. Add bonita flakes and stir. Serve with hot rice.

Bitter Gourd Salad (ensaladang ampalaya)

- 1 large bittermelon, seeds and innards removed, thinly sliced, salted
- 1 small red onion, thinly sliced, salted
- 1 sweet pepper, thinly sliced
- 1 tomato, cubed or 1/2 cup cherry tomatoes, sliced
- 1 cucumber, sliced thinly
- 5 Tbsp lime juice
- 1 Tbsp vinegar (rice or apple cider)
- 1 Tbsp honey
- 1 tsp minced ginger

Salt and pepper

1. Let bittermelon sit in salt for at least 30 min. Rinse, squeeze well, and pat dry. Squeeze the onions and pat dry.
2. Mix the lime, vinegar, honey and salt. Combine with bittermelon, onion, and pepper.
3. Add the cucumber just before serving. Season to taste.

From Aileen Suzara

Chin Baung Kyaw - Fried Sour Leaf
Chin Baung Kyaw is a popular vegetable Burmese dish. The flavor is mouth-watering sour, spicy, and savory. The main ingredient is fresh roselle leaves. Fried roselle leaves goes well with hot rice.

- 1 lb fresh Roselle leaves
- 1/2 cup julienne sliced bamboo shoots
- 6-8 garlic cloves
- 2 shallot or equal amount of shallot to garlic
- 2-3 teaspoons of hot chili powder or ground chili flakes
- 2-3 tablespoons of canola oil
- 1/2 cup fresh shrimp cut into 4-5 pieces or 1/4 cup of dried shrimp
- Sugar to taste
- 1 teaspoon tumeric
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 2-3 tablespoons of fish sauce
- 3-5 fresh green chili

Pull roselle leaves from stem, washed, drain, and put aside. Pound or food process dried shrimp (if using this ingredient) and garlic separately. Thinly slice shallots. Heat pan and add oil. Add garlic and shallots and fry until slightly golden color. Stir and add tumeric, paprika, and chili powder. Add a little sugar for flavor. Add shrimp and stir to coat with sauce. Add bamboo shoots. Add roselle leaves and stir gently in a scooping motion. Cover and simmer until leaves are cooked. Add fish sauce and scoop from bottom to top. Uncover and
continue cooking until desired texture and water is absorbed. Top with fresh green chili.

**Burdock**

Burdock or gobo is a long, fibrous root that can be eaten raw (sliced in salads) or cooked. A familiar recipe is Kimpira.

**Kimpira**

1/2 lb of gobo
2 tablespoons vegetable oil (can use a little sesame oil)
1/4 cup soy sauce
2 tablespoons sugar
Cayenne pepper

Scrape the exterior of the root with a sharp knife to remove the skin. Cut gobo into thin matchstick size. Soak in water 15 minutes and rinse. Do this a couple of times. Soak gobo in ice water, drain and pat dry (the gobo may be frozen at this point for later use). Add oil to hot pan and sauté gobo for 3-4 minutes. Add all ingredients and cook until all the liquid is absorbed. Take off heat and add cayenne pepper to taste.

**Salada Gobo**

Try this salad gobo recipe. The earthy flavor and aroma from the burdock root is truly defined.

2 teaspoons mayonnaise
1 teaspoon vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
Sesame seed (Add all ingredients to your desired taste)

Scrape the exterior of the root with a sharp knife to remove the skin. Cut gobo into thin matchstick size. Blanch the burdock for a minute or two. Immediately soak burdock in ice water, drain and pat dry. Mix above ingredients to desired taste and dress over the cold burdock. Serve cold.

**Edamame**

Grow soybeans in your kitchen garden for the freshest snack. Edamame is a good choice as an appetizer too. Bite on the cooked pod and out pops the beans.

Green or black soybeans
Salt
Water

Wash fresh podded soybeans. Add them to salted boiling water. Boil for 5 minutes or less. Taste test for the desired doneness.

**Auntie Betty’s Takuan Tsukemono**

Auntie Betty’s takuan tsukemono is the best! The tsukemono is crunchy, salty, spicy, and sweet. Enjoy these pickles alone or along with your meal.

