

First Peas to the Table – Answer Key

Part	Definition	Examples
Root	Underground part of the plant that doesn't have buds or leaves	Carrots Beets
Flower	Colorful and fragrant part of a plant found in flowering plants	Cauliflower Broccoli
Stem	Slender and elongated plant part that supports the upper part of the plant	Asparagus Potatoes
Leaf	Above-ground part of plant that conducts photosynthesis	Lettuce Onion bulbs Spinach
Fruit	Seed bearing part of the plant which is often edible and colorful	Tomatoes Cucumbers Pea- Pods Peppers
Seed	Small embryonic plant which has stored food and is enclosed in a covering	Peas- shelled Corn Beans

Pea's Life Cycle

The correct order is: Seed, Spout, Seedling, Blossom, Pod, Edible Pea
See the book for pictures of each stage

Learning about Peas Worksheet

True or False:

- False 1. Peas like very hot weather.
- False 2. Keep peas in a plastic bag and tightly sealed in the refrigerator.
- True 3. Peas generally do not require additional fertilizer.
- True 4. Peas belong to the legume family.
- True 5. All peas grow best with support as they are less susceptible to rot.

Fill in the blank with the correct term or answer:

1. Prior to use, **wash** all types of peas thoroughly and shell garden peas.
2. Peas were originally grown for their **dry** seeds.
3. Sugar snap peas should be **bright** green, firm and **plump**.
4. You may **freeze** peas but they will lose their crunchy quality.
5. Peas originated in northern India and date back to **10,000 BC**.

List five important steps in planting or cultivating peas: (Use any of this information)

Sow peas thickly, preferably in wide rows -Peas grown close together shade out weeds, keep the soil cool, increase yields, and make the most efficient use of garden space. Simply broadcast the seed in the row, allowing the seeds to fall as they may, some even touching. Cover with an inch of soil in the spring; two inches in the summer for your fall crop. Don't thin the pea plants when they germinate.

Don't overfertilize- Peas are light feeders and don't generally require fertilizer. In fact, too much nitrogen will make the plants develop lush foliage at the expense of pod production and be more susceptible to frost damage.

Watering- Water deeply once a week. Never allow the soil to dry out totally or you'll drastically reduce pea production. The critical time for watering is when the plants are blossoming and producing pods. When pods are maturing in hot weather, water daily if needed to maintain pod quality.