6 large Daikon (giant white radish)
6 tablespoons of salt
3 cups sugar
1/2 cup vinegar
1/2 teaspoon tumeric
Chile pepper (optional)

Wash daikon thoroughly and cut daikon into 1/2” x 1 1/2” pieces. Place in large pan for future mixing. Bring to boil salt, sugar, vinegar, and tumeric. Quickly pour this liquid over the cut daikon. Let stand 2-3 hours and mix occasionally. Pack daikon into a sterile glass jars. Pour remaining liquid in jars covering daikon. Add chili pepper (optional). Cover with lid. Refrigerate. This tsukemono is not intended for long keeping.

**Deep Fried or Grilled Japanese Eggplants**

Japanese eggplants, nasubi, are often deep-fried, su-age, or grilled because of their full flavor and beautiful purple color. The flesh and skin are very tender and rarely bitter. Soaking eggplants in water will reduce or remove the bitterness.

**Japanese Eggplants**

Peanut, canola or vegetable oil

For deep-frying, leave Japanese long eggplants whole and cut 3-4 slits through the skin and for Japanese round eggplants cut in half. Then deep fry until the center of the eggplant is soft.

For grilling, leave Japanese long eggplants whole and brush the eggplant with oil and poke a few holes through the skin. Put on a hot grill. Turn eggplants so they will cook evenly. If the skin gets charred, place the eggplants in cold water and peel off the charred skin.

Dip the cooked eggplants as you are eating them into the Ponzu sauce with grated daikon.

**Auntie Aki’s Sanbai Zuke**

Crunchy and delicious Sanbai Zuke pickles. Auntie Aki has made this tsukemono for many years and we wanted to share this recipe with our customers to try and enjoy.

2 medium daikons (giant white radish)
1 small cabbage
4 small cucumbers
4 carrots
1 small package kiri konbu
1 small package dry renkon (lotus root)

Wash all vegetables thoroughly. Cut daikon, cabbage, cucumber, and carrots into small bite size pieces. Salt vegetables. Place weight on top of vegetables and set over night. Next day, drain vegetables and squeeze water from vegetables. Set aside.

Soften kiri konbu by soaking in water. Cook dry renkon until tender yet crunchy. Cool renkon. Cut kiri konbu and renkon into small pieces. Add to vegetables.

**SAUCE**

4 cups sugar or (1 cup mirin + 3 cups sugar)
1 cup soy sauce
3/4 cup white vinegar
Ginger (grated or sliced)
1 cup water
1-2 chili peppers
**Recipes**

Combine sugar, soy sauce, and vinegar in saucepan. Heat until sugar is dissolved. Add ginger and chili peppers. Remove from heat and cool slightly.

Add vegetable mixture to sauce and let set for 1 hour, mix occasionally. Drain sauce (and save) from vegetable mixture. Bring to boil the drained sauce and cool slightly. Add the vegetable mixture to sauce. Do this process 2-3 times until vegetable mixture is to desired flavor. Place in sterilized jars. Refrigerate. Pickles are ready to eat in 3-5 days.

**Kabocha (Japanese Pumpkin)**

Kabocha can be easily prepared to fully enjoy the flavor and texture of the winter squash. It can be served hot or cold depending on the time of year.

- 1 kabocha
- Chicken broth or dashi
- 2 1/2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon mirin
- 1 1/2 tablespoons soy sauce

Cut kabocha in half and remove stringy portion and seeds. Peel any skin defects. Slice into chunks approximately 1 1/2” x 1 1/2”. Place chunks with skin side down in a large pot. Add enough chicken broth or dashi to cover kabocha, add sugar and mirin. Cover with lid. Bring to a boil and reduce to medium heat for about 10 minutes. Add soy sauce and continue to cook for 7-8 minutes or until a fork can penetrate the kabocha. Uncover the pan and remove from heat. Let the kabocha set awhile so the chicken broth/dashi gets absorbed.

**Roasted Kabocha (Japanese Pumpkin)**

This recipe is so simple and delicious you can hardly wait for next summer to grow more kabocha.

- 1/2 - 1 kabocha (depending on size of kabocha and servings needed)
- Olive Oil
- Salt

Heat oven to 475° F. Cut kabocha in half and remove stringy portion and seeds. Peel any skin defects. Slice into chunks approximately 1 1/2” x 1 1/2”. Place chunks of kabocha in a roasting pan. Drizzle with olive oil and salt to taste. Occasionally, toss kabocha to prevent burning. Roast for 15-20 minutes.

**Ichiyazuki (One night pickling)**

Ichiyazuki is a salt pickling and is the easiest, fastest and most popular way of pickling. Basically, vegetables are washed, sliced, salted and placed under a weight for about a day. You may prepare this in the morning and serve pickles at dinner. Raisins or chilies may be added for desired flavor. Salt is rinsed off the vegetable before serving. The vegetables are good for only 1-2 days.

- Choice of vegetables such as nappa, cucumber, young radish leaves, mizuna, mustards, turnips and leaves, etc.
- Salt
- Raisins, chilies – optional

For Chinese cabbage, wash nappa leaves. Sprinkle salt on leaves and massage salt into leaves (especially white mid ribs). Place nappa leaves in a deep pan or bowl. For sweet or hot flavoring, add raisins or chilies on the side of the leaves. Sprinkle salt on top of the nappa. Place a dish that will be able to sink down and place it on top of the nappa. Put a heavy weight on top of the plate. Another pan filled with water placed on top of the plate may be used as weight. When you are ready to eat the pickles, wash the leaves and squeeze out the water. Cut leaves into 1/2” lengths.

**Daikon tops, radish leaves, takana or mustard leaves. Follow the like nappa process described above. It is preferred not to use raisins or chilies for these spicy vegetables.**

**Miso Su**

This is a miso dressing or dipping sauce that may be used on fresh or blanched vegetables. Experiment with different vegetables such as green onions (try them blanched), any green beans, asparagus, snow peas, yu choy, kailaan, etc.

- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1/4 cup miso

Chile flakes, sesame seeds are optional for flavoring

Instead of using the vinegar and sugar ingredients, use the Basis Su you may already have prepared. Mix all the dressing ingredients until smooth. Add a little water to thin or to reduce the flavor if necessary. Miso Su can be prepared in advance and stored in the refrigerator.

**Ponsu Sauce**

This uncomplicated citrus flavored dipping sauce can be used for salads, tempura vegetables, shabu-shabu, yosenabe and mizutaki.

- 1/2 cup yuzu or lemon juice
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 6 tablespoons chicken broth or dashi
- 2 tablespoons mirin

Combine all sauce ingredients. Try adding grated daikon (drained) to individual sauce dishes and pour Ponsu sauce over it. Serve at room temperature and store in the refrigerator.

**Okazu**

This is a complete main dish to serve with rice and pickles. Here are a few kitchen garden recipes to add to your everyday menu.

**Chinese Cabbage Okazu**

- 1 sliced onion
- 1 nappa

Diced pork, beef or chicken (meat is used as flavoring and is optional)
RECIPES

6 cut tomatoes
Sugar to taste
Brown meat and add sliced onions. Cut nappa into 1” slices. Add the white mid ribs first and then the leaf parts. Add tomatoes and a little water so the stew will not burn. Bring to a boil and then simmer until desired doneness. Add sugar to taste.

Vegetable Okazu

- Diced pork, beef or chicken (meat is used as flavoring and is optional)
- Japanese eggplants, tomatoes, green peppers, green beans, onions, etc.
- Soy sauce
- Sugar
Brown meat and add cut tomatoes. Cut vegetables into large chuck sizes and add a little water so the stew will not burn. Bring to a boil and then simmer until desired doneness. Add a little soy sauce and sugar to taste.

Rakkyo Pickles

Rakkyo is used raw or cooked, like bulb onions, but most recognized as a pickling onion. Here are 2 traditional recipes from Japan.

Salted Rakkyo Pickles

2.2 lbs cleaned rakkyo bulbs
6 tablespoons salt
2 red hot peppers
3 cups water
1/4 cup vinegar
Combine salt, peppers and water in a sauce pan and bring to a boil. Let this cool and then add vinegar. Set a side and refrigerate. Clean rakkyo bulbs by removing roots, tops, and outer white skin. Wash rakkyos and air dry. Blanch cleaned rakkyos (drain well) and put them in a clean jar. Pour the cold dressing over the rakkyos in jar. It is important that the rakkyos are hot and the dressing is cold before they are added together. Keep refrigerated for 2 months. The pickles will keep for about a year refrigerated.

Sweet and Sour Rakkyo Pickles

2.2 lbs cleaned rakkyo bulbs
3 tablespoons salt
2/3 cup sugar
2 red hot peppers (no seeds)
1 cup water
1 1/3 cup vinegar
Combine salt, sugar, peppers and water in a sauce pan and bring to a boil. Let this cool and then add vinegar. Set a side and refrigerate. Clean rakkyo bulbs by removing roots, tops, and outer white skin. Wash rakkyos and air dry. Blanch cleaned rakkyos (drain well) and put them in a clean jar. Pour the cold dressing over the rakkyos in jar. It is important that the rakkyos are hot and the dressing is cold before they are added together. Keep refrigerated for 2 months. The pickles will keep for about a year refrigerated.

Sakura Zuke or Cherry Blossom Pickle

Adapted from World Cuisine website

1 bunch Hinona Kabu red turnips
1 tsp salt
3/4 cup rice vinegar
1/2 cup sugar
Trim the top off the turnip to make a flat base. Place 2 pencils or other sticks on a cutting board to stop the knife from cutting all the way through the root. Place the turnip on its top (now a flat base) between the sticks. With a sharp knife, make 4 to 6 cuts the full length of the turnip ending carefully at the sticks. This way there will be a piece of turnip intact to hold it together. Turn the root 90° and make another 4 to 6 cuts, stopping at the sticks. Repeat this with all the turnips.
Put the cut turnips in a bowl, sprinkle with salt and lightly massage it in. Place a plate that is smaller than the diameter of the bowl on top of the radishes. Put a weight on top of the plate to force some of the liquid out. After 30 minutes remove the plate and drain the liquid. Stir the vinegar and sugar together until dissolved, heating a little if necessary. Pour over the turnips and leave at least 8 hours or longer to marinate.
Drain well before serving. Use with green leaves as a garnish.

Sesame Seed Dressing for Steamed/Boiled Vegetables

This nutty sesame dressing will complement almost any vegetable. Try growing sesame seeds in your garden!

- A green vegetable such as spinach, watercress, komatsuna, misome, Chinese cabbage, green beans, etc.
- 2-4 tablespoons roasted and/or ground white, tan or black sesame seeds
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 2 tablespoons chicken broth or dashi
Combine all sauce ingredients and mix. Boil or steam vegetable until desired doneness. Strain vegetable and dash with cold water. Squeeze vegetable to release most of the water. Cut vegetable to desired size. Lightly dress vegetable with sesame dressing.
For green beans, sprinkle sugar on beans while hot so the sugar will dissolve. Sprinkle ground or whole roasted sesame seeds and add soy sauce to desired taste and toss.

Shabu-Shabu

This is a hot-pot method of cooking derived from a Mongolian style. Shabu-shabu can be cooked at the stove or table using a cast iron pot or shabu-shabu ceramic pot. A favorite dish served during cold winter months. Enjoy cooking shabu-shabu together with family and guests.
Vegetables from your kitchen garden such as bunching onions, Chinese cabbage, chrysanthemum greens, spinach, mizuna, mustards, daikon, mushrooms, etc.

Very thinly sliced beef, small chucks of chicken, tofu and/or seafood

Chicken broth or water

Cut vegetables to desired size. Pour chicken broth or water (water will make a lighter broth from all the meats and vegetables being cooked) into cooking pot to cover the quantity of items being cooked. Bring chicken broth to a boil. Add meats, and cook until it is slightly done. Add vegetables and cook until desired. Dip meat and vegetables into the Ponzu sauce with grated daikon and enjoy.

Winter Melon Soup
A simple soup delicious served during cold winter months. Winter melon is mild flavored with a crunchy melon texture.

**Winter Melon**
Diced beef, chicken or pork
Mushrooms, water chestnuts, green onions, carrots, etc.
Chicken broth
Egg (optional)
Seaweed (optional)

Cut winter melon in half and scoop out the stringy portion and seeds. Peel the skin and cut into large chunks. Sauté mushrooms, water chestnuts, green onions, etc. Sauté ground or diced meat being used for flavoring. Add the chicken broth and bring to a boil. Add the melon and all the vegetable ingredients. Bring to a boil and simmer 15-20 minutes until melon is tender. Add soy sauce to taste. May add seaweed and/or a slightly beaten egg. Stir until the egg is cooked.

Aemono
Aemono is salad using cooked ingredients. It is important to use cooked vegetables after they have been cooled, prepared as close to the time of serving and remove as much moisture as possible from the ingredients. To maintain the green color of a vegetable such as spinach and chrysanthemum greens, it is important to quickly cool after cooking.

**Rakanzu ae**
(Radish and Carrots)

1/2 lb daikon (giant white radish)
1-2 carrots
Boiled konbu (to your taste)
2 tablespoons sesame oil
1/2 teaspoon soy sauce
1 1/2 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt

Mix soy sauce, sugar, vinegar and salt and set aside. Slice daikon, carrots, and boiled konbu into very thin strips. Saute them in sesame oil until wilted. Added liquid mixture and cook until liquid is absorbed.

**Horenso Shira ae**
(Tofu and sesame seed dressing with spinach)

1 lb spinach
1/4 block tofu
2 tablespoons miso
2 teaspoons goma (sesame seeds)
2 tablespoons sugar
Pinch of salt

In a large pot, bring a large amount of water to a boil and add a pinch of salt. Add spinach stems end first. Over high heat, bring water back to a boil. Do not cover. As soon as the water begins to boil again, quickly put pot under sold running water and allow the spinach to cool. Strain as much water from spinach as possible. You can squeeze out the water by hand. Cut spinach in 2 inch lengths. Squeeze and massage the moisture out of the tofu by wrapping it in a woven dish cloth. The tofu should not go through the cloth. When the fluid is milky white you can stop. Grind goma until very fine. Mix miso and sugar. Add the mixture with the tofu and goma. Add spinach and mix well.

**Shungiku to Nameko**
(Chrysanthemum Garland and Straw Mushrooms)

1 bunch shungiku (chrysanthemum garland)
1 small can or 1/3 cup nameko (straw mushrooms)
1/3 cup stock
2 tablespoons soy sauce
1 teaspoon mirin

In a large pot, bring a large amount of water to a boil and add a pinch of salt. Add shungiku stems end first. Over high heat, bring water back to a boil. Do not cover. As soon as the water begins to boil again, quickly put pot under sold running water and allow the shungiku to cool. Strain as much water from shungiku as possible. You can squeeze out the water by hand. Cut shungiku in 1 inch lengths. Place Nameko in colander and pour boiling water over it. Bring to a boil the nameko, stock, soy sauce and mirin. Cool mixture and add with shungiku.
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1 to 18 seed packets.................... $7.90
18 to 30 seed packets................. $12.00
31 seed packets and over.............. Additional shipping charge may apply

Grand Total

Are you receiving our catalog by mail?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you want to receive a catalog with this order?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you want to receive an order form only with this order?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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## ORDER FORM

All Seed Packets are $4.00 each

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<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>NAME OF ITEM</th>
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SUBTOTAL THIS PAGE $__

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**GIFT CERTIFICATE**

Would like the gift certificate sent to you or the recipient:
- [ ] YES or [ ] NO or Send to Recipient? [ ] YES or [ ] NO

*Please note:* A shipping charge of $7.35 or the current US Priority Mail Flat Rate Envelope cost will be added to the gift certificate purchase. Please verify the current rate if a postal increase has occurred.

Choose gift certificate amount:  
- [ ] $25  
- [ ] $50  
- [ ] $75  
- [ ] $100

Print Recipient’s Name ____________________________________________________________

Print Shipping Address ____________________________________________________________

Print City, State, Zip Code ________________________________________________________

Gift Message ____________________________________________________________________

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Thank you for your interest in Kitazawa Seeds as your source for Asian vegetable seeds!

BULK SEED PURCHASING
We will provide a bulk seed price quote for any vegetable variety we offer in the catalog and website. Our website has an expanded vegetable list to select from. There may be minimum purchasing requirements. Are you looking for a particular vegetable or variety? Ask us, we may be able to obtain it from our producers in the US or abroad. Special orders may have minimum purchasing requirements.

RETAILER
Please contact us for information about our retail program. We will gladly customize your order to fit your needs.

GIFT CERTIFICATES
Share the joy of gardening! Our gift certificates make perfect presents for gardening enthusiasts and novices alike. We will be happy to send the gift certificate, catalog and gift message to the special gardener. Sold in increments of $25, $50, $75 and $100. Please complete all order form information.

ORDER PROCESSING AND SHIPPING INFORMATION
We do our best to process orders as quickly as possible. Please allow 1 to 3 days for order processing after receipt of the order. All orders are shipped by US Postal Service Priority Mail. Priority Mail usually takes 2-4 days for delivery. Please contact us if you have special shipping requirements.

PRIVACY POLICY
All customer information is confidential and never sold or shared.

OUR GUARANTEE
We select our seed varieties from highly regarded seed growers and producers from all over the world. Our guarantee is to offer top quality seeds and ample quantities per packet. All seed is tested for purity, germination and vigor before offered for sale. **We do not sell genetically modified seed.**
Please review your order promptly upon receipt and notify us within a week if we have made an ordering error. We will correct our error and guarantee customer satisfaction. We are not responsible for any seed/crop loss due to improper storage conditions, weather/climate conditions, improper planting. Maturity, adaptability and disease tolerance may vary under different conditions. Our liability is limited in amount to the purchase price of the seeds and shall not be liable for any consequential or incidental damages.

NOTICE TO BUYER
We warrant that seeds sold have been labeled as required under state and federal seed laws and they conform to the label description. We make no other or further warranty, expressed or implied. No liability hereunder shall be asserted unless the buyer or user reports to the warrantor within a reasonable period after discovery (not to exceed 30 days) any conditions that might lead to a complaint. Our liability on this warranty is limited in amount to the purchase price of the seeds.

CONTACT US AND WAYS TO PLACE YOUR ORDER
We value our customers’ opinions and welcome your feedback. Please share with us any comments, suggestions and recommendations you may have. Are there seed varieties you would like us to add to our seed line? Would you like Kitazawa Seeds sold at a nursery/garden center in your area? How did you find us? How can we improve our website? Your opinion is greatly appreciated.

ON-LINE www.kitazawaseed.com
Please visit our website for more information and secure easy online ordering.

By E-MAIL seeds@kitazawaseed.com
Please email us the appropriate information provided on the enclosed order form. Payment is accepted by Mastercard/Visa credit card. Please phone your credit card information to us. We advise not to email your credit card information.

By PHONE at 510-595-1188
8:00am-5:00pm Pacific Time. If you’d like to order by phone, please have your Mastercard/Visa credit card handy.

By FAX at 510-595-1860
Anytime, day or night. Please complete the enclosed order form. Payment is accepted by Mastercard/Visa credit card.

By MAIL
Kitazawa Seed Company
201 4th Street, #206
Oakland, CA  94607
Please complete the enclosed order form. Payment is accepted by Mastercard/Visa credit card and US Dollar money order.

follow on instagram: @Kitazawa_seed
Have you already received our catalog?
Please let us know and pass this one to a fellow gardening enthusiast!